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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-77

H. R. 5189

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-77

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1958.

Provides funds for the Department of the Interior and related agencies.

FOREST SERVICE: This Act provides annual appropriations of \$119,926,000 (net increase of \$10,405,250 compared with fiscal year 1957, including \$2,499,800 for mandatory retirement fund contributions pursuant to Public Law 854, approved July 31, 1956). Permanent appropriations are also available in the estimated amount of \$42,875,100. Items of major significance contained in the Act for the Forest Service, including changes over 1957, are as follows: Forest protection and utilization - \$93,830,000 appropriated (net increase of \$9,569,250 consisting of increases of \$5,161,850 for forest land management, \$1,230,000 for forest research, and \$1,013,600 for State and private forestry cooperation, in addition to increases for retirement costs.)

The Act provides that of the \$68,750,000 appropriated for forest land management, \$5,000,000 shall constitute a contingency fund for use only to the extent necessary to meet emergency forest fire situations and \$1,760,000 shall be used only to the extent necessary for control activities under the Forest Pest Control Act. Increases include \$5,018,100 for recreation and public use for the initiation of a 5-year development program of recreational areas, and \$2,279,900 for structural improvements, primarily for construction of employee housing.

Forest roads and trails - \$24,336,000 appropriated. Assistance to States for tree planting - \$500,000 appropriated; Acquisition of lands for national forests - \$560,000 appropriated; Cooperative range improvements - \$700,000 appropriated.

The Act also includes appropriations for research in utilization of saline water, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Virgin Islands Corporation.

Index and summary of H. R. 5189

- Feb. 21, 1957 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 5189 without amendment. House Report No. 145. Print of bill and report.
- Feb. 26, 1957 House passed H. R. 5189 without amendment.
- Feb. 27, 1957 H. R. 5189 referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- June 20, 1957 Senate committee reported H. R. 5189 with amendments. Senate Report No. 476. Print of bill and report.
- June 24, 1957 Senate passed H. R. 5189 with amendments. Senate conferees appointed. Print of bill as passed by Senate.
- June 26, 1957 House conferees appointed.
- June 27, 1957 House received conference report. House Report No. 653. Print of conference report.
- June 28, 1957 House agreed to conference report.
- July 1, 1957 Senate agreed to conference report.

Approved: Public Law 85-77

Table 1. Summary of data

1. Total number of samples collected	100	100
2. Number of samples collected in each of the 10 groups	10	10
3. Number of samples collected in each of the 10 groups (continued)	10	10
4. Number of samples collected in each of the 10 groups (continued)	10	10
5. Number of samples collected in each of the 10 groups (continued)	10	10
6. Number of samples collected in each of the 10 groups (continued)	10	10
7. Number of samples collected in each of the 10 groups (continued)	10	10
8. Number of samples collected in each of the 10 groups (continued)	10	10
9. Number of samples collected in each of the 10 groups (continued)	10	10
10. Number of samples collected in each of the 10 groups (continued)	10	10

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 25, 1957
For actions of February 21 & 22, 1957
85th-1st, Nos. 29 and 30

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported Interior appropriation bill, including FS items. House committee reported corn program bill with feed grains provision. House discussed corn program bill. Several Representatives criticized Secretary and farm program. Rep. Christopher requested drought relief for Mo. Sen. Dirksen commended Secretary and farm program. Sen. Symington criticized Secretary's statement regarding farm income. Sen. Martin, Iowa, spoke in favor of national food reserves for underdeveloped countries. Both Houses received CSC proposed bill to authorize outside training. House committee submitted report on availability of Government information. Rep. Anderson, Mont., introduced and discussed measure for price-spread study. Sen. Curtis introduced and discussed corn program bill.

HOUSE - FEBRUARY 21

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5189, the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, which includes items for the Forest Service (H. Rept. 145). Rep. Jensen reserved all points of order on the bill. p. 2142 (See end of Digest for statement on USDA items.)
2. CORN PROGRAM. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4901, to establish a minimum acreage allotment for corn, to provide acreage reserve programs for diverted acres and for feed grains, etc. (H. Rept. 151). p. 2164
The Rules Committee began but did not complete consideration of a rule on this bill. pp. D120-1

Rep. Poage spoke in support of the bill and expressed surprise that there is opposition to it from the corn areas. pp. 2142-3

Rep. Halleck said the amended bill would cost too much and that its scope should be limited to the corn emergency at this time. pp. 2145-6

Rep. Bass, Tenn., spoke in favor of the committee bill. p. 2146

Rep. Arends criticized the amended bill and spoke on the importance of corn to the nation's economy. p. 2146

3. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. McGovern^{criticized} the Secretary's statement regarding the effect of wage increases on net farm income, called for an investigation of factors responsible for increases in the cost of living, recommended higher price supports, claimed the Secretary has made conflicting statements, and quoted USDA statistics on farm income and CCC holdings. pp. 2149-51

Rep. Knutson spoke in favor of a rounded economic development with special attention to agriculture. pp. 2151-4

Rep. Breeding agreed with Rep. McGovern and recommended soil conservation payments for wind control practices, emergency feed assistance including protein and feed grains, a deferred grazing program, additional Federal farm loans, more SBA drought loans, etc. pp. 2154-5

Rep. Anderson, Mont., said the Secretary is engaged in "bloodletting" the farmer, Rep. Hoffman objected to this statement, and others discussed the matter. pp. 2155-60, 2162-3

4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; MONOPOLIES. Rep. Teller criticized monopolies and spoke in favor of H. R. 5190, his bill to create a National Commission for Free Economic Development. pp. 2160-2

5. DROUGHT RELIEF. Rep. Christopher urged drought relief for Mo. p. 2146

6. RESEARCH. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 103, to authorize the National Inventors Council to make awards for inventive contributions relating to the national defense (H. Rept. 148). p. 2164

7. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee announced appointments to its subcommittees on transportation and communications, health and science, and commerce and finance. p. D120

SENATE - FEBRUARY 21

8. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Dirksen commended the Secretary, deplored criticisms against him and others in the executive branch, defended the Secretary's statements regarding improvements in farm income, expressed concern about the time being taken to consider corn legislation, and inserted the Department's release on the method of computing farm income. pp. 2093-4

Sen. Symington stated that farm income for 1956 was lower than for 1955, when "properly adjusted for inventory changes," and referred to the Secretary's statement on this point. p. 2118

9. FOOD RESERVES. Sen. Martin, Iowa, spoke against a World Food Reserve and favoring national food reserves in those countries undergoing rapid economic development, with the U. S. surpluses stocking these reserves through sales for local currencies. He inserted a statement by Sen. Humphrey on this matter. pp. 2120-3

10. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 19, which authorizes the President to use \$200 million, from foreign aid funds, to promote peace and stability in the Middle East. pp. 2106-111, 2119-20

Sen. Knowland inserted the President's recent speech on the Middle East

Excerpts From Committee Report on H. R. 5139

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE--FOREST SERVICE

Forest Protection and Utilization

"Forest land management. -- The Committee has allowed \$69,000,000, an increase of \$14,384,250 over the current year appropriation. Of the total reduction of \$3,730,000 made in the budget estimate, \$2,730,000 is a decrease from the amount of \$11,500,000 requested to initiate a five year program to provide adequate recreational facilities in the national forests. Although this new program has full Committee endorsement, the \$8,770,000 allowed, an increase of \$5,013,100 over this year, appears to be the maximum that can be efficiently expended during the first year.

"A total of \$8,209,700 was requested for structural improvements, including employee housing. The Committee has applied the balance of the decrease, \$1,000,000, to this item. The allowance of \$7,209,700, representing an increase of \$2,279,900, after retirement costs, should adequately provide for the most urgent requirements in fiscal year 1958.

Assistance to States for Tree Planting

"The Committee has disallowed the budget estimate of \$4,000,000 to initiate in 1958 the program for assistance to the States for tree planting under Section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956. Considering the magnitude of other tree planting programs planned for 1958, it is believed prudent to defer financing this new program until a later date. This will afford State legislatures an opportunity to determine the extent to which they will be able to match Federal contributions and to submit plans for approval by the Secretary of Agriculture as required by the basic legislation.

In reaching its decision the Committee took cognizance of the great expansion that is planned under related tree planting programs. As indicated above, the Committee has allowed the full budget estimate of \$1,308,000 for cooperation in tree planting under the Clarke-McNary Act. This is more than two and one-half times the size of the 1956 program. It is estimated that 520 million trees will be produced for planting under this program alone with the States contributing \$2,290,000. In addition the Forest Service during fiscal years 1957 and 1958 is being allotted a total of \$16,550,000 from soil bank funds to initiate a program calling for the production of 5 billion trees for planting of 5 million acres of farm land. The soil bank program is being accomplished through advances to State foresters and will, in itself, require more than doubling the existing nursery capacity.

"An increase in Forest tree seedlings is also programed in the 1958 budget by the Forest Service for the National forests, by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Agricultural Conservation Program.

The various estimates assume tree seedling production of over 1,500,000,000 in 1958 or more than double the estimated production in 1955 from all sources.

In the light of these competing requirements the Committee believes that the \$1,308,000 allowed for cooperation in forest tree planting under the Clarke-McNary Act is the maximum that can be efficiently expended in 1958 and recommends deferment of appropriations for the expanded program under this item at least until the States have had a more adequate opportunity to indicate their financial ability and willingness to match the Federal contribution and satisfactory evidence is presented that the program can be economically accomplished concurrently with the expansion being undertaken under the other various tree planting programs.

TITLE I -- DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Departmental Offices

Office of Saline Water

"The budget estimate of \$1,159,000 has been allowed. This will provide an increase of \$609,000 over the 1957 appropriation for expansion of research to develop low-cost processes for converting saline water to fresh water.

Bureau of Land Management

Management of Lands and Resources

"An appropriation of \$22,000,000 is recommended. This is a decrease of \$220,000 in the budget estimate but an increase of \$3,630,700 over the amount available in the current fiscal year. The increase includes \$602,400 for the Federal contribution to the retirement fund and \$3,028,300 for improved management of the 468 million acres in the United States and Alaska under the jurisdiction of the Bureau, including lease and disposal of lands and minerals resources, management of grazing lands, forestry, cadastral surveys, and soil and moisture conservation.

TITLE III -- VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

Contributions

"The Committee has allowed \$524,000 to cover the operating losses of the Virgin Islands Corporation for fiscal years 1956 and 1957 as authorized by law and to provide for the forestry and water and soil conservation programs. The amount provided is a decrease of \$163,000 in the budget estimate, representing the estimated losses of the Corporation in fiscal year 1953. The Committee sees no need to appropriate at this time for anticipated losses in 1953.

Forest Service

House Committee Bill, 1958, Compared with Appropriations, 1957, and Budget Estimates, 1958

[Note.--Amounts for 1957 include all supplemental appropriations to date, and are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1958 House Committee Bill.]

Item	Appropriation: 1957	Budget Estimates, 1958	House Committee Bill 1958	Increase (+), or Decrease (-), House Committee Bill, 1958, Compared with Appropriations: Budget Esti- 1957 : mates, 1958
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:				
Forest protection and utilization:				
Forest land management	a/ \$54,615,750:	b/ \$72,730,000:	b/ \$69,000,000:	+\$14,384,250:
Forest research	10,155,000:	11,325,000:	11,325,000:	+1,170,000:
State and private forestry cooperation	12,190,000:	13,245,000:	13,245,000:	+1,055,000:
Total, Forest protection and utilization	76,960,750:	97,300,000:	93,570,000:	+16,609,250:
Forest roads and trails	c/ 24,000,000:	24,336,000:	24,336,000:	+336,000:
Assistance to States for tree planting	- - :	4,000,000:	- - :	- - :
Acquisition of lands for national forests:				
Cache National Forest, Utah	d/ 50,000:	50,000:	50,000:	- - :
Superior National Forest	e/ 500,000:	500,000:	500,000:	- - :
Special Acts	10,000:	10,000:	10,000:	- - :
Cooperative range improvements	700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	- - :
Total, Annual appropriations	102,220,750:	126,896,000:	119,166,000:	+16,945,250:
Deduct amounts included above appropriated from receipts	710,000:	710,000:	710,000:	- - :
Total, Annual appropriations from the General Fund of the Treasury	101,510,750:	126,186,000:	118,456,000:	+16,945,250:
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily "Payments to States and Territories" and "Roads and Trails for States" - payable from national forest receipts)				
	c/ 45,151,200:	c/ 47,287,400:	c/ 47,287,400:	+2,136,200:
				- - :

- 10-
- a/ Includes contingency funds for use to the extent necessary to meet emergency forest fire situations (\$1,750,000) and for control activities under the Forest Pest Control Act (\$1,751,000).
 - b/ Includes contingency funds for use to the extent necessary to meet emergency forest fire situations (\$5,250,000) and for control activities under the Forest Pest Control Act (\$1,760,000).
 - c/ In addition, prior year balances available.
 - d/ Appropriated in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.
 - e/ Appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957. In addition, prior year balances available.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

FEBRUARY 21, 1957.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

MR. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 5189]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the
Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
1958.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department
of Interior (except Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Recla-
mation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power
Administration) and for other related agencies including the U. S.
Forest Service. The budget estimates for the items provided for in
the bill may be found in the 1958 budget document (H. Doc. No. 16)
on the pages indicated in the table which follows:

Item	Budget Docu- ment pages
Department of the Interior.....	714-717, 723-734, 745-769, 784-789
Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission.....	139-140
Commission of Fine Arts.....	717
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.....	130
Forest Service.....	341-349
Indian Claims Commission.....	144
Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission.....	141-142
National Capital Planning Commission.....	151-153
National Monument Commission.....	156
Smithsonian Institution.....	165-168
Virgin Islands Corporation.....	789-792

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

A tabulation is presented at the end of this report detailing appropriations for 1957, the budget estimates for 1958, the amounts in the bill for 1958, and a comparison of the amounts recommended in the bill with the appropriations for 1957 and the estimates for 1958. A summary of the totals follows:

Appropriations, 1957.....	\$458, 135, 000
Budget estimates for 1958.....	515, 189, 700
Recommended in the accompanying bill.....	454, 395, 700
<hr/>	
Reduction below 1957 Appropriations.....	— 3, 739, 300
Reduction under the budget estimates.....	— 60, 794, 000

It should be noted that the Committee has had to make provision within the total amount recommended for the matching contribution of the Government to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress. This amounts to over \$10,000,000, and does not represent a new item insofar as the total expenditures of the Federal Government are concerned since an appropriation covering the aggregate contribution of the Government was included for 1957 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act.

REDUCTION IN BUDGET ESTIMATE

Recognizing that substantial reductions in the President's 1958 Budget Estimates are essential to relieve the drain of Federal expenditures on the taxpayers of the nation, the Committee, after extensive hearings, has recommended reductions totalling \$60,794,000, or 12 percent. A major portion of the reduction has been made in the estimate for continuing non-defense subsidies to a small segment of the domestic minerals industry.

The agencies provided for in the Bill have the tremendous responsibility of conserving and assuring the most effective use of our great national resources. Over 771,000,000 acres of Federal and Indian lands in United States and Alaska are under the stewardship of these agencies. The Committee feels strongly that it is far more important to grant essential increases for the development and protection of our national resources, including forestry, soil and moisture conservation, land management, geological surveys, and fish and wildlife, for the benefit of the entire nation than to appropriate a large increase for the benefit of a relatively few mining producers.

REVENUES

It should be noted that although a total of \$454,395,700 is recommended in the bill, the revenues generated by the activities of the agencies involved are estimated at \$437,207,061 for fiscal year 1958, only \$17,188,639 less than the total of the appropriations. Of these revenues approximately \$306,350,000 will go into the general fund of the Treasury.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

The budget estimate of \$1,159,000 has been allowed. This will provide an increase of \$609,000 over the 1957 appropriation for expansion of research to develop low-cost processes for converting saline water to fresh water.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$585,000, an increase of \$71,200 over the current year appropriation. In addition to \$29,000 for the Federal contribution to the retirement fund, \$42,200 is provided to assure continued enforcement of laws prohibiting the use of interstate facilities for the shipment of contraband oil.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,900,000, representing a reduction of \$23,000 in the budget estimate. The Committee is of the opinion that the large expenditures programmed for travel and communications are not fully justified and believes that the decrease can readily be made in these items. The amount provided includes \$143,000 for the Government's contribution to the retirement fund.

OFFICE OF MINERALS MOBILIZATION

The budget estimate of \$313,000 is recommended. This is an increase of \$13,000 over the current year funds to provide for the Government's contribution to the retirement fund.

ACQUISITION OF DOMESTIC MINERALS

The Committee has disallowed the budget request of \$40,000,000 for the domestic purchase of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar, and columbium-tantalum during fiscal year 1958 under Public Law 733. As the Committee stated when it recently disallowed a deficiency request of \$30,000,000 to continue this subsidy program during the current fiscal year, the program is entirely unwarranted considering there is clearly no defense justification for further acquisition of these minerals.

Secretary Humphrey in his recent appearance before the Committee stated the 1958 Budget could be cut and cited the need to resist public pressures that arise when the Government cancels a contract or discontinues a buying program. The Committee believes this program is an excellent case at point and would be derelict in its duty if it did not recommend against this item which would involve a total cost to the taxpayer of \$91,000,000.

The Government under the Defense Production Act bought millions of dollars worth of these minerals at support prices. For example, from 1951 to 1956 the Government purchased from domestic tungsten producers at \$63 per unit, 3 million short-ton units at a total cost of \$187,562,751. During this period, the Government also awarded certificates of tax necessity for rapid tax amortization and provided

assistance under the Defense Minerals Exploration Programs to many of these same producers. When it was evident that further purchases of these minerals would no longer be justified under the stockpile program, H. R. 6373 was passed by the 1st Session of the 84th Congress directing the Office of Defense Mobilization to continue the domestic minerals purchase program. The President vetoed this bill on August 14, 1955 stating:

* * * "Finally, the provisions of H. R. 6373 would apply to only a small segment of the domestic minerals industry and would not reach the fundamentals of the program. Indeed this bill would make solution of the overall problems of the industry more difficult. * * * The interests of the domestic minerals industry will be better served by proceeding with the careful development of a long-range minerals program than by approving a stopgap measure extending substantial Government aid to only a segment of the industry."

Because the administration failed to take prompt action in submitting the long-range plan referred to in the President's message, Congress in the closing days of the last session passed Public Law 733 authorizing additional purchases of these four minerals as "interim assistance" to the industry.

The budget estimate submitted to initiate the program was sent directly to the Senate and there was no opportunity for consideration of the request by the House Appropriations Committee. In the first conference report on the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, the appropriation of \$35,000,000 inserted by Senate was rejected and the report was adopted by the House. When the Senate refused to accept the conference action, the House Committee finally agreed on a reduced amount of \$21,000,000 until it could have an opportunity to review the program at the beginning of the current session.

The Committee has now had an opportunity to review the first six months of operation under the program. While it was contended that 700 domestic producers might benefit from the tungsten purchase program, the latest list submitted by the Department of Interior shows that since the new program was initiated on July 31, 1956, the Government has purchased \$14,853,095 worth of tungsten from 206 producers. With corrections for producers listed more than once, 177 have participated in the program. Of these, 11 producers have received \$12,826,765, or 86 percent of the total. Eighteen of the producers received \$13,713,044, or 92 percent of the total. Of the remaining 158 producers, who received only \$1,140,051 during the six-month period, 44 sold the Government less than \$1,000 worth of tungsten. Many of these supplied as little as 40 pounds which is worth \$110 under the subsidy program.

The Committee is advised that some of these large producers are selling the production of their domestic mines to the Government at the subsidy program price of \$55 a unit and purchasing foreign tungsten for use in their own industry at the United States market price of \$35.

Indications are that a significant number of the producers are engaged in surface mining rather than deep mining and that some lease the mining rights from larger companies rather than own the property.

Proponents of this non-defense subsidy claim that continuing support of these mining industries is necessary to assure a supply in time of emergency. The Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization assured the Congress in June, 1956 that the amount of these minerals on hand and on order, met both the minimum and long-term stockpile objectives. He stated that even if all sources of overseas supply were cut off, the United States would have an emergency stockpile adequate to last at least five years. It should also be made abundantly clear that the Administration under the Defense Production Act continues to have adequate authority and funds to purchase any of these minerals for which any unforeseen defense requirements may arise.

The Committee agrees with the official of one of the leading tungsten mining companies who said in testifying on the authorizing legislation that continued government purchase of tungsten "would be an easy answer, although I believe at the end of three years we will still be faced with the same problem we have today." A total of \$21,000,000 has already been spent on the "easy answer" and the Committee feels strongly that the taxpayers should not be asked to continue to spend at a rate in excess of \$4,000,000 a month for the benefit of a small segment of the industry because of needless delay in the development of a long-range non-defense minerals policy.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

An appropriation of \$22,000,000 is recommended. This is a decrease of \$220,000 in the budget estimate but an increase of \$3,630,700 over the amount available in the current fiscal year. The increase includes \$602,400 for the Federal contribution to the retirement fund and \$3,028,300 for improved management of the 468 million acres in the United States and Alaska under the jurisdiction of the Bureau, including lease and disposal of lands and minerals resources, management of grazing lands, forestry, cadastral surveys, and soil and moisture conservation.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget estimate of \$6,500,000 is recommended, representing an increase of \$1,900,000 over the 1957 appropriation. \$6,050,000 of the appropriation is for continued construction of timber access roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands. This amount will be reimbursed to the Treasury from revenues received from timber sales on these lands. The balance of the appropriation, \$450,000, is for buildings for housing Bureau personnel and equipment in isolated areas and for continuation of the program for construction and maintenance of recreational facilities in Alaska.

It has come to the Committee's attention that an inequity may exist in that under Public Law 426, approved June 24, 1954, the portion of the receipts from the controverted O. and C. lands in Oregon which might be available for roads on lands administered by the Forest Service are being transferred to the O. and C. land-grant fund for construction of timber access roads in the area administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Access roads constructed on the controverted

O. and C. lands are financed, on the other hand, from the regular annual appropriations to the Forest Service for "Forest roads and trails". The Committee requests that the Bureau of Land Management, in cooperation with the Forest Service, make a thorough study of this problem and report to the Committee its findings and recommendations for consideration in connection with the 1959 budget estimates.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$59,560,000, an increase of \$8,840,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. \$1,457,000 of this is required for the Government's contribution to the retirement fund. The balance of \$7,383,000 includes \$4,056,200 for providing schooling for an additional 5,090 Indian children; \$647,800 to expand the adult education program; \$1,500,000 to initiate the adult vocational training program authorized by Public Law 959, approved August 3, 1956; and \$1,116,000 for increased workload under the welfare program.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$17,200,000. This is an increase of \$750,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The budget estimate reflected the Federal matching contribution to the retirement fund for Federal employees paid from tribal funds as a charge against such funds. As the Indian Service has not had an opportunity to discuss with the tribal governing bodies the appropriate handling of this matter the Committee requests that the 1958 cost of \$80,000 be paid from the amount appropriated under this item for the activity "Management of Indian Trust Property".

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has allowed \$17,000,000 for construction of buildings, utilities, and irrigation systems. This is a decrease of \$4,225,000 in the budget estimate but is an increase of \$11,760,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. Although the Committee has approved the construction program as submitted, it believes that past performance in obligating construction funds indicates that the amount appropriated is the maximum that will be required during the next fiscal year. None of the funds allowed are to be used for construction on any project for which only planning funds are programmed in the budget presentation.

The General Accounting Office has brought to the Committee's attention past due amounts that are owed the Government by certain Indian tribes for operation and maintenance of irrigation projects. The Bureau is requested to review these delinquencies and to take action to assure prompt payment to the Government unless it would work undue hardship on the tribes involved.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$12,000,000 for financing the road construction and maintenance program authorized by the Federal-Aid Highway Acts of 1954 and 1956.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee has allowed \$3,400,000. This is a reduction of \$164,000 in the budget estimate but an increase of \$210,000 over the amount available for the current year. This will provide \$154,000 for the Federal contribution to the retirement fund and \$56,000 for additional clerks in the field offices. The Committee requests that only Indians be hired to fill these new positions in line with its continuing desire that the Bureau employ Indian personnel whenever possible.

PAYMENT TO MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS

The Committee has allowed \$300,000 to reimburse the Menominee Tribe of Indians for necessary expenses involved in fiscal year 1958 in preparing for termination of Federal supervision. This is a decrease of \$200,000 in the budget estimate. As this portion will not be required until fiscal year 1959, the Committee sees no need for appropriating the additional \$200,000 at this time.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The Committee recommends \$36,000,000 for activities under this heading. This is a reduction of \$2,775,000 in the budget estimate but is an increase of \$4,398,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The Committee believes the programs conducted by the Geological Survey are of the greatest importance to the Nation and that the Bureau is one of the most efficient organizations in the Federal Government. However, considering the difficulty that has been encountered in recruiting qualified personnel, the amount included in the bill appears to provide the maximum expansion that can be effectively achieved in fiscal year 1958. The Bureau, for which an increase of \$3,317,000 was appropriated for the current fiscal year, has been able to fill only 117 of its 628 vacancies during the first six months of this fiscal year, leaving 511 vacant positions as of December 31, 1956.

The increase of \$4,398,000 includes \$1,365,000 for retirement costs and \$3,033,000 for program expansion including topographic, geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping, water resources investigations, and construction of unit 3 of the Geological Survey's Pacific Coast Center.

A new headquarters building in Washington, D. C. is urgently needed to house the scattered and ill-housed facilities of the Geological Survey. The Committee is very concerned over the lack of any significant progress in getting this project initiated under the Lease-Purchase program. It is requested that the Geological Survey present to the Committee as early as possible a plan for construction of the needed building through direct appropriation. Only in this manner does it appear that this costly delay can be overcome.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The Committee has allowed \$18,700,000 for this item. This is a decrease of \$875,000 in the budget estimate but provides an increase of \$2,837,250 over the 1957 appropriation. Of this, \$98,000 is for functions transferred in the 1958 estimates from "Health and safety, Bureau of Mines" and \$758,000 is required for the Government's contribution to the retirement fund. The balance, \$1,981,250, will be available to expand the Bureau's research program for conserving and developing the Nation's mineral resources. The Committee has deleted from this item the budget request for \$210,000 to maintain the standby oil-shale facility at Rifle, Colorado. As directed by Congress last year, these costs should continue to be financed from the appropriation to the Navy for "Naval petroleum reserves" pending disposition of this facility.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$5,900,000. While the increase over the 1957 appropriation is \$595,700, there is an actual increase of \$693,700 in funds available for activities under this item due to the transfer of certain research functions in the 1958 estimates to "Conservation and development of mineral resources, Bureau of Mines". A total of \$265,000 of the increase is required for retirement costs. The balance of \$428,700 provides primarily for salary adjustments and for the initiation of accident-prevention training and other safety-education programs for the non-coal mineral industries.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget estimate of \$23,000 has been allowed for paving and improvement of streets adjoining the petroleum experiment station at Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$1,135,000, an increase of \$105,000 over the current year. After provision for retirement costs, \$51,000 will be available to strengthen the management of the Bureau.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The Committee has allowed \$13,750,000 for this item. This is a decrease of \$773,000 in the budget estimate but provides an increase of \$2,188,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The Government's contribution to the retirement fund totals \$459,406. The remainder of the increase, \$1,728,594, is available for strengthening National Park management, forestry and fire control, soil and moisture conservation, and Park and recreation programs. Within the total provided the Committee directs that \$15,000 be made available for archeological investigations being conducted to locate the first Arkansas Post.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The Committee has allowed \$11,500,000 for operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of facilities administered by the Park Service, including roads, trails, buildings, and utilities. The amount provided is a decrease of \$263,000 in the budget estimate but represents an increase of \$1,342,000 over the current year. After provision of retirement costs, \$1,011,809 is available for maintenance of the facilities currently being added to the system and for meeting increased costs.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$20,000,000 for the second year of the Mission 66 program to provide essential facilities to meet visitor requirements in the National Parks by 1966.

Although the amount provided for 1958 is an increase of \$4,750,000 over the appropriation for 1957, on a total available funds basis it is a decrease of \$665,307 due to carryover balances available this year in the amount of \$5,415,307.

The Committee does not accept the proposals of the service for the Mission 66 development at Mt. Rainier National Park. The plan fails adequately to assess the importance and feasibility of overnight accommodations at the higher elevations, or to recognize that Mt. Rainier's special features require other than day-use facilities within the park boundaries. In addition, the committee does not believe that a sizeable portion of the program costs should be directed to moving the park headquarters outside the park boundaries.

The Committee recognizes the necessity of delegating certain flexibility to the Director of the National Park Service to make necessary adjustments in the planned program should construction difficulties be encountered on individual projects. The Committee, therefore, has authorized the Director to make such adjustments in the construction program as become necessary due to unforeseen circumstances provided they are made within the fiscal year fund limitation and are within the overall ten-year program.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The budget estimate of \$31,000,000 has been allowed to liquidate obligations incurred in the construction of parkways and roads and trails by the National Park Service under the authority of Federal-Aid Highway Acts of 1954 and 1956.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$1,330,000 compared with the budget estimate of \$1,365,000. The amount provided is an increase of \$80,000 over funds available for the current fiscal year including \$69,190 for the Government's contribution to the retirement fund.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

In accordance with the "Fisheries Act of 1956" the Fish and Wildlife Service is being reorganized within the Department of the Interior

through the establishment of the Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife, the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Despite the intent of Congress that this reorganization be achieved with a minimum of additional overhead personnel, the budget estimate for "General Administration" at the departmental and regional office level totals \$1,757,000 compared with \$852,500 appropriated for the current fiscal year, an increase of more than 100%. In addition, \$94,000 has been requested under the "Salaries and expenses" item for the Office of the Secretary to establish the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife. It was evident during the hearings that the Department had not had an adequate opportunity to carefully plan these administrative overhead requirements and only a few days before markup of the bill the Committee was furnished with a substantial readjustment in the budget allocation among the Office of the Commissioner and the two Bureaus. In the light of this situation and the excessive request the Committee has no alternative at this time but to deny any funds for administrative expenses, except for the Office of the Assistant Secretary, pending further study and review to determine the minimum overhead staffing required to assure efficient operation of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

The Committee has allowed a total of \$12,000,000 compared with the budget estimate of \$12,380,000. The budget proposed that this entire amount be financed from direct appropriation and that the 25 percent of the receipts from sale of sealskins from the Pribilof Island Sanctuary, currently available to each of the Bureaus for use in Alaska, be appropriated entirely to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries beginning with 1958. The Committee sees no valid justification for changing the policy it instituted in fiscal year 1953 of making these receipts available for both sport fisheries and wildlife and commercial fisheries purposes in Alaska. Language has therefore been added to this bill making 12½ percent of these receipts available to each Bureau. As this will make \$379,375 available to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife from this source in 1958 the direct appropriation proposed in the budget has been reduced accordingly.

The direct appropriation provided includes an increase of \$479,200 for retirement costs and \$713,400 for operation and maintenance of the fish-cultural facilities, fishery and wildlife research including \$105,000 for control of blackbirds, soil and moisture conservation, and river basin studies.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget estimate of \$5,332,000 has been allowed for construction of fish hatchery, game management, and wildlife refuge facilities. This is an increase of \$2,731,000 over the appropriation for the current year. Of the amount provided, \$200,000 is to be used for purchase of land within the DeSoto-Bertrand Bend area of the Missouri River in Harrison County, Iowa, to initiate the establishment of a migratory bird refuge.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES

The Committee has allowed \$6,000,000 for this item, an increase of \$15,000 in the budget estimate and \$1,328,800 over the 1957 appropriation. Of the amount provided \$379,375 is to offset the transfer of 12½ percent of the Pribilof Island receipts to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife as explained under the heading "Management and Investigations of Resources, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife." The budget proposed \$583,000 to initiate education and training grants authorized by the Act of August 8, 1956. The Committee believes that this important program must be carefully formulated to assure maximum effectiveness and therefore, believes that \$350,000 will be adequate for the first year. The amount recommended provides an increase of \$182,500 for retirement costs and \$416,925 primarily for research on fish migration over dams and administration of Alaska fisheries.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget estimate of \$700,000 is recommended. This will provide \$400,000 for a fishery research laboratory at Juneau, Alaska, and \$300,000 for the fishery technological laboratory at Gloucester, Massachusetts.

FISHERIES LOAN FUND

The Committee has allowed an administrative expense limitation of \$313,000 as recommended in the budget. This is an increase of \$63,000 over the current year limitation to meet retirement costs and additional expenses of the Small Business Administration and the Bureau in servicing and supervising the loan program.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

The Committee has allowed \$1,965,000, an increase of \$25,000 over the budget estimate to establish an auditor's office under the Governor of Guam. The Committee believes such an office is essential if the Governor is to carry out effectively his responsibilities for general supervision and control of all the executive agencies and instrumentalities of the government of Guam. The total amount provided for administration of the territories represents a net decrease of \$838,000 in the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year due primarily to the transfer of the care of the Alaskan insane to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and non-recurring legislative expenses.

The budget estimate includes \$8,250 for painting and repairing the Governor's house in Alaska. Repairs to this one house have already cost the Federal Government \$30,670 during the past 14 years, including \$15,000 as recent as 1953. The Committee seriously questions the need for such costly repairs and requests careful review before additional expenses are incurred.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,800,000. This is the same as the amount for the current fiscal year, representing a reduction of \$160,000 in the budget estimate. The purpose of the Federal appropriation is to finance that portion of the administrative costs which cannot be met from local revenues. When this latter income has been underestimated it has resulted in the availability of funds for expenditure in excess of the budget program justified to Congress. The Committee believes that such surplus should be used instead to reduce the amount of the Federal contribution. As it is anticipated that local revenues will be higher than originally estimated, the Committee believes that no increase in the Federal appropriation in 1958 should be necessary.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$6,000,000 representing an increase of \$1,032,000 over the current year. Under the authorizing legislation, one-half of the costs of the program are recoverable from the territorial government or other public bodies in Alaska.

ALASKAN PORT OF ENTRY FACILITIES

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$30,000 to prepare plans and select a site for facilities to serve the public and house Federal agencies operating at the Alaska-Canadian border near the Alaska Highway.

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

Last year the Committee made reference in its report to the adverse effect on the Alaska Railroad of the petroleum pipe line constructed by the Defense Department after large sums had been invested in rehabilitation of a portion of the Railroad in the interest of the defense installation supply program. The Comptroller General has advised the Committee that another pipeline for the transportation of natural gas has tentatively been proposed for construction, apparently by private interests, between Fairbanks and gas fields at Gubit and that this might result in coal shipments over the rail line to Fairbanks being considerably curtailed. Although the Committee has approved the budget program for 1958, it is with the understanding that the Department will thoroughly review this situation before any pertinent additions, improvements, and replacements to the system are undertaken.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$2,500,000 for the expenses of the Office of the Secretary including departmental direction, program direction and coordination, and management services. This is an increase of \$278,000 over the current year appropriation but a decrease of \$68,000 in the budget estimate. The increase includes provision for retirement costs of \$126,600, and \$151,400 for establishment

of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Executive pay costs, and salary funds for under-financed positions. The Committee has disallowed the requested increase of \$21,500 for departmental direction and coordination of the publication activities of the bureaus.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

The Committee has reduced the limitation on the total amount that may be paid in 1958 for consultants from \$250,000 to \$125,000 and the maximum daily rate that may be paid for consultants from \$100 to \$50. It is believed that a maximum daily rate of \$50 should be adequate to meet the Department's requirements for consultant services.

AUTOMOBILES

The Committee has deleted from the budget language the authority requested to purchase 66 additional automobiles at a cost of \$94,950. Although the increased workload being placed on the various bureaus is fully recognized, it is believed that efficient utilization of the existing fleet of 3,829 passenger-carrying vehicles should provide adequate transportation during fiscal year 1958.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$35,000 for expenses of the Commission, an increase of \$4,000 over the current year.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

The budget estimate of \$70,000 has been allowed, the same amount as available for fiscal year 1957. The Board adjudicates appeals by coal-mine operators from orders issued by the Bureau of Mines in the interest of safety.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

The Committee recommends \$93,570,000 for the activities under this heading. This is a decrease of \$3,730,000 in the budget estimate but allows an increase of \$16,609,250 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year. Following is a summary of the action taken on the programs included under this appropriation.

Forest land management.—The Committee has allowed \$69,000,000, an increase of \$14,384,250 over the current year appropriation. Of the total reduction of \$3,730,000 made in the budget estimate, \$2,730,000 is a decrease from the amount of \$11,500,000 requested to initiate a five year program to provide adequate recreational facilities in the national forests. Although this new program has full Committee endorsement, the \$8,770,000 allowed, an increase of \$5,018,100 over this year, appears to be the maximum that can be efficiently expended during the first year.

A total of \$8,209,600 was requested for structural improvements, including employee housing. The Committee has applied the balance

of the decrease, \$1,000,000, to this item. The allowance of \$7,209,600, representing an increase of \$2,279,900 after retirement costs, should adequately provide for the most urgent requirements in fiscal year 1958.

The remaining increases totalling \$7,086,250 under this item include: timber sales, \$2,091,350, to increase the allowable cut to 8.75 billion board feet; reforestation, \$305,400; wildlife and range resources management, \$436,200; administration of leases and other land uses, \$1,508,000; fire protection, \$508,800; soil and water management, \$151,100; ranger district management, \$311,600; land utilization projects, \$101,400; and retirement costs, \$1,672,400.

Forest research.—The budget estimate of \$11,325,000 has been allowed. This will provide an increase of \$720,000 over the 1957 appropriation after provision for retirement costs of \$450,000. The increases include \$178,900 for forest products utilization research, \$309,800 for the forest survey, \$102,500 for forest protection research, and \$128,800 for forest and range management research.

State and private forestry cooperation.—The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$13,245,000. This will provide increases totalling \$1,013,600 over the current year after provision of retirement costs. The increases include \$300,900 for cooperation in forest tree planting; \$501,900 for cooperation in forest management and processing; and \$210,800 for general forestry assistance.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$24,336,000 for construction and maintenance of forest development roads and trails. The increase of \$336,000 over the current year's appropriation is for the Federal contribution to the retirement fund.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

The Committee has disallowed the budget estimate of \$4,000,000 to initiate in 1958 the program for assistance to the States for tree planting under Section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956. Considering the magnitude of other tree planting programs planned for 1958, it is believed prudent to defer financing this new program until a later date. This will afford State legislatures an opportunity to determine the extent to which they will be able to match Federal contributions and to submit plans for approval by the Secretary of Agriculture as required by the basic legislation.

In reaching its decision the Committee took cognizance of the great expansion that is planned under related tree planting programs. As indicated above, the Committee has allowed the full budget estimate of \$1,308,000 for cooperation in tree planting under the Clarke-McNary Act. This is more than two and one-half times the size of the 1956 program. It is estimated that 620 million trees will be produced for planting under this program alone with the States contributing \$2,290,000. In addition the Forest Service during fiscal years 1957 and 1958 is being allotted a total of \$16,550,000 from soil bank funds to initiate a program calling for the production of 5 billion trees for planting of 5 million acres of farm land. The soil bank program is being accomplished through advances to State foresters and will, in itself, require more than doubling the existing nursery capacity.

An increase in Forest tree seedlings is also programed in the 1958 budget by the Forest Service for the National forests, by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Agricultural Conservation Program.

The various estimates assume tree seedling production of over 1,500,000,000 in 1958 or more than double the estimated production in 1955 from all sources.

In the light of these competing requirements the Committee believes that the \$1,308,000 allowed for cooperation in forest tree planting under the Clarke-McNary Act is the maximum that can be efficiently expended in 1958 and recommends deferment of appropriations for the expanded program under this item at least until the States have had a more adequate opportunity to indicate their financial ability and willingness to match the Federal contribution and satisfactory evidence is presented that the program can be economically accomplished concurrently with the expansion being undertaken under the other various tree planting programs.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

The budget estimate of \$50,000 has been granted for acquisition of lands within the Cache National Forest, Utah for control of soil erosion and flood damage under authority of the Act of July 24, 1956. The amount provided is the same as the appropriation for the current year.

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$500,000, the same as the amount available this year, to continue the acquisition of forest lands within the Superior National Forest to preserve the wilderness conditions.

SPECIAL ACTS

The budget request for the appropriation of \$10,000 from national forest receipts has been approved for acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest. This will permit continuation of the program for control of soil erosion and flood damage at the current level.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$700,000, the same amount as available for the current fiscal year. The funds are appropriated from grazing fees for protection and improvement of the range.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$177,700. The increase of \$53,100 over 1957 provides for retirement costs and additional personnel to meet the increased claims workload anticipated in 1958.

JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION COMMISSION

The budget estimate of \$88,000 has been allowed, a decrease of \$27,000 from the current year appropriation. This amount will finance the final expenses to be incurred by the Commission for the celebration of the 350th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, the subsequent development of colonial Virginia, and the winning of our American independence at Yorktown in 1781.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$225,000 for operating expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission in fiscal year 1958. This is a decrease of \$25,000 in the budget estimate but is an increase of \$25,000 over the appropriation for this year. As the Commission has had successive increases since fiscal year 1954 totalling \$75,000, the additional increase should provide adequately for the Commission's requirements in fiscal year 1958.

LAND ACQUISITION

The Committee has allowed \$4,793,000. This is a reduction of \$853,000 in the budget estimate but provides an increase of \$3,543,000 over the appropriation for the current year. The budget estimate of \$3,475,000 has been granted to complete land acquisition for the George Washington Memorial Parkway. The committee has also approved the budget request of \$318,000 for extension of the National Capital Park system into Maryland. The decrease of \$853,000 has been made in the estimate for land acquisition for the District of Columbia Park, Parkway, and Playground System. The Committee has allowed \$1,000,000 for this purpose, an increase of \$475,000 over the current year appropriation. The exorbitant purchase prices proposed for certain of the budgeted items appeared entirely unjustified and, therefore, the Committee has deleted funds for the following pending further review: Buchanan Recreation Center, Cleveland Park Recreation Center, Northeast Playground, and the neighborhood park vicinity of New Hampshire Ave. and Park Road, NW.

WASHINGTON REGIONAL MASS TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

The Committee has approved the budget request for continuing the availability of the unobligated balance of appropriations previously granted for the survey. It is estimated that a balance of \$19,118 will be available for use in fiscal year 1958.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for expenses of the Smithsonian Institution during fiscal year 1958. This is a decrease of \$100,000 in the budget estimate, but is an increase of \$1,575,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1957. The increase includes provision for retirement costs, continuation of the program for renovation of exhibits and rehabilitation of the exhibition

buildings, advance preparation for opening the new Museum of History and Technology, and the establishment of an educational service.

ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

The budget estimate of \$800,000 has been allowed for preparation of plans and specifications for additions to the east and west ends of the Natural History Building to provide adequate space for the natural history collection.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$1,645,000. This is an increase of \$140,000 over the current year appropriation which will provide primarily for the Government contribution to the retirement fund and increased heating costs.

NATIONAL MONUMENT COMMISSION

The Committee has again disallowed the budget request of \$25,000 for expenses of the Commission in developing plans and designs for a monument symbolizing the ideals of democracy. The Committee, which has denied funds for this purpose on two previous occasions, is still of the opinion that the Capitol Building itself is the best possible symbolization of the ideals of democracy.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The Committee has taken no action on the budget estimate of \$15,000 upon the request of the Director of the Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission. He advised the Committee that this amount, representing the unappropriated balance of the existing authorization of \$200,000, will be required during the current fiscal year and that a budget amendment for 1958 will be submitted at a later date if an additional authorization is granted by the Congress.

TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

CONTRIBUTIONS

The Committee has allowed \$524,000 to cover the operating losses of the Virgin Islands Corporation for fiscal years 1956 and 1957 as authorized by law and to provide for the forestry and water and soil conservation programs. The amount provided is a decrease of \$168,000 in the budget estimate, representing the estimated losses of the Corporation in fiscal year 1958. The Committee sees no need to appropriate at this time for anticipated losses in 1958.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in the bill are recommended (new language in italics):

Page 4, lines 7 through 12, under Construction, Bureau of Land Management:

acquisition of rights-of-way on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, *and on Coos Bay Wagon*

Road lands and lands in the vicinity of the Gerber Reservoir and the Silvies River, Oregon, and lands in the vicinity of Powder Horn Creek and Wall Mountain, Colorado.

Page 4, lines 13 and 14, under Construction, Bureau of Land Management:

and construction and maintenance of recreational facilities in Alaska;

Page 5, line 23 through line 1 on page 6, under Administrative Provisions, Bureau of Land Management:

and \$900,000 of the amount appropriated for reforestation on the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, under the appropriation "Management of lands and resources", shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury

Page 13, lines 18 through 21, under Construction, Bureau of Mines:

which shall be available for the cost of paving and improvement of streets and appurtenant facilities adjoining the Petroleum Experiment Station, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Page 19, lines 24 and 25, under Administrative Provisions, Fish and Wildlife Service:

appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for

Page 28, lines 4 through 7, under Forest Protection and Utilization, Forest Service:

Provided further, that funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

Page 29, lines 1 through 7, under Forest Roads and Trails, Forest Service:

Provided, That funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501), shall be merged with and made a part of this appropriation: Provided further, That not less than the amount made available under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the provisions of such Act.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1957 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1958
PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate, 1957	Appropriation estimate, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior:			
Range improvements-----	\$390, 871	\$620, 000	+ \$229, 129
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)-----	158, 710	245, 700	+ 86, 990
Payment of royalties to Oklahoma-----	5, 893	7, 500	+ 1, 607
Leasing of grazing lands-----	3, 000	3, 000	-----
Payments to States (grazing fees)-----	500	500	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payment to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes-----	50, 000	50, 000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties-----	11, 909, 395	12, 755, 000	+ 845, 605
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	372, 000	398, 600	+ 26, 600
Mineral Leasing Act, payments to States-----	26, 200, 000	27, 600, 000	+ 1, 400, 000
Alaska school lands, payment to Alaska-----	15, 500	16, 000	+ 500
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Claim and treaty obligations, Indian Affairs-----	140, 500	140, 500	-----
Operation and maintenance, revenues, Indian irrigation systems-----	2, 996, 000	3, 000, 000	+ 4, 000
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects-----	1, 437, 000	1, 400, 000	- 37, 000
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1957 and the estimates for 1958—Continued

PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	Appropriation estimate, 1957	Appropriation estimate, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Department of the Interior—Continued			
Indian arts and crafts fund.....	\$200	\$200	-----
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey.....	600	600	-----
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	32, 000	32, 000	-----
Operation, management, maintenance, and demolition of federally acquired prop- erties, Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service.....	114, 723	70, 000	—\$44, 723
Payment to the State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton Na- tional Park, National Park Service.....	26, 470	27, 650	+1, 180
Purchase of Great Onyx and Crystal Cave properties, Mammoth Cave National Park, National Park Service.....	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	-----
Federal aid in wildlife restoration.....	16, 995, 494	15, 000, 000	—1, 995, 494
Federal aid in fish restoration and management.....	5, 149, 918	5, 000, 000	—149, 918
Management of national wildlife refuges.....	1, 713, 914	1, 704, 000	—9, 914
Management and investigations of resources, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	1, 189, 877	758, 750	—431, 127
Administration of Pribilof Islands.....	2, 855, 705	1, 821, 000	—1, 034, 705
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products.....	50, 000	40, 000	—10, 000

Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	571, 305	568, 000	-3, 305
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories-----	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	-----
Total, Department of Interior-----	79, 416, 575	78, 296, 000	-1, 120, 575
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service:			
Expenses, brush disposal-----	\$4, 500, 000	\$5, 000, 000	+\$500, 000
Roads and trails for States, national forests funds-----	11, 397, 600	11, 848, 000	+450, 400
Forest-fire prevention (smokey bear)-----	15, 000	15, 000	-----
Payment to Minnesota from the national forests fund-----	46, 500	50, 000	+3, 500
Payments due counties, submarginal land-----	575, 000	625, 000	+50, 000
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico-----	129, 400	129, 400	-----
Payments to States and Territories from national forests fund-----	28, 487, 700	29, 620, 000	+1, 132, 300
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service-----	45, 151, 200	47, 287, 400	+2, 136, 200
Total, permanent indefinite appropriations-----	124, 567, 775	125, 583, 400	+1, 015, 625

*Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1957 and the estimate for 1958—Continued***TRUST FUNDS**

[Not a charge against revenue]

	Appropriation estimate, 1957	Appropriation estimate, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Department of the Interior:			
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands.....	\$25, 000	\$25, 000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts.....	200, 000	200, 000	-----
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management.....	20, 000	20, 000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	3, 766, 000	3, 525, 000	—\$241, 000
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes.....	50, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	—10, 000, 000
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines.....	900, 000	400, 000	—500, 000
Donations, including land, national parks.....	550, 000	550, 000	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks.....	2, 961	2, 961	-----
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of national parks.....	1, 585	1, 585	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	47, 152	41, 200	—5, 952
Contributed funds, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	634, 626	652, 400	+17, 774
Contributed funds, Office of the Commissioner.....	39, 000	50, 000	+11, 000
Total, trust funds, Department of the Interior.....	57, 186, 324	46, 468, 146	—10, 718, 178

Department of Agriculture-Forest Service:			
Cooperative work-----	12, 500, 000	13, 000, 000	+ 500, 000
National Capital Planning Commission, contributed fund-----	607, 000	975, 000	+ 368, 000
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone Biological Area Fund-----	8, 500	10, 000	+ 1, 500
Total, trust funds-----	70, 301, 824	60, 453, 146	- 9, 848, 678

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1957, AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1958

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	Recommended in bill for 1958	Bill compared with—	
				1957 appropriations	1958 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Office of Saline Water.....	\$550, 000	\$1, 159, 000	\$1, 159, 000	+\$609, 000	-----
Office of Oil and Gas.....	¹ 513, 800	585, 000	585, 000	+ 71, 200	-----
Office of the Solicitor.....	2, 835, 000	2, 923, 000	2, 900, 000	+ 65, 000	—\$23, 000
Office of Minerals Mobilization.....	300, 000	313, 000	313, 000	+ 13, 000	-----
Acquisition of domestic minerals.....	² 21, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	-----	—21, 000, 000	—40, 000, 000
Total, departmental offices.....	25, 198, 800	44, 980, 000	4, 957, 000	—20, 241, 800	—40, 023, 000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources.....	18, 369, 300	22, 220, 000	22, 000, 000	+3, 630, 700	—220, 000
Construction.....	¹ 4, 600, 000	6, 500, 000	6, 500, 000	+1, 900, 000	-----
Range improvements ³	(390, 871)	(620, 000)	(620, 000)	+(229, 129)	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	22, 969, 300	28, 720, 000	28, 500, 000	+5, 530, 700	—220, 000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Education and welfare services.....	50, 720, 000	59, 560, 000	59, 560, 000	+8, 840, 000	-----

¹ Includes \$100,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

² Included in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

³ Indefinite appropriation of receipts. Not included in the totals of this tabulation.

Resources management-----	1 16, 450, 000	17, 200, 000	+ 750, 000	-----
Construction-----	5, 240, 000	21, 225, 000	+ 11, 760, 000	-4, 225, 000
Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	11, 500, 000	12, 000, 000	+ 500, 000	-----
General administrative expenses-----	3, 190, 000	3, 564, 000	+ 210, 000	-164, 000
Payment to Menominee Tribe of Indians-----	-----	500, 000	+ 300, 000	-200, 000
Distribution of funds of the Creek Indians-----	200, 000	-----	-200, 000	-----
Payment to Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians-----	2 437, 500	-----	-437, 500	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	87, 737, 500	114, 049, 000	+ 21, 722, 500	-4, 589, 000
<i>Tribal funds</i> (not included in totals of this tabulation)-----	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	-----	-----
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
Surveys, investigations, and research-----	31, 602, 000	38, 775, 000	+ 4, 398, 000	-2, 775, 000
BUREAU OF MINES				
Conservation and development of mineral resources-----	15, 862, 750	19, 575, 000	+ 2, 837, 250	-875, 000
Health and safety-----	5, 304, 300	5, 900, 000	+ 595, 700	-----
Construction-----	-----	23, 000	+ 23, 000	-----
General administrative expenses-----	1, 030, 000	1, 135, 000	+ 105, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Mines-----	22, 197, 050	26, 633, 000	+ 3, 560, 950	-875, 000

¹ Includes \$250,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

² Included in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1957, and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1958—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	Recommended in bill for 1958	Bill compared with—	
				1957 appropriations	1958 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Management and protection.....	\$11, 562, 000	\$14, 523, 000	\$13, 750, 000	+\$2, 188, 000	—\$773, 000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities...	10, 158, 000	11, 763, 000	11, 500, 000	+1, 342, 000	—263, 000
Construction.....	15, 250, 000	20, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	+4, 750, 000	-----
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)...	29, 800, 000	31, 000, 000	31, 000, 000	+1, 200, 000	-----
General administrative expenses.....	1, 250, 000	1, 365, 000	1, 330, 000	+80, 000	—35, 000
Total, National Park Service.....	68, 020, 000	78, 651, 000	77, 580, 000	+9, 560, 000	—1, 071, 000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:					
Management and investigations of resources ¹	10, 807, 400	12, 380, 000	12, 000, 000	+1, 192, 600	² —380, 000
Construction.....	2, 601, 000	5, 332, 000	5, 332, 000	+2, 731, 000	-----
General administrative expenses.....	200, 300	220, 200	-----	—200, 300	—220, 200
Subtotal, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.	13, 608, 700	17, 932, 200	17, 332, 000	+3, 723, 300	—600, 200

¹ Includes "Columbia River Fisheries" and "River Basin Studies" redistributed from Office of Commissioner, "Management and Investigation of Resources," by the Department of Interior.

² In lieu of a direct appropriation proposed in the budget estimate, language has been added to the bill making 12½ percent of Pribilof Islands receipts, estimated at \$379,375 in 1958, available under this item.

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:						
Management and investigations of resources.....	4, 671, 200	5, 985, 000	6, 000, 000	+1, 328, 800	+15, 000	
Construction.....	930, 000	700, 000	700, 000	-230, 000		
Fisheries loan fund.....	10, 000, 000			-10, 000, 000		
General administrative expenses.....	89, 200	220, 200		-89, 200	-220, 200	
Administration of Pribilof Islands ¹	(2, 855, 705)	(1, 821, 000)	(1, 821, 000)	(-1, 034, 705)		
Subtotal, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	15, 690, 400	6, 905, 200	6, 700, 000	-8, 990, 400	-205, 200	
Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:						
Salaries and expenses ³	563, 000	1, 316, 600		-563, 000	-1, 316, 600	
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	29, 862, 100	26, 154, 000	24, 032, 000	-5, 830, 100	-2, 122, 000	
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES						
Administration of Territories.....	2, 803, 000	1, 940, 000	1, 965, 000	-838, 000	+25, 000	
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	4, 800, 000	4, 960, 000	4, 800, 000		-160, 000	
Alaska public works.....	4, 968, 000	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	+1, 032, 000		
Alaskan port of entry facilities.....		30, 000	30, 000	+30, 000		
Construction of roads, Alaska.....	7, 800, 000	(²)		-7, 800, 000		
Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska.....	3, 625, 000	(²)		-3, 625, 000		
Total, Office of Territories.....	23, 996, 000	12, 930, 000	12, 795, 000	-11, 201, 000	-135, 000	

¹ Indefinite appropriation of receipts. Not included in the totals of this tabulation.

² Account transferred to Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce (Public Law 627, approved June 29, 1956).

³ Includes "Foreign activities reported in original budget under Office of Commissioner," "Management and investigations of resources."

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1957, and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1958—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	Recommended in bill for 1958	Bill compared with—	
				1957 appropriations	1958 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.					
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$2, 222, 000	\$2, 568, 000	\$2, 500, 000	+\$278, 000	—\$68, 000
Total, Department of the Interior-----	313, 804, 750	373, 460, 000	321, 582, 000	+7, 777, 250	—51, 878, 000
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES					
Commission of Fine Arts-----	31, 000	35, 000	35, 000	+4, 000	-----
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review-----	70, 000	70, 000	70, 000	-----	-----
Forest Service, Department of Agriculture:					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management-----	54, 615, 750	72, 730, 000	69, 000, 000	+14, 384, 250	—3, 730, 000
Forest research-----	10, 155, 000	11, 325, 000	11, 325, 000	+1, 170, 000	-----
State and private forestry cooperation-----	12, 190, 000	13, 245, 000	13, 245, 000	+1, 055, 000	-----
Subtotal-----	76, 960, 750	97, 300, 000	93, 570, 000	+16, 609, 250	—3, 730, 000
Forest roads and trails-----	24, 000, 000	24, 336, 000	24, 336, 000	+336, 000	-----
Assistance to States for tree planting-----		4, 000, 000			—4, 000, 000

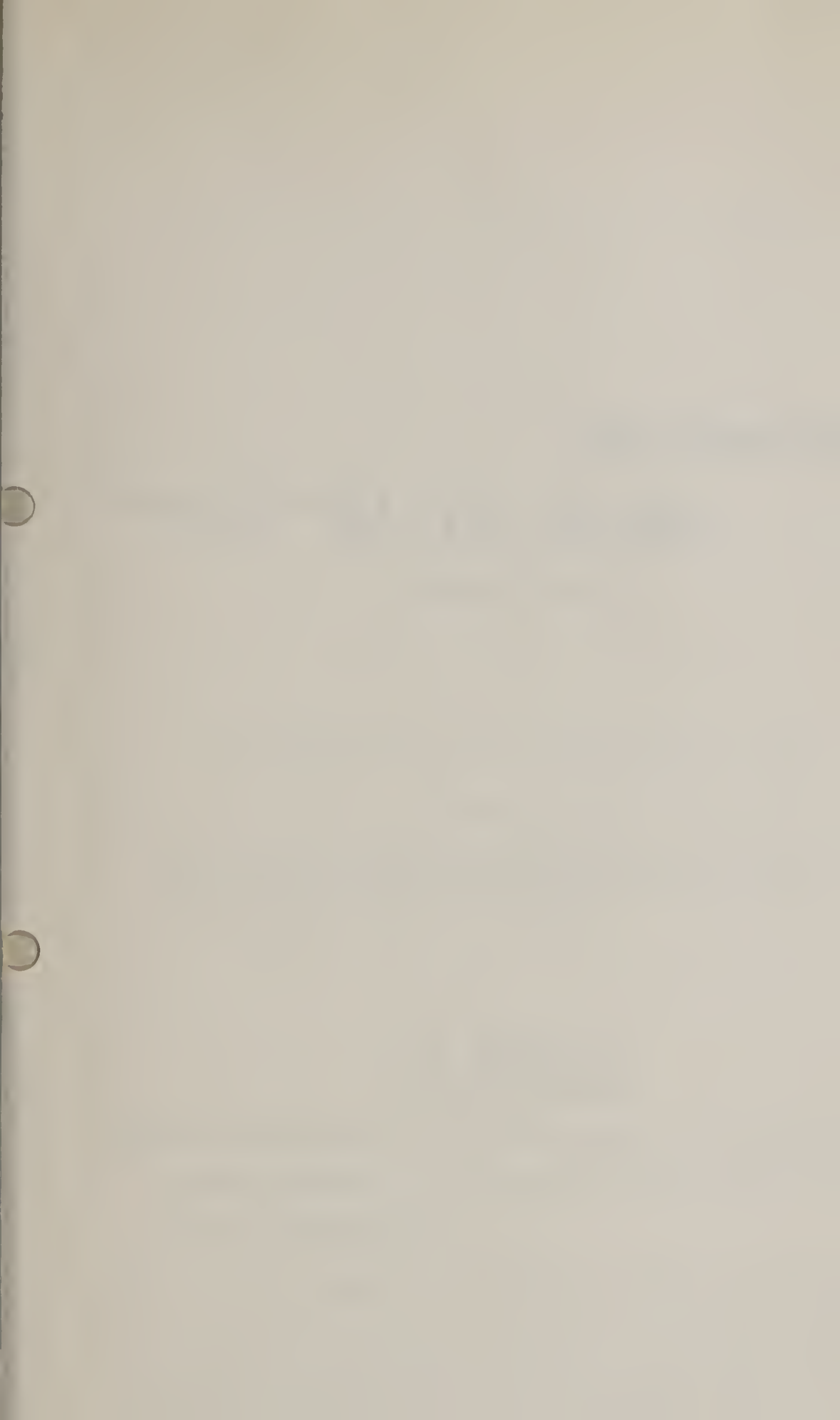
Acquisition of lands for national forests:				
Cache National Forest-----	1 50, 000	50, 000	50, 000	-----
Superior National Forest-----	2 500, 000	500, 000	500, 000	-----
Special acts 3-----	(10, 000)	(10, 000)	(10, 000)	-----
Cooperative range improvements (special account)-----	3 (700, 000)	(700, 000)	(700, 000)	-----
Total, Forest Service-----	101, 510, 750	126, 186, 000	118, 456, 000	+ 16, 945, 250
Indian Claims Commission-----	124, 600	177, 700	177, 700	+ 53, 100
Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission-----	115, 000	88, 000	88, 000	- 27, 000
National Capital Planning Commission:				
Salaries and expenses-----	200, 000	250, 000	225, 000	+ 25, 000
Land acquisition-----	1, 250, 000	5, 646, 000	4, 793, 000	+ 3, 543, 000
Salaries and expenses, Washington regional mass transportation survey-----	200, 000	-----	-----	- 200, 000
Total, National Capital Planning Commission-----	1, 650, 000	5, 896, 000	5, 018, 000	+ 3, 368, 000
Smithsonian Institution:				
Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution-----	4, 425, 000	6, 100, 000	6, 000, 000	+ 1, 575, 000
Additions to the Natural History Building-----	-----	800, 000	800, 000	+ 800, 000
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art-----	1, 505, 000	1, 645, 000	1, 645, 000	+ 140, 000
Museum of History and Technology-----	33, 712, 000	-----	-----	- 33, 712, 000
Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	39, 642, 000	8, 545, 000	8, 445, 000	- 31, 197, 000
				- 7, 730, 000

1 Included in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957. 3 Appropriation of receipts. Not included in the totals of this
2 Included in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957. tabulation.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1957, and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1958—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	Recommended in bill for 1958	Bill compared with—	
				1957 appropriations	1958 estimate
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued					
National Monument Commission.....		\$25, 000			—\$25, 000
Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission.....	¹ \$40, 000	15, 000		—\$40, 000	—15, 000
District of Columbia Auditorium Commission.....	² 150, 000			—150, 000	
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.....	10, 000			—10, 000	
Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission.....	¹ 163, 400			—163, 400	
Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission.....	48, 500			—48, 500	
Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission.....	¹ 225, 000			—225, 000	
Total, related agencies.....	143, 780, 250	141, 037, 700	\$132, 289, 700	—11, 490, 550	—8, 748, 000
TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION					
Contributions.....	425, 000	692, 000	524, 000	+99, 000	—168, 000
Administrative expenses ³	(160, 000)	(160, 000)	(160, 000)		
Revolving fund.....	² 125, 000			—125, 000	
Total, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	550, 000	692, 000	524, 000	—26, 000	—168, 000
Grand total, titles I, II, and III.....	458, 135, 000	515, 189, 700	454, 395, 700	—3, 739, 300	—60, 794, 000

¹ Included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.² Included in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.³ Limitation on corporate funds. Not included in totals of this tabulation.



Union Calendar No. 27

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5189

[Report No. 145]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 21, 1957

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1958, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

3 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

4 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
5 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1951-1958),
6 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
7 beneficial consumptive uses, \$1,159,000.

8 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

9 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
10 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, in-
11 cluding cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
12 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
13 petroleum and its products, and natural gas; and for con-
14 trolling the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required
15 by law (15 U. S. C. 715); including purchase of not to
16 exceed two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
17 \$585,000.

18 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

19 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
20 \$2,900,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 may
21 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other
22 accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate
2 work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative
3 Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

4 OFFICE OF MINERALS MOBILIZATION

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to dis-
6 charge his responsibilities, including cooperation with the
7 metals and minerals industry, with respect to the conserva-
8 tion, exploration, development, production, and utilization
9 of mineral resources, including solid fuels, \$313,000.

10 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

11 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

12 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
13 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifica-
14 tion, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
15 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
16 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, includ-
17 ing \$35,000 for the operation and maintenance of access
18 roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant
19 lands, \$22,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may
20 be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands
21 other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land
22 Management: *Provided further*, That, for the purposes of

1 surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands and
2 operation and maintenance of access roads, contributions
3 toward the costs thereof may be accepted.

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
6 and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of existing
7 connecting roads adjacent to such lands; acquisition of rights-
8 of-way on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant
9 lands, and on Coos Bay Wagon Road lands and lands in
10 the vicinity of the Gerber Reservoir and the Silvies River,
11 Oregon, and lands in the vicinity of Powder Horn Creek
12 and Wall Mountain, Colorado; acquisition and construction
13 of buildings and appurtenant facilities; and construction and
14 maintenance of recreational facilities in Alaska; to remain
15 available until expended, \$6,500,000: *Provided*, That the
16 amount appropriated herein for road construction shall be
17 transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of
18 Commerce: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated
19 herein for construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
20 and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a re-
21 imburseable charge against the Oregon and California land-
22 grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in
23 the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second
24 paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August
25 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

2 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
3 shall be available for purchase of thirty-one passenger motor
4 vehicles for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dis-
5 mantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and main-
6 tenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to
7 which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of
8 appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Manage-
9 ment expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon
10 and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon
11 Road grant lands (other than those expenditures for re-
12 forestation, for construction and operation and maintenance
13 of access roads, and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of
14 existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands, which are
15 reimbursable to the Treasury) shall be reimbursed from the
16 25 per centum referred to in section C, title II, of the Act
17 approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special
18 fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant
19 Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939
20 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos
21 Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund": *Provided further*, That
22 the amount appropriated for maintenance of access roads
23 and \$900,000 of the amount appropriated for reforestation
24 on the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, under
25 the appropriation "Management of lands and resources",

1 shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury in
2 accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of
3 subsection (b) of title II of said Act of August 28, 1937.

4 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

5 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
6 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
7 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
8 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
9 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
10 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
11 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section
12 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

13 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

14 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

15 For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare
16 services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with
17 States and other organizations, including payment (in ad-
18 vance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance,
19 and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions,
20 or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians;
21 maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for
22 information or evidence concerning violations of law on
23 Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts
24 and crafts shops and museums; \$59,560,000.

1. RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

2 For expenses necessary for management, development,
3 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
4 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
5 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
6 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
7 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
8 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
9 arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$17,200,000, and in
10 addition, \$524,000 of the Revolving Fund for Loans, Bureau
11 of Indian Affairs, shall be used in connection with adminis-
12 tering loans to Indians.

13 CONSTRUCTION

14 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
15 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
16 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepara-
17 tion of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
18 services by contract; to remain available until expended;
19 \$17,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein
20 appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within
21 the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico,
22 South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries
23 of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no
24 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition

1 of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon,
2 and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of
3 existing reservations.

4 ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION
5 OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

6 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
7 thority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway
8 Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-
9 Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), \$12,000,000, to
10 remain available until expended.

11 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for the general administration
13 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
14 field offices, \$3,400,000.

15 PAYMENT TO MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS

16 For reimbursement to the Menominee Tribe of Indians
17 of necessary expenses involved in preparing for termination
18 of Federal supervision, in accordance with the Act of July
19 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 544), \$300,000, to remain available
20 until expended.

21 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

22 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
23 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
24 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and sev-
25 enty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,

1 which may be used for the transportation of Indians; ad-
2 vance payments for service (including services which may
3 extend beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts exe-
4 cuted pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U. S. C.
5 452), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over
6 certain Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official use of em-
7 ployees; and expenses required by continuing or permanent
8 treaty provisions.

9 TRIBAL FUNDS

10 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
11 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
12 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure
13 for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay
14 and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition and other
15 assistance to Indian children attending public and private
16 schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of
17 admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land,
18 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United
19 States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of
20 lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of
21 attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes
22 under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses
23 of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other
24 tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately

1 owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at
2 rates established administratively but not to exceed those
3 applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief
4 of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May
5 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and
6 employment of a recreational director for the Menominee
7 Reservation and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of
8 whom shall be appointed with the approval of the respective
9 tribal councils and without regard to the classification laws:
10 *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated
11 herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during
12 the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be desig-
13 nated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved
14 and approved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no
15 part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used
16 for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States
17 of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either
18 inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reserva-
19 tions, if such acquisition results in the property being
20 exempted from local taxation.

21 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

22 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

23 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
24 perform surveys, investigations; and research covering

1 topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources
2 of the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify
3 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
4 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
5 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
6 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
7 licenses, and operating contracts; publish and disseminate
8 data relative to the foregoing activities; and for the Geologi-
9 cal Survey or the General Services Administration to acquire
10 a site and to prepare plans and specifications for a building
11 or buildings to meet the special needs of the Geological Sur-
12 vey in the metropolitan area of Washington, District of
13 Columbia, without regard to Revised Statutes, page 3709,
14 as amended (41 U. S. C. 5), and section 302 (c) of the
15 Act of June 30, 1949, as amended (41 U. S. C. 252 (c)) ;
16 \$36,000,000, of which \$5,800,000 shall be available only
17 for cooperation with States or municipalities for water re-
18 sources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
19 propriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the
20 cost of any topographic mapping or water resources in-
21 vestigations carried on in cooperation with any State or
22 municipality: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$415,000
23 of the unobligated balance remaining on June 30, 1957,
24 of the appropriation granted under this head in the De-

1 partment of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropria-
2 tion Act, 1957, shall remain available during the current
3 fiscal year for construction of special-purpose buildings.

4 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

5 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
6 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred
7 and twenty-five passenger motor vehicles, for replacement
8 only; reimbursement of the General Services Administration
9 for security guard service for protection of confidential files;
10 contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for
11 the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when
12 it is administratively determined that such procedures are in
13 the public interest; construction and maintenance of neces-
14 sary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands
15 for gaging stations; and payment of compensation and ex-
16 penses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey ap-
17 pointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States
18 in the negotiation and administration of interstate com-
19 pacts, including not to exceed \$10,000 for the person ap-
20 pointed by the President to participate as the representative
21 of the United States in the administration of the compact
22 consented to by the Act of May 31, 1949 (63 Stat. 145) :
23 *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any other
24 law, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer
25 as such representative, without prejudice to his status as a

1 retired Army officer, and he shall receive such compensation
2 and expenses in addition to his retired pay.

3 BUREAU OF MINES

4 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

5 RESOURCES

6 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
7 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
8 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Terri-
9 tories and possessions; and developing synthetics and sub-
10 stitutes; \$18,700,000.

11 HEALTH AND SAFETY

12 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
13 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
14 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$5,900,000.

15 CONSTRUCTION

16 For construction and improvement of facilities under
17 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available
18 until expended, \$23,000, which shall be available for the
19 cost of paving and improvement of streets and appurtenant
20 facilities adjoining the Petroleum Experiment Station,
21 Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

22 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for general administration of
24 the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
25 offices, \$1,135,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

1
2 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
3 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed
4 eighty-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement
5 only; providing transportation services in isolated areas
6 for employees, student dependents of employees, and
7 other pupils, and such activities may be financed under co-
8 operative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates
9 and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid
10 work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept
11 lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from
12 public and private sources and to prosecute projects in co-
13 operation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private:
14 *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the cur-
15 rent fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and
16 Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of
17 Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said
18 sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of
19 Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium
20 production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3,
21 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*,
22 That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current
23 fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government
24 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral prod-
25 uct that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the
Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be
covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
4 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the National
5 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of
6 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
7 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
8 plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in
9 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
10 Basin) ; \$13,750,000.

11 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

12 FACILITIES

13 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
14 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special
15 road maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on
16 a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other
17 physical facilities essential to the operation of areas admin-
18 istered pursuant to law by the National Park Service,
19 \$11,500,000.

20 CONSTRUCTION

21 For construction and improvement, without regard to
22 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),
23 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
24 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
25 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,

1 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
 2 of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of
 3 lands, interests therein, improvements, and water rights;
 4 to remain available until expended, \$20,000,000..

5 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

6 AUTHORIZATION)

7 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
 8 authority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway
 9 Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-
 10 Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), including acquisi-
 11 tion of right-of-way for the eastern entrance road, Rocky
 12 Mountain National Park, Colorado, \$31,000,000, to remain
 13 available until expended.

14 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for general administration of
 16 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
 17 regional offices, \$1,330,000.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

19 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
 20 available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and
 21 seventeen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,
 22 including not to exceed seventeen for replacing United
 23 States Park Police cruisers; and the objects and purposes
 24 specified in the Acts of August 8, 1953 (16 U. S. C. 1b-1d)
 25 and July 1, 1955 (16 U. S. C. 18f): *Provided*, That all

1 receipts for the fiscal year 1958 from the operation of the
2 McKinley Park Hotel in Mount McKinley National Park,
3 Alaska, may be applied to, or offset against, costs of man-
4 aging, operating, and maintaining the hotel and related
5 facilities, and any receipts or other revenues in excess of
6 such costs shall be deposited at least annually into the
7 Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

8 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

9 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

10 Management and Investigations of Resources

11 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
12 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
13 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
14 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of
15 other authorized functions related to such resources; opera-
16 tion of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
17 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; maintenance of
18 the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
19 Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions
20 related to wildlife management in California (16 U. S. C.
21 695-695c) ; and leasing and management of lands for the
22 protection of the Florida Key deer, \$12,000,000; and, in
23 addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to 12½ per
24 centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during

1 the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and
2 other products, for management and investigations of the
3 sport fishery and wildlife resources of Alaska, including
4 construction.

5 Construction

6 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
7 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
8 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wild-
9 life resources and the acquisition of lands and interests
10 therein, \$5,332,000, to remain available until expended:
11 *Provided*, That the funds appropriated herein for the con-
12 tinuation of the construction of the Devils Kitchen Dam on
13 the Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge, Illinois, shall be trans-
14 ferred to the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army.

15 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

16 Management and Investigations of Resources

17 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
18 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
19 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including
20 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
21 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-
22 cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
23 of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
24 related thereto, as authorized by law; \$6,000,000; and, in
25 addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per

1 centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the
 2 next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other
 3 products, for management and investigations of the com-
 4 mercial fishery resources of Alaska, including construction.

5 Construction

6 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 7 facilities required for the conservation, management, in-
 8 vestigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery
 9 resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
 10 \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

11 Fisheries Loan Fund

12 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$313,000
 13 of the fisheries loan fund shall be available for expenses of
 14 administering such fund.

15 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

16 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
 17 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are
 18 appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the proceeds
 19 covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal
 20 year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain
 21 available for expenditure during the current and next suc-
 22 ceeding fiscal years.

23 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

24 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and
 25 Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to ex-

1 exceed one hundred and fourteen passenger motor vehicles for
2 replacement only; purchase of not to exceed six aircraft
3 for replacement only; not to exceed \$30,000 for pay-
4 ment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for infor-
5 mation or evidence concerning violations of laws ad-
6 ministered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publication
7 and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U. S. C.
8 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews
9 of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair
10 of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation
11 areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service;
12 options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for
13 each option; facilities incident to such public recreational
14 uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their
15 primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of
16 aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction
17 of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United
18 States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in
19 connection with management and investigation of fish and
20 wildlife resources.

21 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

22 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

23 For expenses necessary for the administration of Ter-
24 ritories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
25 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the

1 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
2 of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American
3 Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531,
4 1422, 1431a (c)) ; salaries of the Governor of the Virgin
5 Islands, the Government Secretary, and the members of
6 their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U. S. C.
7 1591) ; compensation and mileage of members of the legis-
8 latures in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and the
9 Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87,
10 599, 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e) ; compensation
11 and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as author-
12 ized by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)) ; grants to American
13 Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support
14 of governmental functions; and personal services, household
15 equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the
16 operation of the houses of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii,
17 Guam, and American Samoa; \$1,965,000: *Provided*, That
18 the Territorial and local governments herein provided
19 for are authorized to make purchases through the General
20 Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-
21 tions available for the administration of Territories may be
22 expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and oper-
23 ation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and
24 for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secre-
25 tary to be necessary.

1 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

2 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
3 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
4 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
5 Joint Resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and
6 the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), includ-
7 ing the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust
8 Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses
9 of the judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;
10 grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addi-
11 tion to local revenues, for support of governmental functions;
12 \$4,800,000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans
13 to locally owned private trading enterprises shall con-
14 tinue to be available during the fiscal year 1958: *Pro-*
15 *vided further*, That all financial transactions of the
16 Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies
17 or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust
18 Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office
19 in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Account-
20 ing Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Account-
21 ing and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834):
22 *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Terri-
23 tory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases
24 through the General Services Administration: *Provided fur-*
25 *ther*, That appropriations available for the Administration of

1 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended
2 for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of
3 aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for com-
4 mercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to
5 be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2)
6 of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Congress.

7 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

8 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
9 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949,
10 as amended (48 U. S. C. 486-486j), to remain available
11 until June 30, 1959, \$6,000,000, of which not to exceed
12 \$553,600 shall be available for administrative expenses.

13 ALASKAN PORT OF ENTRY FACILITIES

14 For necessary expenses in the preparation of plans
15 for port of entry and related facilities adjacent to the Alaska
16 Highway at the Alaska-Canadian border, in Alaska, as
17 authorized by the Act of August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 939),
18 \$30,000, to remain available until expended.

19 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

20 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
21 available until expended for the work authorized by law,
22 including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
23 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
24 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
25 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,

1 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
2 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
3 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized
4 by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S.
5 C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*,
6 That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said
7 fund of more than \$11,000 except the general manager of
8 said railroad, one assistant general manager at not to exceed
9 \$14,000 per annum, two officers at not to exceed \$12,500
10 per annum each, and three officers at not to exceed \$12,000
11 per annum each.

12 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
15 of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), in-
16 cluding teletype rentals and service, \$2,500,000.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

18 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
19 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau
20 or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
21 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of buildings,
22 utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or de-
23 stroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
24 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this
25 authority until funds specifically made available to the

1 Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
2 exhausted.

3 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
4 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
5 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
6 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
7 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or
8 threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of
9 the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this
10 title for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the
11 payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal
12 year.

13 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
14 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
15 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
16 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
17 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
18 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
19 June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That re-
20 imbursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment,
21 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
22 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

23 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
24 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
25 tion Act, 1958, shall be available for services as authorized

1 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
 2 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to
 3 exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, and in total amount
 4 not to exceed \$125,000; maintenance and operation of
 5 aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of re-
 6 prints; payment for telephone service in private residences
 7 in the field, when authorized under regulations approved
 8 by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized
 9 by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or
 10 associations which issue publications to members only or at
 11 a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not
 12 members.

13 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
 14 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available
 15 for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law
 16 (5 U. S. C. 2131 and D. C. Code 4-204).

17 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

18 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
 21 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
 22 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
 23 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and
 24 committee meetings of the Commission either within or

1 outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on
2 vouchers approved by the Commission, \$35,000.

3 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
5 Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including serv-
6 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
7 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$70,000.

8 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 FOREST SERVICE

10 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

11 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utili-
12 zation, as follows:

13 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
14 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
15 administration, improvement, development, and management
16 of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and
17 preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for
18 liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
19 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust
20 and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-
21 Federal lands; \$69,000,000, of which \$5,250,000 for
22 fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,760,000 for
23 insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pur-
24 suant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,

1 to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions:
 2 *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 may be used for
 3 acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as
 4 amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That
 5 funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements",
 6 pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
 7 U. S. C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

8 Forest research: For forest research at forest and
 9 range experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory,
 10 or elsewhere, as authorized by law; \$11,325,000.

11 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 12 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in
 13 forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands,
 14 and in forest management and processing, and for advising
 15 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
 16 others in the application of forest management principles
 17 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
 18 \$13,245,000.

19 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

20 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 21 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
 22 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a); relating to
 23 forest development roads and trails, including the construc-
 24 tion, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on
 25 experimental areas under Forest Service administration,

1 \$24,336,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
 2 That funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16
 3 U. S. C. 501), shall be merged with and made a part of
 4 this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than the
 5 amount made available under the provisions of the Act of
 6 March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the provisions of
 7 such Act.

8 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

9 Cache National Forest

10 For the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of
 11 the Cache National Forest, Utah, under the authority of
 12 the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 632), \$50,000, to
 13 remain available until expended.

14 Superior National Forest

15 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
 16 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act
 17 of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U. S. C. 577c-577h),
 18 as amended, \$500,000, to remain available until expended:
 19 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
 20 for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the
 21 local government concerned.

22 Special Acts

23 For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest,
 24 Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended,
 25 \$10,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall

1 be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the
2 boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no
3 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition
4 of any land without the approval of the local government
5 concerned.

6 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

7 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
8 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication
9 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as author-
10 ized by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C.
11 580h), \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

12 GENERAL PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

13 SEC. 201. Appropriations available to the Forest Service
14 for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) pur-
15 chase of not to exceed 157 passenger motor vehicles, of
16 which 132 shall be for replacement only, and hire of
17 such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and
18 the purchase of not to exceed five, of which four shall
19 be for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the
20 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
21 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the
22 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in an amount
23 not to exceed \$25,000; (c) maintenance, improvement, and
24 construction of aircraft landing fields in, or adjacent to, the
25 national forests, in an amount not to exceed \$250,000; (d)

1 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of
2 September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; (e)
3 purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other
4 public improvements, but the cost of any such building,
5 exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sani-
6 tary system and of connecting the same with any such
7 building, and exclusive of any tower upon which a lookout
8 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$25,000 (\$30,000
9 in Alaska) : *Provided*, That one building may be constructed
10 to serve the purposes of two or more buildings at a cost not
11 to exceed the sum of the limitations for separate buildings:
12 *Provided further*, That any building, the cost of which as
13 improved was \$25,000 or more, shall not be improved within
14 any fiscal year by an amount in excess of 5 per centum
15 of such cost (5 U. S. C. 565a) ; and (f) expenses of the
16 National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by
17 section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514) .

18 SEC. 202. Except to provide materials required in or
19 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
20 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
21 priated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the pur-
22 chase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials
23 produced outside of the United States.

24 SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation to the Forest
25 Service in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda

1 purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the
2 Congress.

3 SEC. 204. The Secretary may sell at market value any
4 property located in Yalobusha, Chickasaw, and Pontotoc
5 Counties, Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act
6 of July 22, 1937, and suitable for return to private owner-
7 ship under such terms and conditions as would not conflict
8 with the purposes of said Act.

9 SEC. 205. Funds appropriated under this Act shall not
10 be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions
11 of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S.
12 C. 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the
13 boundaries of a national forest nor shall these lands or lands
14 authorized for purchase in Sanders County, Montana, be
15 acquired without the approval of the local government
16 concerned.

17 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
19 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C.
20 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$177,700, of
21 which not to exceed \$3,600 shall be available for expenses
22 of travel.

1 JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION
2 COMMISSION

3 For expenses necessary to complete carrying out the
4 provisions of the Act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 576),
5 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
6 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
7 \$50 per diem for individuals; transportation and not to
8 exceed \$20 per diem in lieu of subsistence for members
9 of the Commission serving without compensation; and enter-
10 tainment; \$88,000.

11 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as au-
13 thorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66
14 Stat. 781), including services as authorized by section 15
15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to ex-
16 ceed \$175 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals;
17 not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel; payment in ad-
18 vance for membership in societies whose publications or
19 services are available to members only or to members at a
20 price lower than to the general public; and transportation
21 and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as
22 authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5

1 U. S. C. 73b-2), for members of the Commission serving
2 without compensation; \$225,000.

3 Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and
4 playground system: Under authority of the Act of May 29,
5 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended, for necessary expenses
6 for the National Capital Planning Commission for acquisition
7 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the
8 National Capital, to remain available until expended,
9 \$4,793,000, of which (a) \$3,475,000 shall be available for
10 the purposes of section 1 (a) of said Act of May 29, 1930,
11 (b) \$318,000 shall be available for the purposes of section
12 1 (b) thereof, and (c) \$1,000,000 shall be available for
13 the purposes of section 4 thereof: *Provided*, That not
14 exceeding \$125,000 of the funds available for land acqui-
15 sition purposes shall be used during the current fiscal year
16 for necessary expenses of the Commission (other than pay-
17 ments for land) in connection with land acquisition.

18 Salaries and expenses, Washington regional mass trans-
19 portation survey: The unobligated balance of appropria-
20 tions heretofore granted under this head shall remain avail-
21 able until June 30, 1958: *Provided*, That the employ-
22 ment of not more than one person by contract or other-
23 wise, pursuant to the third sentence of section 2 (c) of the
24 Act of June 6, 1924, as amended by the Act of July 19,

1 1952 (66 Stat. 783), may be extended for an additional
2 year.

3 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

4 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all
5 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and in-
6 crease of collections from the surveying and exploring
7 expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for
8 the system of international exchanges between the United
9 States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches
10 among the American Indians and the natives of lands under
11 the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, inde-
12 pendently or in cooperation with State, educational, and
13 scientific organizations in the United States, and the excava-
14 tion and preservation of archeological remains; for mainte-
15 nance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making neces-
16 sary observations in high altitudes; for the administration
17 of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administra-
18 tion, construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other
19 facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the
20 provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the
21 provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for
22 the maintenance and administration of a national air mu-
23 seum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20
24 U. S. C. 77); including not to exceed \$35,000 for services

1 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
2 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$46,725 for expenses
3 of travel; not to exceed \$45,000 for rents, pending open-
4 ing of the Museum of History and Technology; purchase,
5 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator
6 conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and ap-
7 proaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and
8 illustrations for publications; \$6,000,000.

9 Additions to the Natural History Building: For neces-
10 sary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for addi-
11 tions on the east and west ends of the Natural History
12 Building, as authorized by the Act of June 19, 1930 (46
13 Stat. 785), including incidental expenses of the Regents of
14 the Smithsonian Institution, \$800,000, to remain available
15 until expended: *Provided*, That the preparation of the de-
16 sign, plans, and specifications for the additions and all work
17 incidental thereto shall be under the supervision of the
18 Administrator of the General Services Administration in ac-
19 cordance with provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May
20 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 345).

21 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
22 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
23 protection and care of the works of art therein, and admin-
24 istrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the
25 Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the

1 public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9,
2 Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized
3 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
4 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the treas-
5 urer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
6 and art associations or societies whose publications or serv-
7 ices are available to members only, or to members at a price
8 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and
9 cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and
10 uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as
11 authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended
12 (68 Stat. 1114 and 69 Stat. 49) ; purchase or rental of
13 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
14 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches,
15 and grounds; not to exceed \$2,400 for expenses of travel;
16 and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works
17 of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made,
18 without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations
19 at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions
20 as the Gallery may deem proper; \$1,645,000.

21 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

22 CONTRIBUTIONS

23 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
24 form of grants as authorized by law, \$524,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
3 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
4 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
5 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
6 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
7 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
8 as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth
9 in the budget for the fiscal year 1958: *Provided*, That not
10 to exceed \$160,000 shall be available for administrative
11 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
12 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1958
13 budget estimates for such expenses.

14 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 401. Unless otherwise provided by law, appropri-
16 ations contained in this Act available for expenses of travel
17 shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head
18 of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of
19 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
20 function or activity for which the appropriation concerned
21 is made.

22 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the
23 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958."

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85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5189

[Report No. 145]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KIRWAN

FEBRUARY 21, 1957

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 27, 1957
For actions of February 26, 1957
85th-1st, No. 32

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Interior appropriation bill, including FS items.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H.R. 5189, the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, which includes items for the Forest Service. pp. 2309-19 (See Digest Nos. 29 and 30 for USDA items.)
2. BUDGET. Rep. Jenkins inserted and supported a resolution of the Ohio Republican Congressional delegation calling for a reduction in the 1958 budget. p. 2309
3. ALASKA. Both Houses received from the Interior Department a copy of the proposed Alaska constitution. pp. 2347, 2267
4. FOREIGN TRADE. Received a R. I. Legislature memorial favoring tariff on textiles. p. 2349
Received a Ga. Legislature memorial urging corrective measures to equalize imports. p. 2349

SENATE

5. MIDDLE EAST. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 19, to promote peace and stability in the Middle East. pp. 2265-7, 2283-4, 2289-2307

6. PERSONNEL. Sen. Revercomb inserted his remarks and the text of S. 1355 to increase pensions to annuitants. pp. 2274-5
7. LOANS. Sen. Humphrey criticized the administration for allowing interest rates to rise and praised the Veterans' Administration for seeking to use insurance funds to increase their loans to veterans. He said: "This administration seems to have only two answers to the great economic problems of this nation. One is to lower price supports on agricultural commodities whenever possible, and the other is to raise the interest rates whenever possible." He inserted an article on the effect of tight money on housing construction. p. 2282
8. NATIONAL DEBT. Sen. O'Mahoney discussed the size of the national debt and inserted a list of the obligations of the government and the date each is due, during 1957. p. 2283
9. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse commented on the growth of Russia's power program and criticized the administration's "underdevelopment" program. He inserted an article by Marquis Childs, "Russia Increasing Power Production." p. 2288
10. NEWSPRINT. Sen. Potter urged an investigation of newsprint costs, and inserted an editorial reprint of his weekly newsletter in which he suggested there might be a newsprint cartel fixing prices. p. 2289

ITEMS IN THE APPENDIX

11. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Wiley inserted a Farm Bureau News article outlining the program objectives of the American Farm Bureau Federation. p. A1477
Rep. Smith, Wisc., inserted the results of a questionnaire sent to about 10,000 in his District on various questions, including agriculture and the Federal budget. pp. A1479-80
12. WHEAT STANDARDS. Rep. Chamberlain inserted the letter of a Mich. State Univ. professor setting forth objections to proposed changes in grain grading standards which concern lowering wheat moisture content from 14.0 percent to 13.5 percent. p. A1484
13. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Rogers, Colo., inserted a newspaper editorial, "Cut Spending, Not Our Throats." p. A1488
14. ROADS. Rep. Wilson, Calif., inserted a magazine article in support of advertising along public highways. pp. A1488-89
15. PUBLIC DEBT. Rep. Rogers, Colo., inserted a newspaper editorial referring to some who express concern over the size of the public debt as "prophets of debt and doom." pp. A1489-90
16. EDUCATION. Rep. Avery inserted a newspaper article paying tribute to the activities of the Future Farmers of America. p. A1490
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Moss inserted an editorial deploring the proposed Trinity Dam partnership sale of electricity to private power firms. pp. A1490-1
Extension of remarks of Rep. Gubser criticizing the proposed sale of power from Trinity Dam to private power companies. p. A1527
18. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Wright inserted an article showing the impact of drought in Texas, including the sale of water at \$1.25 for 5 gallons. p. A1516

I am also proud to announce that western New York's far-famed cherry industry received recognition recently when H. B. (Pete) Pearson, president of the Alton Canning Co., was elected president of the National Cherry Institute. Mr. Pearson is from Sodus, N. Y., which is, I believe the largest cherry growing township in Wayne County of my district, which is the largest cherry county in New York State. His elevation to this office comes as fitting recognition for his outstanding contributions to the cherry industry.

ECONOMY IN THE NATIONAL BUDGET

(Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include a resolution.)

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that there is a great deal of agitation in the country over the matter of the national budget. We know that the Honorable George Humphrey, the Secretary of the Treasury, has been suggesting legislation that will tend to reduce the budget, and the President himself has been making efforts in that direction.

However, in practically every section of the country the agitation for a reduction of the national budget is keeping up.

Mindful of this situation, I consulted with some of the Republican Members from Ohio, and I called a meeting of the Ohio Republican delegation. We met yesterday, February 25, and after thorough consideration, we adopted resolutions with reference to this important matter. These resolutions, I think, will reflect the sentiment of the Ohio citizens quite generally.

I think this is the first time any sizable group of the House of Representatives has spoken its views on this important matter. The resolution which was adopted carries the signatures of all the Ohio Republican Members and is as follows:

The Ohio Republican delegation in the United States House of Representatives, after careful study and evaluation, has unanimously agreed that a substantial reduction of the \$72-billion budget will be in the best interests of the people of the United States.

It was further agreed that every proposed reduction in the budget, which does not curtail essential services or endanger the security of our country, will be supported.

The action of the Ohio Republican delegation is the first of its kind with respect to the present budget and is in accord with the admonition of President Eisenhower and Ohio's own Secretary of the Treasury, George M. Humphrey, that Congress exercise its independent control over Government spending.

Signers are (by districts):

1. GORDON H. SCHERER.
2. WILLIAM E. HESS.
3. PAUL F. SCHENCK.
4. WILLIAM M. MCCULLOCH.
5. CLIFF CLEVINGER.
7. CLARENCE J. BROWN.
8. JACKSON E. BETTS.
10. THOMAS A. JENKINS.
11. DAVID DENNISON.
12. JOHN M. VORYS.
13. A. D. BAUMHART, JR.
14. WILLIAM H. AYRES.
15. JOHN E. HENDERSON.

16. FRANK T. BOW.
17. J. HARRY MCGREGOR.
22. FRANCES P. BOLTON.
23. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL.

PUERTO RICO

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on March 2, 1917, there was enacted into law a bill of far-reaching and paramount importance to the people of Puerto Rico, which bill extended to the people of Puerto Rico United States citizenship. The 40th anniversary of the enactment of that very important and far-reaching bill will be celebrated on Saturday next. As the House will not be in session on Saturday, of course, adequate observations and exercises in the House cannot take place on that day. However, it is fitting and proper that this important event should not pass this year without significant notice.

I therefore, Mr. Speaker, ask unanimous consent that the Commissioner of Puerto Rico, Dr. FERNÓS-ISERN, be permitted to address the House on Monday next for one-half hour and that during such period, if he desires to do so, he may yield to other Members for the purpose of appropriate celebration of this very important event.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5189) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 1 hour, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5189, with Mr. PRICE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, we have with us again today the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior, H. R. 5189. The budget request submitted this year

for 1958 was in the amount of \$515,189,700. The appropriation for 1957 was \$458,135,000. The committee recommends \$454,395,700 for 1958, \$3,739,300 below the bill last year and \$60,794,000 below the budget request.

I have always made the statement when I have spoken on this bill that, if I had my way, the bill would be for \$1 billion or \$2 billion. I meant it then and I mean it now, because the people of this Nation have robbed and looted this great country down through the centuries since the white man first put foot in it. And we are paying the penalty today.

We have lost our oil in eastern Pennsylvania. We have lost our soil from erosion, and so forth. Let us stop and think for a moment of the many millions of acres of land in Alaska, only 1 percent of which has been surveyed. We do not even know what we have in Alaska.

Like everyone else I believe today—and I mean today—we need economy. I think back on 2 points in my own life, the first in 1907 when this great country had men in Europe recruiting people to come over here to work. They were recruiting them by the thousands. I remember one July morning in 1907 when I went to work. I want to point out how little they knew about a depression. I was working for the United States Steel Corp. At 7 o'clock in the morning, they sent the men out to work. At 11 o'clock they got a telegram from New York telling them to pay the men off and discharge them. I was one of the very few who were kept at work at United States Steel and I remember that they paid me in scrip. Here was the largest corporation in America, and they did not have enough money to pay an employee in money. That was 1907.

I remember 1929, with the same company, when the general superintendent advised the yardmasters that they should give good service, that there were orders on the books for 5 years. The next day came the crash.

In order to economize, your committee have made every effort to reduce this bill. We have reduced it 12 percent. At the same time I think we have brought in a good bill. We have not made large cuts in such things as land management, soil conservation, water resources, forestry, minerals research, and so forth. That is where the wealth of the country comes from. The \$454 million in this bill represents only \$17 million more than the receipts we are taking in. Had we heeded the warning of the scientists of America in the last century, and developed our resources and protected them, instead of wasting them through the years, we would be much better off today.

The committee has disallowed the \$40 million requested for the nondefense subsidy for tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar, and columbium-tantalum. Take the item of tungsten. The man who owns the second-largest mine in the country comes from the State of Pennsylvania. His name is Philip McKenna. He is Mr. Tungsten himself. He has five refining plants in this country and is the second-

largest producer of tungsten. The mine happens to be in the State of Nevada.

This man came into my office and said if he had to take it to the United States Supreme Court he was going to stop the Congress from appropriating this subsidy. They are tired of accepting money from the United States Government. He said the Government has an 18-year supply of tungsten today. They should be selling enough each year to take it down to a 5-year stockpile. So we have an 18-year stockpile of tungsten.

I want to read a letter that he addressed to Senator MARTIN:

The House Committee on Appropriations refused to appropriate any more money to buy tungsten when the Government stockpile is now at least 18 years' supply at present rate of consumption for all uses in the United States of America. But I was horrified to learn that, despite Senator DWORSHAK's vigorous protest, the Senate Committee on Appropriations approved \$30 million for that purpose. Seventy million will be required. I enclose a graph showing the situation. It has been a boondoggle since 1940. It has cost taxpayers about \$300 million.

Worse than that, it has taken out of use \$300 million of our raw material which would otherwise be available for refining and fabrication into cost-saving tools and machines, for use in industry, which raise our standard of living in time of peace and our industrial potential in time of war. Suppose 96 percent of the leather was in the hands of the Government while many people went without shoes? Many people go without efficient tungsten carbide tools and appliances by which we may compete with the world because the Government has obtained and sterilized so large a proportion of the tungsten.

Monday I believe there will be a debate in the Senate on the subject of the appropriation to continue buying tungsten by appropriating \$30 million for that purpose when the Government already has 18 years' supply. They should sell it, 5 percent every year, until it is down to 5 years' supply.

It harms our industries in Pennsylvania that we cannot use tungsten more generally so that our efficiency is good and able to compete. It harms the coal mining industry, the people in many States, to appropriate any more money for buying tungsten not needed for national defense and which would otherwise be used for improving our conditions in competitive private industry.

As you know, I have been in this business since I was a child; my father started the first good tungsten mine in 1900 in Colorado and we in Pennsylvania made the tool steel from it.

I speak as a tungsten miner, because I got the Nevada Scheelite Corp. started 6 years ago as a wholly owned subsidiary of our Pennsylvania company; but nevertheless I do not want to be subsidized despite the fact that it has been profitable, moneywise, to mine tungsten that went into the stockpile. I speak as an expert, qualified by 50 years of experience and more years of my father's experience in the mining, refining, and fabricating of tungsten. My company makes 25 percent of all the tungsten carbide alloy used in the United States of America. I speak as a taxpayer, both in Pennsylvania, and as a Federal taxpayer.

I realize that you may not know how silly it would be to appropriate any more money to buy tungsten when we have 18 years' supply. If you believe in my honesty and integrity, as well as my wisdom in this matter, you will voice your opposition to wasting any more money of the taxpayers in that boondoggle.

I could write 100 pages about it. But I should not impose upon your time to that extent.

I am responsible for 1,600 folks that work in our business. I am responsible for 14,000 concerns all over the United States of America that depend upon our products. I am acquainted with many military and atomic secrets of which I cannot write you. To the best of my knowledge and belief nothing but harm will come from appropriation of further funds to carry on an unnecessary activity of the Federal Government in taking more of our tungsten into an unnecessary stockpile.

Naturally you will realize all this without my having written you. But I want you to know that I depend upon you as our Senator to oppose further waste. Please oppose that by voting against further money for buying tungsten.

That is just one of the letters. The other tells the same story. A third one came along. Yet we received a budget estimate to appropriate another \$40 million in this bill. I am not blaming those down at the Department. The authorization came before the House last year under a suspension of the rules. There were no hearings printed on it. It went through the House without debate and then passed the Senate. That is the history of it. The Department did not make much of an effort to defend it, and again I say, I am not blaming them. They know it is not needed, but the Congress insisted on authorizing this tungsten stockpiling.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. If I understood my friend correctly, he stated that there is at present a stockpile sufficient to last 18 years.

This morning we were advised by one of the members of the administration, whom my friend quotes in his report, that there are less than 6 years' supply in the stockpile for any objective for which the stockpile has been proposed. How does the gentleman reconcile those two statements—one from Dr. Flemming himself, and the other from the chairman of this committee?

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Kenna states that 1 pound of tungsten today is equal to what 60 pounds was up until 1940 when he made a certain invention. He said we are working under the old rule, and do not know that this invention is in effect.

Mr. ASPINALL. But this statement was made by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes; but the man that was the head of ODM when this bill was passed last year said there was no defense justification for the subsidy program.

Mr. ASPINALL. I have no quarrel with the statement made by my friend, because he quotes Dr. Flemming correctly in that respect. The one question I have is how there could be such a variance as to the amount in the stockpile. This act was not passed in order to increase the stockpile quantity.

Mr. KIRWAN. Let me just finish this letter:

Our company mines, refines, and fabricates tungsten carbide. We are one of the nine companies which received 87 percent of the payments through our Nevada Scheelite Co. in Nevada.

He is one of the biggest mine owners in Nevada, and he does not want it.

But I see no continued prosperity in Government buying. On the contrary, they should sell the surplus until they get down to 5 years' supply, which is plenty for any war emergency.

Mr. ASPINALL. There is no contradiction in that respect, but I wish to know how there could be this wide variance from the man who is supposed to have made both statements.

Mr. KIRWAN. The man in charge now has been there only about 2 weeks, but I am referring to "Mr. Tungsten" himself in the actual producing of it. If he does not know, who does know?

Mr. ASPINALL. On page 4 of the report there is this statement:

The committee is advised that some of these large producers are selling the production of their domestic mines to the Government at the subsidy program price of \$55 a unit and purchasing foreign tungsten for use in their own industry at the United States market price of \$35.

The gentleman from Colorado has gone through the hearings completely and he finds no statement by any witness that would substantiate that statement made in the report.

Mr. KIRWAN. The President of the Tungsten Institute in the hearings before the Senate last year when the question was asked, "Do you use any of your own tungsten?" said, "Not a single pound." He admitted that it is all sold to the Government, and that the big processors buy their product from foreign countries. That is the president of the tungsten institute who said that.

Mr. ASPINALL. Does the gentleman have any evidence of one group or any company that has engaged in this practice since this act went into effect?

Mr. KIRWAN. If the president said that they were not even buying 1 pound of their own production, who else could be better qualified to make the statement than the president of the Tungsten Institute.

Mr. ASPINALL. But it is not in the hearings.

Mr. KIRWAN. It is in the Senate hearings on the authorizing bill.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. BUDGE. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in the other body and in the hearings shows one such company, the Union Carbide Co. That was mentioned on the floor in the debate in the other body last year.

Mr. ASPINALL. Would my friend yield that I may ask a question of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE]?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes; then I must continue for I do not have much time at my disposal.

Mr. ASPINALL. Is the gentleman speaking of Union Carbide as such or Union Carbide Nuclear?

Mr. BUDGE. I do not recall which corporation, but I think the gentleman

will recall that the Kennametals Co. which the distinguished chairman of our committee has been quoting has been taking exactly the same position. That is the information we have received in the committee.

Mr. KIRWAN. We have allowed \$1,-308,000 for tree planting under Clarke-McNary, an increase of \$308,000 over 1957. We have disallowed the \$4 million for the new tree planting program under section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956. Under the soil bank program the Forest Service in 1957 and 1958 is receiving an allotment of \$16,550,000 for tree planting—\$10 million this year, plus the \$6.5 million in 1958.

Now, I want to say a word about this tree planting program and yet I do not want to be taken as being humorous. Under the soil bank program alone they expect to plant 5 billion trees; that is what they are working on, 5 billion trees. We had a tree-planting program once before and we are embarking upon another one now as we widen existing highways and put in additional ones. But it seems to me if we are going to plant up to 5 billion trees a year we ought to begin training guides, for you will have to have a guide to take you through the forest of trees in order to find the local Safeway or other chain stores.

Under section 401, the new program is set up to be a matching program with the States, but we do not know yet whether the States will accept or how far they will go. So until we can determine that we have cut the \$4 million out.

Last year a question was asked on the floor of the House by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS]. He is an alert and a good Congressman. He asked the sponsor of the bill reorganizing the Fish and Wildlife Service how many employees it would take and received the answer that it would not take over six. Yet this year this department comes in and requests an increase of over \$900,000 for administrative overhead, an increase of over 100 percent.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a slight correction?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. The response was that it would take 10 or 12 additional employees, yet this year I understand they requested \$900,000 from your committee for this reorganization, which was supposed to provide for greater efficiency and economy.

Mr. KIRWAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GROSS. And if the gentleman will yield another moment I want to commend you, Mr. KIRWAN, and your committee most heartily for refusing the huge increase that was sought, and telling these people to come back with detailed information in support of their request for \$900,000 or any part of it.

Mr. KIRWAN. And I thank the gentleman. He will remember that I said he was alert and a good Congressman, and I mean that sincerely.

I wish to again emphasize that we have cut this bill by 12 percent, and I am asking the Members present today to support the committee. If there is any motion made on the floor to restore this item for the purchase of tungsten, turn

it down because we have got enough tungsten in the Government stockpile to last for 18 years. What do you think John Taxpayer is going to say and do when he learns that we are paying out a subsidy of \$20 a unit to put tungsten in a pile when we have so much there already?

We have heard about the millions it takes to build airplanes and they have tried to justify the cost on the ground that in the next war the nation that strikes first will win it, that after the first blow the war will be over. If the next war is going to come to an end that fast why should we buy more tungsten when we already have an 18-years' supply? Do not overlook that.

Mr. WESTLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. WESTLAND. I certainly subscribe to the thoughts of the chairman of the committee in supporting his committee's action in cutting these budgets. I appreciate what the committee has done in this regard in this program. I see one item however for a very small amount, \$25,000 for the functioning of the National Monuments Commission, which item was omitted, and I am real disappointed that it was not allowed. Congress has authorized this Commission to draw up plans and specifications for a structure symbolizing the ideals of democracy and freedom. The President has appointed a member of this Commission, the Vice President and the Speaker of the House have likewise appointed members to this Commission. This Commission held its first meeting in January of 1956 in pursuance of that authorization, yet so far as I know they have never been provided with any funds to carry out what the Congress authorized them to do. I am not going to make any appeal to reinstate such a small item as this, but I wish merely to say that I am disappointed that the committee saw fit to leave these funds out of the bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. We left that out, as the gentleman from Washington states, but the committee thought the request should be denied. We may be wrong in our judgment. This would be a wonderful monument, but there is this Capitol, there is Washington Monument, and the Lincoln Monument. This new monument would cost millions, yet they are hollering about balancing the budget. It is not just the item of \$25,000. I have never seen a group of architects or engineers in my life, especially when it comes to spending the Government's money, that are not for building the finest monument in the world.

Mr. WESTLAND. I agree with the gentleman. However, it is my understanding the actual cost of construction of this monument would be through public donations and it would not be a charge against the Federal Government.

Mr. KIRWAN. I would like to see just one building in Washington put up the way the gentleman is talking about. They talk about many of them that will be put up through public donations but it always costs the Government money. I happened to be on the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee when the Pentagon Building was planned. At that

time General Somervell said it would not cost more than \$24 million. It finally cost \$88 million.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman from Washington and the gentleman from Colorado who is now speaking are members of this Commission to which the gentleman from Washington has just referred. The question I wish to ask the distinguished gentleman from Ohio is this: Would the gentleman approve an appropriation in the approximate amount of \$25,000 provided there was a showing of the expenses that have been incurred by this Commission when there is a report filed by the Commission in accordance with the authorization passed by the Congress. When that report comes before the Congress as a report it can either be approved or disapproved by the Congress. There could be a further provision in such piece of legislation that there are to be no more funds for which the Federal Government will have assumed liability.

Mr. KIRWAN. They have already spent the money?

Mr. ASPINALL. If the money had been money spent by members of the Commission, acting in accordance with the provisions of the authorizing legislation?

Mr. KIRWAN. We have a code on that. They are not allowed to spend money in advance unless it is appropriated.

Mr. ASPINALL. Will the gentleman tell us what is to protect any civilian serving on these commissions, which are authorized by the Congress and by the Executive, in connection with expenses which they incur doing the work they are authorized to do and that they are in fact commanded to do?

Mr. KIRWAN. The answer is, Do not incur any expenses until an appropriation takes place. That is very simple. The code is there. It is prescribed in the Antideficiency Act. We have turned this item down twice before.

Mr. ASPINALL. Then it is the position of the gentleman that any money that may have been spent by members of the Commission in the performance of their duties should not have been spent until the gentleman's committee has appropriated the funds?

Mr. KIRWAN. Let me explain it this way: A commission was authorized to plan the new civic auditorium. We appropriated no money but they went ahead and spent some. We turned down their request and told them if they came in here in the right way, that we would reconsider. They stopped work and came in with an appropriate request which we granted.

The public has awakened to the fact that a \$72 billion budget has been requested for 1958. And, there are many things needed in this country today, so that I think we could get along without another monument. I again repeat, we already have the Jefferson monument, the Lincoln monument, and the Capitol

dome, and we can do without another one until we see better days.

Mr. ASPINALL. Then let me suggest that some of us should be more careful in accepting assignments from the House of Representatives and the other body understanding at the time of our acceptance that we are following the legislative mandate of Congress and the Executive, and later finding that our work has been for naught.

Mr. KIRWAN. It has not been for naught. You did not get the appropriation, and you have no right to go on doing any work without it. The gentleman would not go out and work for some private concern if they did not have the money.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. WIER. While you are discussing the monuments and other governmental buildings here, has the money been appropriated up to this time for the taking over of 3 or 4 Blackstones, the Congressional Hotel, and others?

Mr. KIRWAN. I could not tell you.

Mr. WIER. Where is the money coming from? I have never seen any authorization for it.

Mr. KIRWAN. I could not tell you.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, at the outset of my remarks, I want to say that I am in perfect agreement with our chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], regarding the tungsten issue. I am sure that I can speak for every member of the committee when I say that the committee was unanimous in the action we took regarding that item. Certainly, as the chairman said, if we had approved this appropriation request for tungsten and somebody in the Congress or out of the Congress learned the facts about the matter, they would have laughed our committee off the floor today, for by no stretch of the imagination can anyone who knows the facts approve such a request.

With respect to this bill, the budget request was for \$515,189,700. The committee reduced that amount by \$60,794,000. Now, in this bill you will find that there is \$3,739,300 less for 1958 than was allowed for fiscal 1957. We reduced the budget request by 12 percent, and we reduced where we felt reductions were in order.

There are some things in this bill that are very important; many things, as a matter of fact. There are 24 bureaus and agencies all dealing with matters of great concern to the American people. There are 70 appropriation items in this bill, and again they are broken down into many smaller items.

It is a far-reaching and important bill for America. We have under the departments of Government dealing with the public domain in this bill 771 million acres of land, on the mainland and in Alaska—771 million acres of land of the public domain, land that is owned by the Federal Government, by the people of America.

We have many problems to cope with that pertain to these public lands. For instance, the Bureau of Land Management has approximately 180 million acres under its jurisdiction. Ten years ago we were appropriating the large sum of one-half cent an acre, or almost one-half cent an acre, for soil and moisture conservation on those 180 million acres of the public domain. The committee has gradually brought that expenditure up to 2¼ cents per acre. And yet we have people who think that we are spending too much money for soil and moisture conservation on the public domain. We spent such a small amount in the past that wind erosion and water erosion have taken their toll no end on these public lands. We should be spending much more on water and soil conservation. But with a budget of over \$71 billion, the committee felt that it was necessary not to increase but to reduce wherever we could.

I am sure that the American people, generally speaking, who know the problems that we have in this committee as they pertain to all our natural resources, would like to spend much more than we are spending today for the preservation, the conservation of our natural resources, our mother earth, our resources under the ground, and our timberlands. The timberlands are under the Forest Service that now comes under the jurisdiction of this committee.

But because of the fact that we are spending so much money for other things, many of which I am sure should not take priority over the conservation of our natural resources, we feel it is necessary to hold down expenditures for this very important Department of the Interior and the Forest Service, to the point that we have done so.

For instance, the request of the Bureau of the Budget was for something like 2,000 more employees than they have at the present time.

The committee went through each one of those requests with a fine-tooth comb. We reduced that request by 1,300 employees, yet there are more employees in this bill for the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service than there were in the fiscal 1957 bill.

I just heard a little colloquy on the floor of this House where one Member said that there was an authorization for \$25,000 to be spent for a Monument Commission. We have heard that story so long. We have heard fine, able conscientious Members of Congress stand on this floor when an authorization bill was before this body and say, "This is just an authorization bill, this is not an appropriation bill. The Appropriations Committee will yet have an opportunity to operate on this bill. Maybe they will not give anything."

However, the facts are, as history records and as the records show, that 99 times out of 100 the Congress appropriates the money to support an authorization bill. Many times that authorization bill should never have been brought to the floor of the House.

There is the Fish and Wildlife Service. Last year it asked for an authorization

to establish a separate department for commercial fisheries, and the Congress authorized it. Then they bring in a request in this budget for in the neighborhood of \$900,000 to support that new department of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Committee has allowed what it felt necessary to start an organization, but we did not allow enough to go absolutely head over heels into the expenditure of funds to establish a complete organization of regional offices, district offices, and a great body of people here in Washington, D. C., to administer that department. That is the one the chairman just spoke of a minute ago and about which the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] talked.

In conclusion, may I say a word about a member of this committee who has done yeoman service in the field of mines and mining. That Member is the Honorable Dr. FENTON, of Pennsylvania, who grew up with the mines, so to speak, and who has had the responsibility on this committee to see to it that mines were properly taken care of and that the laws were lived up to.

I venture this statement, that no man in America has done more for the mining industry and for the safety of mining than our fine and able colleague, Dr. FENTON, of Pennsylvania. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] I am sure will tell you that the committee puts complete trust in Dr. FENTON's judgment as far as mines and mining are concerned, and to a very great degree on other matters pertaining to this committee.

Mr. Chairman, this is a good bill. I only wish that our fiscal condition in America today was such that we could justly spend more, but such is not the case. This committee has done as good a job as we possibly know how, under present conditions, and I hope the House will approve this bill unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

(Mr. FENTON asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to compliment our subcommittee chairman, Mr. KIRWAN, for the fine, impartial manner in which he handled our subcommittee hearings and his presentation today.

It has been a pleasure to work with him as well as with the other members on this subcommittee—regardless of political affiliation.

The experience of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], the ranking minority member of this subcommittee and its former chairman, together with that of our chairman, Mr. KIRWAN, is invaluable to the rest of us.

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] is also a long-time member of the committee, and his advice and guidance is always appreciated.

Mr. SIEMINSKI, of New Jersey; Mr. MAGNUSON, of Washington; and Mr. BUDGE, of Idaho, are the younger men

who make up the committee. Their contributions in the final analysis of the Interior Department's request for funds are appreciated.

Our staff assistant, Eugene Wilhelm, was especially wonderful to the subcommittee members and has been, as usual, the real workhorse for this subcommittee.

I must also pay my respects to our former staff assistant, Mr. Carson Culp, who has taken over the job of staff assistant to another subcommittee, and who assisted Mr. Wilhelm in the handling of this bill. We are indeed grateful to these two fine men for their assistance.

Now, since the previous speakers have covered pretty thoroughly the highlights of the bill, I will not attempt to discuss all the bureaus in the Interior Department.

As a matter of fact, in summarizing the bill, you will note that the Bureau of the Budget recommended an appropriation of \$515,189,700 for fiscal 1958.

The committee allowed \$454,395,700, or a reduction of \$60,794,000—a 12-percent reduction.

The major portion of that reduction is in the refusal of the committee to go along with the mineral acquisition program for tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar, and columbian-tantalum, in accordance with Public Law 733.

The purchase of tungsten, particularly, was discussed during the supplemental appropriation for 1957 a few days ago, when your committee and the House refused to allow a supplemental of \$30 million.

An explanation of this item and the reasons for the committee's refusing to sanction further purchases of tungsten are set forth fully on pages 3, 4, and 5 of our report.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Bureau of the Budget recommended an appropriation of \$38,775,000 for 1958 fiscal year. The committee approved \$36 million for this bureau, which is all inclusive for—

- (a) Topographic surveys and mappings.
- (b) Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping.
- (c) Water resources investigations.
- (d) Soil and moisture conservation.
- (e) Conservation of lands and minerals.
- (f) General administration and special purpose buildings.

The work of this bureau is very important, and while there is a cut of \$2,775,000 from the budget estimate, it does represent an increase of \$4,398,000 over the 1957 fiscal year, the current appropriation.

This bureau, like most of the others, is finding it difficult to recruit engineering personnel to take care of their expanding programs. As is indicated in the report, there were 511 vacancies for those positions as of December 31, 1956. In other words, with half of fiscal 1957 gone they were only able to fill 117 out of 628 vacancies.

However, in the face of all these handicaps, this bureau is being called upon to step up its mapping of all sorts

from all the Federal Departments and the States.

As usual, the Geological Survey has done a fine job and it has the continued confidence of this committee.

BUREAU OF MINES

The budget estimate for the Bureau of Mines for fiscal year 1958 is \$26,633,000, which is \$4,435,950 more than the current fiscal year.

This increase is distributed in 4 principal categories—namely, \$3,712,250 in conservation and development of mineral resources; \$595,700 for health and safety; \$23,000 for construction; and \$105,000 for general administrative expenses.

Broken down by obligations the budget estimate for fiscal 1958 is (a) conservation and development of mineral resources, \$19,575,000; (b) health and safety, \$5,900,000; (c) construction \$23,000; (d) general administrative expenses, \$1,135,000.

Our subcommittee granted the entire request except a reduction of \$875,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources.

This reduction of \$875,000 includes \$210,000 for standby expenses of the plant at Rifle, Colo.; disallowance of 110 new positions, and so forth.

Since the Rifle project is on the Navy oil-shale reserves, the committee is of the opinion that this item should be taken care of in the Navy appropriation, even though the Bureau of Mines does the work.

Because there is considerable difficulty in recruiting engineers and technical men in most of the governmental departments and bureaus, it was felt that the increase asked for by the Bureau of Mines was excessive. The committee therefore disallowed 110 new positions of the requested increase.

The increase asked for in conservation and development of resources was, of course, justified in view of the very fine increase in the research program. It is believed that this modest cut should not interfere with its progress.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Historically, one of the basic missions of the Bureau of Mines is the promotion of health and safety in the mineral industries.

This function of the Bureau of Mines is carried on through programs of safety education, accident-prevention training, development of safer mining methods, proving the safety of equipment and explosives for use in coal mines, and the mandatory inspection of coal mines under the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act.

Since the enactment of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act there has been quite a diminution of fatal and nonfatal accidents.

On January 16, 1957, when the Bureau of Mines was before our committee, it was testified by the new Director, Mr. Ankeny that "We are about to approach a 26-month period without a major disaster, and if we make it in the next 2 or 3 days that will be the record, the longest period in history that the industry has ever operated without a major disaster."

Underground mining is, as you all know, the most hazardous of the mineral industry. It must be carried on under adverse natural conditions, and the hazards range from falling of overhead roof rock, explosive or harmful gases and dusts, restricted working space and illumination, proximity to electric power, dangers of impounded waters, unsafe explosives, and mechanical equipment.

In view of the great hazards and in spite of the exhaustive work that the Bureau of Mines has done to prevent accidents, both fatal and nonfatal, we experienced early this month, February 4 I believe, a major disaster in a coal mine in Virginia and West Virginia, just a few days after the statement of the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Mr. Ankeny, before our committee, that we were about to enter a 26-month period without a major disaster.

In looking over the statistics for the past 20 years you will see that the vast number of fatal accidents ranged from over 1,400 in 1937 to 785 in 1951. You will also note that since 1951 fatal accidents have decreased to 444 last year.

The incidence of fatalities has remained fairly constant since 1953 when there were 461.

It will also be seen that "falls of roof" cause between 50 and 65 percent of the fatal accidents in both the anthracite and bituminous mines.

While we all realize that as long as we have mining we will also have fatal and nonfatal accidents, yet I am of the opinion that a further large reduction can be secured with a stepping up of preventive measures and research.

Cooperation between all concerned—operators, workers, State and Federal Governments—can effect a minimal amount of deaths and maimed people in the United States.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The National Park Service people are to be congratulated on the fine work that they have been doing so far this year.

More progress has been made than at any time in the past and mission 66 will accomplish a much desired improvement in our park services.

Some 57 million people are expected to visit the parks in 1957 and 60 million in the 1958 fiscal year.

With virtually all the land acquired for the Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia and demolition progressing, it is hoped that the project will be completed at as early a date as possible.

FOREST SERVICE

Since this Agriculture facility has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department Subcommittee for Appropriations it has provoked a great deal of interest to our subcommittee.

It calls for the largest amount in appropriations in this bill.

The budget estimate for the Forest Service was \$126,186,000. The committee allowed \$118,456,000, an increase of \$16,945,250 over the 1957 allowance of \$101,510,750 and a decrease of \$7,730,000 from the budget estimate. So that out of this large budget estimate there was a

cut of \$7,730,000 which was from 2 sources—\$3,730,000 from forest land management and \$4 million for tree planting which is a cooperative with the various States.

The reasons for the cuts are fully explained in the committee report.

I appreciate the vast amount of work that comes under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.

The expanded program that they have presented for 1958 is indeed one that will require a great deal of time and energy to fulfill.

They envisage almost as many visitors to the National forests as the National parks which in itself proves the interest in the forests of the average person.

The keeping abreast of a sustained timber yield while cutting billions of board feet each year is indicative of good management. It is to be hoped that reforestation keeps ahead of the allowable cutting.

I have been greatly interested in prevention and proper management of fires in our coal mines. It seems to me that with the terrible and extensive fires taking place in our forests—National and private—that research is very necessary and indeed urgent.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. I wish to compliment the gentleman and the committee of which he is a member for the deletion of the sum for the pilot plant at Rifle, Colo., because of the jurisdictional question involved. I think under the circumstances the committee acted wisely.

Mr. FENTON. I thank the gentleman. Since the Rifle project is on the Navy oil-shale reserve, the committee was of the opinion that this item should be taken care of in the Navy appropriation bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE].

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the generosity of my friend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and regret again to find myself in serious disagreement, not only with him but also with my friend the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The committee has refused to include in this appropriation bill the money for tungsten and other minerals that likewise were excluded from the urgent deficiency bill earlier this session. The committee in both instances has quoted testimony of the Office of Defense Mobilization in support of and as a basis for refusing this money.

I want to call the attention of the committee today to the fact that Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, appeared before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs this morning and testified in support of this program authorized by Public Law 733. In particular, I called his attention this morning to the language appearing on page 5 of the committee report, as follows:

Proponents of this nondefense subsidy claim that continuing support of these mining industries is necessary to assure a supply in time of emergency.

I asked Dr. Flemming if, as a proponent of this mining program, he subscribed to that statement. He said he did not, and that he had made it perfectly plain he did not support the continuance of this program as an emergency defense program, but as an interim program, to sustain this vital part of the American economy until the Secretary of the Interior comes up with a promised long-range mining program.

To quote his statement precisely, here is what he said:

It is recognized that our total mobilization program must rest, if it is to succeed, on the foundation of a strong and sound economy.

It is clear that if the industries with which we are dealing this morning are shut down, one segment of our economy will be weakened.

Surely no one can argue that closed down mines filled with water, with miners out of work, can do anything but weaken a segment of our economy.

We felt last year and still feel that it would be unwise for the Congress to permit this to happen in view of the fact that the administration intends to recommend and the Congress to consider, long-term policies that are designed to create a more favorable economic climate for these industries than now exists.

As I indicated last year, we regard this as purely interim stop-gap legislation.

Nevertheless, we feel that it is important for Congress to go through with the policy set forth in Public Law 733 until the long-term policy is developed and enacted into law.

That is the testimony of Dr. Flemming, who is quoted as the basis and authority for the action of the appropriations subcommittee, given this morning, February 26, 1957, before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. BUDGE. I wonder if the gentleman would comment on this statement by the American Mining Congress in its declaration of policy adopted at Los Angeles, Calif., on October 1-4, 1956.

Mr. ENGLE. I know what the statement is and I will comment on it right now if the gentleman wants me to do so.

Mr. BUDGE. It is one short paragraph:

The use of direct subsidies will lead to eventual Government control of industry. The nature of mining requires that the industry make long-range plans, and revocable or stop-gap measures by the Government contribute little to the real problem.

This is a stopgap measure. Will the gentleman comment on that statement?

Mr. ENGLE. That is entirely correct. The idealistic position of the mining industry is it would prefer not to have a subsidy program. That is precisely the point I want to get to and I am glad the gentleman brought it up. They would prefer an adequate tariff.

The plain facts are that if we do not give the mining industry in this country

some help, the entire mining industry is going to close up. That is the problem faced by the administration and that is why they recommended Public Law 733. That is why the Congress last time appropriated \$21 million as stop-gap money. It is just as plain as that. My friend from Iowa says that if the public knew about this they would have a fit. I should like to address my remarks to the gentleman from Iowa.

I looked at the President's budget. I found that the farming industry of this Nation is being subsidized to the tune of \$5 billion which represents about half of the actual profits of the farming people of America. And yet we are told here that \$90 million in total to keep this vital mining industry alive on an interim basis until the administration comes up with a long-range program is somehow morally wrong. I just cannot see it. It takes 5 years to put a mine in production. When this mining industry closes down, we are going to lose it. And, let me say to my friends who are interested in other types of mining, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and other types not specifically included in this particular public law, if this same program to aid and assist the mining industry is not brought into existence, we will simply not have a mining industry in this country. That is what is involved here today. And, to hear the argument that it is somehow morally wrong to subsidize such a vital industry flies in the face of what our country is doing in many other instances.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further? It was, of course, through my courtesy that the gentleman obtained his time.

Mr. ENGLE. I am very deeply indebted to him and thank him so much for it.

Mr. BUDGE. All of us are very sympathetic toward the domestic mining industry.

Mr. ENGLE. They need something besides sympathy.

Mr. BUDGE. The distinguished gentleman from California is the chairman of the committee which acted upon the authorizing legislation.

Mr. ENGLE. I was the author of the bill.

Mr. BUDGE. I think that the gentleman should, in all fairness to the House, admit that this program touches only a very small segment of the mining industry. Now, the facts of the matter are that of the almost \$15 million which was spent last fall on this program, 86 percent went to 11 producers; 92 percent went to 18 producers. Now, that is a very small percentage just in this particular segment of the mining industry compared to the overall mining picture.

Mr. Speaker, I include herewith a summary of revised list of tungsten producers participating in Public Law 733 program:

Wah Chang:	
California.....	\$552,622
Nevada.....	819,620
Colorado.....	819,620
Subtotal.....	2,191,862

Union Carbide (Nevada)-----	\$44,902
Union Carbide and Nuclear: California-----	1,105,884
Nevada-----	546,755
Subtotal-----	1,652,639
Minerals Engineering: Montana-----	1,273,580
Montana-----	447,474
Subtotal-----	1,721,054
Getchell (Nevada)-----	1,390,150
Nevada-Massachusetts (Nevada)-----	1,390,848
Tungsten Mining-----	1,374,945
Bradley Mining (Idaho)-----	897,328
Nevada-Scheelite-----	722,616
Climax Molybdenum Co.-----	931,738
Subtotal, above (9 producers)-----	12,318,082
New Idria, California-----	280,742
Surcease Mining, California-----	227,941
Subtotal (11 producers)-----	12,826,765
Gabbs Exploration (Nevada)-----	186,807
Minerva Scheelite (Nevada)-----	118,247
Hillside Mining & Milling (Arizona)-----	118,346
Brownstone Mining Co. (California)-----	110,111
Brownstone Mining Co. California)-----	3,223
Palmer & Decker-----	142,921
Cold Spring Tungsten (Colorado)-----	100,800
Valley View Mine-----	105,824
Subtotal, above-----	13,713,044
All other-----	1,140,051
Total-----	14,853,095

Nine largest producers received \$12,318,082 or 83 percent of total.

Eleven largest producers received \$12,826,765 or 86 percent of total.

Mr. ENGLE. Will the gentleman let me answer that now?

Mr. BUDGE. But they do not fit these facts.

Mr. ENGLE. The gentleman was very generous and kind to give me the time, and I hope he will let me answer. When we had this program going over a year ago, we had over 750 tungsten producers in this particular program. By reason of this stopgap business, starting and stopping, we practically wiped all of the little fellows down to about 209. The committee report limits it somewhat. The report shows, eliminating duplications, it is down to 177. Well, the fact is that the little fellow cannot stand the gaff. These are not big outfits, in the way we think of bigness in this country; Union Carbide, U. S. Vanadium are the only two that really represent any size. And, as anyone knows who knows anything about mining, it takes a little time and money to get going underground and to get these operations under way. That is why it is so important that they be kept going at this time.

I would like to complete one thought before I yield further. I would like to call the committee's attention to what has happened here. We had policies made by the Congress of the United States and enacted into law, Public Law 733, which said that we intended to continue this mining program for a period of 30 months. And, the industry got its

feet under it again, having been pretty well closed down, and started to get ready to operate. Then along came the Committee on Appropriations, and the Congress appropriated last August \$21 million, so the miners went to work, reopened their mines, did the necessary exploration work, got up their crews and started out, and when the appropriation bill came up on the Senate floor last year, the Senate committee said that the \$21 million was inadequate and that a supplemental request should be filed. So, they started out to produce with this legislative record behind them.

Now, I ask anyone here: Do you think it is fair, after the Congress has stated a policy clearly and explicitly, signed by the President into law, and the Congress has initiated that program to total \$90 million, with an initial appropriation of \$21 million, to then cut them off at the pockets and tell them that it is just too bad that they went out and opened their mines, committed themselves to the construction of mills, hired employees and did exploration work that cost hundreds of thousands of dollars?

I venture to ask my friend the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] what he thinks would happen if the Appropriations Committee abruptly cut off the \$5 billion in the current budget to make subsidy payments of one kind and another to American agriculture—or even to cut a substantial part of the budget request? The howls would go to high heaven. The farmers would contend, with justice, that they had predicated their farming operations in reliance on the announced program not only adopted by Congress but previously appropriated for. I am sure the Appropriations Committee would be quickly informed that it had to keep faith with the farmers. This is exactly the situation in which these miners find themselves, although not as large an industry or as influential a voice politically as that of the farmers.

Mr. Chairman, I assert that this procedure is not only against the interests of this country, but it is unfair to these mining people who have been imposed upon in this fashion.

My friend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] has referred to a communication which he received from one Philip McKenna. He has called Mr. McKenna "Mr. Tungsten." Mr. McKenna is no more "Mr. Tungsten" than I am. He is a tungsten fabricator and uses about 7 percent of the total tungsten consumed in the country. Furthermore, he is not a tungsten producer. Mr. McKenna opened the Nevada-Scheelite tungsten mine in Nevada when tungsten was \$73 a unit, but he closed it up about 5 months ago. He buys tungsten on the open market to make a tungsten alloy called "tungsten carbide," which sells for \$15 a pound and has a tariff protection of \$2.15 a pound. Is it any wonder that Mr. McKenna is advocating that the tungsten stockpile be dumped on the market so that he can buy his raw material very cheap and continue to sell his tungsten carbide at a high price protected by the tariff? Mr. McKenna does not speak for the tungsten miners of this country. He is not a producer of

tungsten but is a tungsten fabricator and holds the same position with reference to the tungsten producers as the jewelry fabricators hold with reference to gold, or the clothing industry with reference to the wool producers. Mr. McKenna, like all of these others, wants to get his raw material at the lowest possible price in order to make the highest possible profit. I am sorry that my friend, the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee, has been misled by this correspondence in this fashion because Mr. McKenna no more represents the tungsten miner than the wolf represents the sheep.

In conclusion, I would like to point out again, as I did when the urgent deficiency bill was before this House, that Public Law 733, continuing on an interim nondefense basis the production of tungsten and these other minerals, had the support of all the executive agencies that studied the situation—Interior Department, the Bureau of the Budget, the Office of Defense Mobilization, and, finally, that of the President himself who signed the bill. Additionally, this legislation was passed last July without opposition through both this House and the Senate and the initial appropriation of \$21 million was approved by both the Appropriations Committees and by the House and the Senate. It is mystifying to us to find the opposition with which we are now faced. One further quotation from Dr. Flemming, the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, in his testimony this morning before the Senate Interior Committee, will serve to show how emphatic he is in his belief that this money should be restored and this mining program should go forward:

It seems to me that the Government could be put in a ridiculous situation. Forget the defense angle for a moment and let us assume that the Congress approves a long-term nondefense policy which is designed to improve the economic climate and make it possible for these industries to be an integral part of our economy; if they are already shut down the long-term policy does not become very meaningful at that particular point.

From the defense point of view, there is always a possibility of a shift in requirements and if we have a going concern we can adjust to that shift in requirements. That is why I have personally felt that this just made good sense on the part of Government and a contrary policy would not be a commonsense policy to follow under the circumstances.

* Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT].

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], the chairman of the committee, and my friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], and other members of the committee for the generous treatment accorded Alaska in this bill.

I should like to ask the chairman a question or two, if I may, in reference to it. Is it not true that the committee allowed Alaska all of the budget request except a comparatively small item for painting the Governor's mansion at Juneau?

Belmont Bay already in being and thousands of acres of land available.

Mr. GROSS. And if the gentleman will recall it was only a short time ago we were told we ought to adopt a policy of dispersion of buildings in future construction for reasons of national defense. Yet they continue to locate them in the District, in the heart of the target area.

Mr. LANKFORD. The gentleman is absolutely right.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes; \$18,700,000.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have the greatest respect for the members of the Committee on Appropriations, and certainly I think we are all concerned in the attempt to reduce the size of the budget and reduce expenditures. I do, however, want to take this opportunity to express on behalf of the people I represent what they feel to be a breach of faith on the part of the Congress of the United States in not carrying on the domestic minerals purchase program. A great many of the people concerned in the production of these minerals proceeded with exploration and development and spent thousands and thousands of dollars because of the passage of Public Law 733. Today they feel very definitely they are being let down and that there has been a lack of faith on the part of the Congress of the United States.

Certainly, as I said, I have the greatest respect for the committee, and particularly for my good friend, the gentleman from Ohio, with whom I have discussed this matter personally. It does not remove from the minds of the people, particularly in the western areas who have expended thousands of dollars, the feeling that they are being abused on the basis of what this Congress did in enacting the law, to develop these mines. They felt they were doing something for the welfare of this country, something that would strengthen the defense of this country. Certainly I cannot let this opportunity pass without calling the attention of my colleagues in the House to what I firmly believe to be unfair treatment of a great segment of our people in the West. Certainly it is my hope that before this session ends, somewhere down the line we will be able to restore the money for this program in order to keep the faith which these people have in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. BARING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield.

Mr. BARING. I would like to point out at this stage that the other body has reinstated the funds that we denied in the deficiency bill.

Mr. SISK. I thank the gentleman, and I certainly hope that in the other body action will be taken to continue the program.

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531, 1422, 1431a (c)); salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, and the members of their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1591); compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599, 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e); compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (e)); grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa; \$1,965,000: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of Territories may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and take this time to propound a question to the chairman of the committee. Is it the committee's position that in the allowance of \$25,000 to take care of the audit proposed by the Governor of Guam, it would obviate the necessity of the local government duplicating the same responsibility?

Mr. KIRWAN. The Governor of Guam testified before the committee and said he needed an auditor to make an independent audit. I think that is so.

Mr. ASPINALL. Is this in place of an audit that the legislature might itself authorize or would it be in addition to that?

Mr. KIRWAN. It would be in addition to that. He wants to get his own information as to the standing of the place over there, coming in as a new Governor.

The Clerk read as follows:

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C. 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$177,700, of which not to exceed \$3,600 shall be available for expenses of travel.

[Mr. EDMONDSON addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think it should be stated in regard to the Indian Service that in this bill you will see the committee has appropriated the budget request

for additional schoolrooms and teachers for Indian children. Appropriation is made in this bill for additional educational facilities for 5,090 Indian children, which means that after this money has been expended in fiscal 1958 school facilities will be provided for every Indian child of school age. Just 4 years ago there were over 15,000 Indian children of school age that were not in school because there were no school facilities or the necessary teachers. Mr. Emmons, Director of the Indian Service, took hold of that situation, and with comparatively little money as against what former directors of the Indian Service said it would take, has done this great job of getting all the Indian children in school and also in establishing schools that will teach children many different kinds of vocations, which will finally bring about the desired situation where Indians will be self-supporting much sooner than has been expected and the Indians will be in a position to be emancipated so to speak. I am sure I express the sentiments of every member of the committee when I say that we are very happy to compliment Mr. Emmons for the great job he has done in getting the Indian children in school and providing for vocational training which will fit these Indians, not only the children but the adults, to make their own living in this great blessed land of theirs and ours.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I want to join the gentleman in expressing appreciation to Commissioner Glenn Emmons for his leadership in this educational field. I think the program which he in large measure is responsible for, for an expanded educational program, not only for Indian children but for adults as well, is a real milestone in the history of Indian legislation and of Indian programs, and I think the gentleman from Iowa, who has been one of the leaders in the fight for vocational educational programs for our Indian children, is deserving of the appreciation of not only the Indian people but of his colleagues in the House.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. May I say that every member of this committee has been very active and greatly interested in the Indian problem, and I have nothing but the highest praise for every member of the committee for a job well done, and we thank every Member of this House who has supported the committee so loyally over the past many years.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. KNOX. I should like to ask the gentleman relative to the educational facilities for Indians, if that is "without exception" through the entire Nation?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. KNOX. Now I come back to a date when the Congress deeded over property which was owned by the Federal Government to the State of Michigan and in doing so the State of Michi-

gan became responsible for the education and institutional care of all Indians in the State of Michigan. Now, the gentleman said this is "without exception," and I am wondering whether it is without exception or whether Michigan is still going to have to continue to care for all of the Indian children in the State of Michigan whether on the reservation or otherwise.

Mr. JENSEN. I do not know how the legislation reads which the State of Michigan passed, but if the State of Michigan passed legislation which provided that it would take over the responsibility of the Indians in your State in toto, then, of course, that holds as a State law. We are happy that your State took such action, and I am sure the gentleman must be proud of his State for taking such action.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House, with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5189) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 168, Rept. No. 169), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor, effective from January 3, 1957, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters coming within the jurisdiction of such committee under rule XI, clause 6, of the Rules of the House of Representatives. For such purpose such committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, its Territories and possessions, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require by subpoena or other-

wise the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. Subpenas shall be issued only over the signature of the chairman of the committee or a member of the committee designated by him; they may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

The committee may report to the House of Representatives from time to time during the present Congress the results of its studies and investigations, with such recommendations for legislation or otherwise as the committee deems desirable. Any report submitted when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House.

With the following committee amendments:

That the Committee on Education and Labor, effective from January 4, 1957, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to conduct a full and complete study and investigation of all matters—

- (1) Relating to employee health, welfare, and pension plans;
- (2) Relating to the question of Federal aid to school construction; and
- (3) Relating to education and labor generally.

For the purposes of such investigations and studies the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, its Territories, and possessions, whether the House has recessed or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. Subpenas shall be issued only over the signature of the chairman of the committee or a member of the committee designated by him; they may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

The committee may report to the House of Representatives from time to time during the present Congress the results of its studies and investigations, with such recommendations for legislation or otherwise as the committee deems desirable. Any report submitted when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House.

Amend the title so as to read: "Resolution to authorize the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct studies and investigations relating to certain matters coming within its jurisdiction."

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AND ARMY RESERVE 6-MONTHS' TRAINING PROGRAM

(Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to announce to the membership that the Subcommittee on Armed Services which was considering the dispute of the Army and National Guard has reached a solution of the problem which is satisfactory to all parties. We had a vote this morning in the subcommittee and approved a "memorandum of understanding" which has been worked out with the Army and the Army National Guard Association.

Under the terms of this memorandum of understanding enlistees between the ages of 17 and 18½ will be given 6 months' active field training in the National Guard after the 1st of January 1958. Prior to that time they can enlist in a program of 11 weeks' training, but that program will cease to exist January 1, 1958.

When the 6-months' program goes into effect, the Army agrees to certain programs to assure the strength of the National Guard so we may know that at no time will the strength of the National Guard fall below the level set by the United States Congress which at the present time is 400,000.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD at this point a short statement which I made before the subcommittee this morning together with a copy of this memorandum of understanding entered into between the Army and the National Guard so that it will be available to all the Members of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Members of the subcommittee, I have called the subcommittee together so that I could submit a memorandum of understanding concerning the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve 6-months training program.

Everyone knows the problems we have had in this regard. The Department of the Army issued a directive on January 19 which requires all National Guard recruits to perform 6 months of active-duty training after April 1, 1957. The Guard opposed the provisions of this directive. The subcommittee held 2 full weeks of hearings on this problem. The subcommittee then authorized the chairman to proceed to negotiate this matter with the Army and the National Guard, in order to see if some area of agreement could not be reached.

I have discussed this problem with virtually every member of the subcommittee and many members of the full committee. I contacted representatives of the Army and of the National Guard Association and discussed the matter at length with both groups.

As a result I can now announce to the subcommittee that a full agreement has been reached with the National Guard Association and the Army.

Practically all of our members agree that 6 months of active duty training should be required of new recruits in the National Guard. The big problem has been to decide when this program should go into effect and how we could assure the Guard that the overall strength of the National Guard would not be materially decreased after the new program was put into effect.

The members of the subcommittee will find before them a memorandum of understanding. I will have the agreement read in a moment, but I can tell you that this memorandum of understanding settles the two questions which have plagued us for the past 3 weeks. It provides that the 11 weeks training program advocated by the Guard will go into effect in conjunction with the 6 months training, but the 11 weeks training program will be discontinued on January 1, 1958. Furthermore, all persons enlisting in the 11 weeks program must have completed their training by that date. After January 1, 1958, all new recruits in the Guard under 26 years of age will be required to perform 6 months of active duty training.

The agreement assures the Guard that its strength will not decrease below approximately 400,000, or such strength as may be set by appropriations of Congress. There are several ways that this can be accomplished and these are included in the agreement.

In all such matters where there is an honest difference of opinion there must be give and take on the part of all parties, if an agreement is to be reached. Both the Army and the National Guard, in my judgment, have been extremely fair in their approach to this problem and are entitled to high credit for their actions and good faith in attempting to work out an agreement.

If this report is adopted by the subcommittee it should bring to a close an old controversy which has existed between the Regular Army and the National Guard. As a matter of fact, if this memorandum of understanding is agreed to by the subcommittee it can well be considered a basis upon which a new era of good will and understanding between the National Guard and the United States Army will begin, and in the future may be considered as a cornerstone of support for the strongest and most active establishment the Army has been able to maintain in this country in peacetime.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING REGARDING THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AND ARMY RESERVE'S 6 MONTHS' TRAINING PROGRAM

1. Until January 1, 1958, persons between the ages of 17 and 18½ may enlist in the National Guard for 11 weeks of active duty training and the remainder of the unexpired portion of the obligation is to be spent in the National Guard (Ready Reserve), where active participation will be required, provided, persons entering the 11 weeks' training program must have enlisted in such program on a date sufficiently prior to January 1, 1958, to insure completion of 11 weeks of training by January 1, 1958.

2. Persons within the age group 17 to 18½ who voluntarily perform 6 consecutive months' active-duty training will only be required to serve 3 years in addition to the 6 months' active duty for training in the National Guard (Ready Reserve) where active participation will be required. At the end of that period they may be transferred to the Standby Reserve for the remaining 4½ years of their total 8-year obligation. It is understood, however, that these young men may remain in the National Guard, if acceptable, and if they volunteer to do so.

3. Beginning January 1, 1958, all persons enlisting in the National Guard between the ages of 17 and 18½ will be required to perform 6 months of active duty for training, and the 11 weeks' active-duty training course will be discontinued. The Ready and Standby Reserve obligations will be the same as set forth in the foregoing paragraph, 6 months' active duty for training, 3 years Ready Reserve and 4½ years Standby Reserve.

4. Persons between the ages 18½ through 25 enlisting in the National Guard will be required to perform 6 months of active duty training to be followed by 5½ years' service in the National Guard (Ready Reserve) where active participation will be required.

5. Persons in a deferred status, age 26 and over, who possess qualifications in a technical or scarce MOS, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, and members of the Alaska Scouts will not be required to undergo active duty for training upon enlistment in the National Guard, but may volunteer to do so.

6. It is agreed that the size of the Army National Guard shall be maintained at an authorized strength of approximately 400,000 for the remainder of fiscal year 1957 and fiscal year 1958, and thereafter at such greater or lesser strength as may be determined in annual appropriations of the

Congress, and it is agreed to use every means to maintain the Guard at approximately the determined figure. The Army agrees to provide sufficient spaces in the 6 months' training program to allow the National Guard to reach this figure, taking into consideration the input into the Guard from other programs.

7. Persons enlisting while satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of high school instruction may have their active duty for training deferred for a period of not more than 1 year in order not to interrupt their high school course of instruction; provided, that persons enlisting for 11 weeks of active duty for training may be deferred from entrance on such active duty for training until their graduation; provided, they will complete their active duty for training prior to January 1, 1958.

8. It is agreed that everything possible will be done to maintain the Army National Guard at its appropriated strength, supra, including the following actions:

(a) Recruitment of persons between 17 and 18½ years of age for either 11 weeks' or 6 months' active duty for training as set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2, supra.

(b) Recruitment of persons age 18 through 25 for the 6 months of active duty for training as set forth in paragraph 4, supra.

(c) Recruitment of persons age 26 through 35 as set forth in paragraph 5, supra.

(d) Nonassignment of prior service personnel to the United States Army Reserve for a period of 60 days subsequent to their release from active duty during which time the Army National Guard shall have exclusive opportunity for recruitment of such personnel.

(e) Recruitment for the Army National Guard will be accomplished by the Regular Army Recruiting Service on the same basis as recruitment for the active establishment and the Army Reserve.

(f) As a last resort, the prerelease of personnel on active duty.

INTERNATIONAL PANCAKE DAY RACE AT LIBERAL, KANS.

(Mr. BREEDING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BREEDING. Mr. Speaker, in old England it was customary for the housewives to drop whatever they were doing and hurry to the church at the tolling of the bell to be "shriven" of their sins. In 1445 a wife in Olney, England, started baking her pancakes rather late. They were not quite finished when the church bell rang, but she hurried off to the "shriving" carrying her griddle and pancakes with her. Thus an annual sporting event was born.

In Liberal we heard of this 500-year-old event of pancake racing over a 415-yard course from the town pump to the church, and in 1950 the challenge was accepted by Rev. R. C. Collins, vicar of Olney. In the running of the First International Pancake Day Race over identical courses, times of the winners in both Liberal and Olney were compared by transatlantic telephone.

Mrs. Breeding and I cordially invite the Members of the 85th Congress to attend this world famous celebration in Liberal, Kans., on March 5, 1957.

LIBERAL, KANS.—One of the strangest events in the realm of athletics will take place in Liberal March 5 when housewives will run 415 yards through the main streets at 11:55 a. m. flipping pancakes in skillets

in a traditional race with the housewives of Olney, England. In the eighth annual such race, Olney housewives will be trying to even the score. Liberal leads, 4 to 3.

It all started more than 500 years ago in England when on Shrove Tuesday, the day before lent, housewives used up accumulated cooking fats before fasting by baking pancakes. Legend has it that one day a housewife baking pancakes lost track of time until suddenly she heard the church bell ring, calling everyone to the shriving service in the church. In her haste she ran to the church, clad in her apron and with her skillet in hand, and this was the first pancake racer.

Other women of Olney in following years, not to be outdone by their neighbors, got into the act. The one who beat the others to the church was kissed by the Verger, and the kiss came to be called the "kiss of peace" and is still the traditional prize for the winner of the pancake race here and in England.

Liberal got into the competition in 1950 after a picture of the Olney racers appeared in a magazine. Liberal jaycees decided that their housewives might be just as fast on their feet as the English women. They dispatched a letter to the Vicar of Olney, who ramrods the race over there, challenging the English to an international race. Vicar Collins quickly accepted and the race was on.

Each year since then on Shrove Tuesday thousands of cheering spectators crowd the streets in each town to watch the apron-clad housewives flit and flip their way merrily down the village streets in this sporting gesture of international goodwill.

In spite of any temporary diplomatic differences between the United States and England, the race has always been carried out in a spirit of friendly competition and has remained a strong and permanent link of international friendship between the people of the two countries.

In Liberal the race course is over brick and asphalt streets. In Olney the setting is cobblestone streets, thatched-roofed cottages, and the old bull-inn. Both races, according to age-old tradition, end at a church, where the kiss of peace is administered—in England by the church verger and in Kansas by the British Consul. The accompanying whirr of television cameras and the general hubbub of a major celebration are background additions to the traditional kiss, brought on by intense new coverage of the event.

The Kansans are one up on the British now after Mrs. Nina Jordan, 25-year-old gas company employee, ran the cold and slippery 415 yards in 1:14.6 last year to beat the Olney time of 1:15.2. Winning times are compared by transatlantic telephone call.

In the eighth annual race coming up, Mrs. Jordan is expected to defend her title. The traveling trophy, a griddle engraved with past winners' names, now hangs in the Liberal Chamber of Commerce office for all the townsfolk to see. Approximately a dozen housewives are in training now to prevent the loss of the trophy.

Various methods of training are used, usually under husband's advice, most of the would-be contestants practice running in the later afternoons or evenings. And it is nothing to see a woman running round and round the block where she lives flipping her pancake in a skillet, cheered on by the members of her family.

One more serious contestant in recent years would eat nothing for breakfast but a cereal guaranteed to give you the utmost in pep and energy, and would eat no fats for months before the race. Others give up chocolates and cigarettes or go for long daily walks to build up their wind.

The police were alerted one evening when rural residents saw a man in an automobile apparently trying to run down a woman on

H. R. 5189

AN ACT

relating to the duties of the Secretary of the Interior in the management of the public lands, and for other purposes.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, February 2, 1900.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5189

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 27, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1958, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

3 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

4 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
5 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1951-1958),
6 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
7 beneficial consumptive uses, \$1,159,000.

8 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

9 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
10 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, in-
11 cluding cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
12 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
13 petroleum and its products, and natural gas; and for con-
14 trolling the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required
15 by law (15 U. S. C. 715); including purchase of not to
16 exceed two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
17 \$585,000.

18 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

19 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
20 \$2,900,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 may
21 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other
22 accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate
2 work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative
3 Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

4 OFFICE OF MINERALS MOBILIZATION

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to dis-
6 charge his responsibilities, including cooperation with the
7 metals and minerals industry, with respect to the conserva-
8 tion, exploration, development, production, and utilization
9 of mineral resources, including solid fuels, \$313,000.

10 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

11 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

12 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
13 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifica-
14 tion, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
15 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
16 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, includ-
17 ing \$35,000 for the operation and maintenance of access
18 roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant
19 lands, \$22,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may
20 be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands
21 other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land
22 Management: *Provided further*, That, for the purposes of

1 surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands and
2 operation and maintenance of access roads, contributions
3 toward the costs thereof may be accepted.

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
6 and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of existing
7 connecting roads adjacent to such lands; acquisition of rights-
8 of-way on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant
9 lands, and on Coos Bay Wagon Road lands and lands in
10 the vicinity of the Gerber Reservoir and the Silvies River,
11 Oregon, and lands in the vicinity of Powder Horn Creek
12 and Wall Mountain, Colorado; acquisition and construction
13 of buildings and appurtenant facilities; and construction and
14 maintenance of recreational facilities in Alaska; to remain
15 available until expended, \$6,500,000: *Provided*, That the
16 amount appropriated herein for road construction shall be
17 transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of
18 Commerce: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated
19 herein for construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
20 and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a re-
21 imburseable charge against the Oregon and California land-
22 grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in
23 the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second
24 paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August
25 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of thirty-one passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than those expenditures for reforestation, for construction and operation and maintenance of access roads, and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands, which are reimbursable to the Treasury) shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section C, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund": *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated for maintenance of access roads and \$900,000 of the amount appropriated for reforestation on the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, under the appropriation "Management of lands and resources",

1 shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury in
2 accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of
3 subsection (b) of title II of said Act of August 28, 1937.

4 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

5 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
6 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
7 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
8 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
9 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
10 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
11 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section
12 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

13 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

14 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

15 For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare
16 services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with
17 States and other organizations, including payment (in ad-
18 vance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance,
19 and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions,
20 or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians;
21 maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for
22 information or evidence concerning violations of law on
23 Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts
24 and crafts shops and museums; \$59,560,000.

1 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

2 For expenses necessary for management, development,
3 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
4 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
5 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
6 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
7 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
8 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
9 arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$17,200,000, and in
10 addition, \$524,000 of the Revolving Fund for Loans, Bureau
11 of Indian Affairs, shall be used in connection with adminis-
12 tering loans to Indians.

13 CONSTRUCTION

14 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
15 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
16 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepara-
17 tion of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
18 services by contract; to remain available until expended,
19 \$17,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein
20 appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within
21 the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico,
22 South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries
23 of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no
24 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition:

1 of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon,
2 and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of
3 existing reservations.

4 ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION
5 OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

6 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
7 thority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway
8 Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-
9 Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), \$12,000,000, to
10 remain available until expended.

11 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for the general administration
13 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
14 field offices, \$3,400,000.

15 PAYMENT TO MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS

16 For reimbursement to the Menominee Tribe of Indians
17 of necessary expenses involved in preparing for termination
18 of Federal supervision, in accordance with the Act of July
19 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 544), \$300,000, to remain available
20 until expended.

21 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

22 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
23 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
24 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and sev-
25 enty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,

1 which may be used for the transportation of Indians; ad-
2 vance payments for service (including services which may
3 extend beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts exe-
4 cuted pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U. S. C.
5 452), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over
6 certain Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official use of em-
7 ployees; and expenses required by continuing or permanent
8 treaty provisions.

9 TRIBAL FUNDS

10 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
11 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
12 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure
13 for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay
14 and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition and other
15 assistance to Indian children attending public and private
16 schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of
17 admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land,
18 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United
19 States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of
20 lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of
21 attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes
22 under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses
23 of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other
24 tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately

1 owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at
2 rates established administratively but not to exceed those
3 applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief
4 of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May
5 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and
6 employment of a recreational director for the Menominee
7 Reservation and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of
8 whom shall be appointed with the approval of the respective
9 tribal councils and without regard to the classification laws:
10 *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated
11 herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during
12 the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be desig-
13 nated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved
14 and approved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no
15 part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used
16 for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States
17 of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either
18 inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reserva-
19 tions, if such acquisition results in the property being
20 exempted from local taxation.

21 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

22 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

23 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
24 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering

1 topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources
2 of the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify
3 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
4 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
5 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
6 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
7 licenses, and operating contracts; publish and disseminate
8 data relative to the foregoing activities; and for the Geologi-
9 cal Survey or the General Services Administration to acquire
10 a site and to prepare plans and specifications for a building
11 or buildings to meet the special needs of the Geological Sur-
12 vey in the metropolitan area of Washington, District of
13 Columbia, without regard to Revised Statutes, page 3709,
14 as amended (41 U. S. C. 5), and section 302 (c) of the
15 Act of June 30, 1949, as amended (41 U. S. C. 252 (c));
16 \$36,000,000, of which \$5,800,000 shall be available only
17 for cooperation with States or municipalities for water re-
18 sources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
19 propriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the
20 cost of any topographic mapping or water resources in-
21 vestigations carried on in cooperation with any State or
22 municipality: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$415,000
23 of the unobligated balance remaining on June 30, 1957,
24 of the appropriation granted under this head in the De-

1 partment of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropria-
2 tion Act, 1957, shall remain available during the current
3 fiscal year for construction of special-purpose buildings.

4 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

5 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
6 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred
7 and twenty-five passenger motor vehicles, for replacement
8 only; reimbursement of the General Services Administration
9 for security guard service for protection of confidential files;
10 contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for
11 the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when
12 it is administratively determined that such procedures are in
13 the public interest; construction and maintenance of neces-
14 sary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands
15 for gaging stations; and payment of compensation and ex-
16 penses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey ap-
17 pointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States
18 in the negotiation and administration of interstate com-
19 pacts, including not to exceed \$10,000 for the person ap-
20 pointed by the President to participate as the representative
21 of the United States in the administration of the compact
22 consented to by the Act of May 31, 1949 (63 Stat. 145):
23 *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any other
24 law, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer
25 as such representative, without prejudice to his status as a

1 retired Army officer, and he shall receive such compensation
2 and expenses in addition to his retired pay.

3 BUREAU OF MINES

4 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

5 RESOURCES

6 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
7 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
8 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Terri-
9 tories and possessions; and developing synthetics and sub-
10 stitutes; \$18,700,000.

11 HEALTH AND SAFETY

12 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
13 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
14 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$5,900,000.

15 CONSTRUCTION

16 For construction and improvement of facilities under
17 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available
18 until expended, \$23,000, which shall be available for the
19 cost of paving and improvement of streets and appurtenant
20 facilities adjoining the Petroleum Experiment Station,
21 Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

22 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for general administration of
24 the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
25 offices, \$1,135,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

2 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
3 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed
4 eighty-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement
5 only; providing transportation services in isolated areas
6 for employees, student dependents of employees, and
7 other pupils, and such activities may be financed under co-
8 operative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates
9 and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid
10 work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept
11 lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from
12 public and private sources and to prosecute projects in co-
13 operation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private:
14 *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the cur-
15 rent fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and
16 Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of
17 Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said
18 sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of
19 Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium
20 production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3,
21 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*,
22 That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current
23 fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government
24 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral prod-
25 uct that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the
Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be
covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
4 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the National
5 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of
6 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
7 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
8 plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in
9 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
10 Basin) ; \$13,750,000.

11 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

12 FACILITIES

13 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
14 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special
15 road maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on
16 a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other
17 physical facilities essential to the operation of areas admin-
18 istered pursuant to law by the National Park Service,
19 \$11,500,000.

20 CONSTRUCTION

21 For construction and improvement, without regard to
22 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),
23 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
24 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
25 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,

1 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
2 of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of
3 lands, interests therein, improvements, and water rights;
4 to remain available until expended, \$20,000,000.

5 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
6 AUTHORIZATION)

7 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
8 authority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway
9 Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-
10 Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), including acquisi-
11 tion of right-of-way for the eastern entrance road, Rocky
12 Mountain National Park, Colorado, \$31,000,000, to remain
13 available until expended.

14 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for general administration of
16 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
17 regional offices, \$1,330,000.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

19 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
20 available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and
21 seventeen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,
22 including not to exceed seventeen for replacing United
23 States Park Police cruisers; and the objects and purposes
24 specified in the Acts of August 8, 1953 (16 U. S. C. 1b-1d)
25 and July 1, 1955 (16 U. S. C. 18f) : *Provided*, That all

1 receipts for the fiscal year 1958 from the operation of the
2 McKinley Park Hotel in Mount McKinley National Park,
3 Alaska, may be applied to, or offset against, costs of man-
4 aging, operating, and maintaining the hotel and related
5 facilities, and any receipts or other revenues in excess of
6 such costs shall be deposited at least annually into the
7 Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

8 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

9 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

10 Management and Investigations of Resources

11 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
12 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
13 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
14 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of
15 other authorized functions related to such resources; opera-
16 tion of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
17 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); maintenance of
18 the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
19 Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions
20 related to wildlife management in California (16 U. S. C.
21 695-695c); and leasing and management of lands for the
22 protection of the Florida Key deer, \$12,000,000; and, in
23 addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per
24 centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during

1 the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and
2 other products, for management and investigations of the
3 sport fishery and wildlife resources of Alaska, including
4 construction.

5 Construction

6 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
7 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
8 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wild-
9 life resources and the acquisition of lands and interests
10 therein, \$5,332,000, to remain available until expended:
11 *Provided*, That the funds appropriated herein for the con-
12 tinuation of the construction of the Devils Kitchen Dam on
13 the Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge, Illinois, shall be trans-
14 ferred to the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army.

15 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

16 Management and Investigations of Resources

17 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
18 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
19 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including
20 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
21 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-
22 cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
23 of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
24 related thereto, as authorized by law; \$6,000,000; and, in
25 addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per

1 centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the
2 next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other
3 products, for management and investigations of the com-
4 mercial fishery resources of Alaska, including construction.

5 Construction

6 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
7 facilities required for the conservation, management, in-
8 vestigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery
9 resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
10 \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

11 Fisheries Loan Fund

12 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$313,000
13 of the fisheries loan fund shall be available for expenses of
14 administering such fund.

15 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

16 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
17 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are
18 appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the proceeds
19 covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal
20 year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain
21 available for expenditure during the current and next suc-
22 ceeding fiscal years.

23 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

24 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and
25 Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to ex-

1 ceed one hundred and fourteen passenger motor vehicles for
2 replacement only; purchase of not to exceed six aircraft
3 for replacement only; not to exceed \$30,000 for pay-
4 ment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for infor-
5 mation or evidence concerning violations of laws ad-
6 ministered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publication
7 and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U. S. C.
8 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews
9 of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair
10 of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation
11 areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service;
12 options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for
13 each option; facilities incident to such public recreational
14 uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their
15 primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of
16 aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction
17 of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United
18 States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in
19 connection with management and investigation of fish and
20 wildlife resources.

21 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

22 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

23 For expenses necessary for the administration of Ter-
24 ritories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
25 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the

1 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
2 of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American
3 Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531,
4 1422, 1431a (c)) ; salaries of the Governor of the Virgin
5 Islands, the Government Secretary, and the members of
6 their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U. S. C.
7 1591) ; compensation and mileage of members of the legis-
8 latures in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and the
9 Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87,
10 599, 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e) ; compensation
11 and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as author-
12 ized by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)) ; grants to American
13 Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support
14 of governmental functions; and personal services, household
15 equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the
16 operation of the houses of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii,
17 Guam, and American Samoa; \$1,965,000: *Provided*, That
18 the Territorial and local governments herein provided
19 for are authorized to make purchases through the General
20 Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-
21 tions available for the administration of Territories may be
22 expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and oper-
23 ation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and
24 for commercial transportation purposes found by the secre-
25 tary to be necessary.

1 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

2 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
3 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
4 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
5 Joint Resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and
6 the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), includ-
7 ing the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust
8 Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses
9 of the judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;
10 grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addi-
11 tion to local revenues, for support of governmental functions;
12 \$4,800,000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans
13 to locally owned private trading enterprises shall con-
14 tinue to be available during the fiscal year 1958: *Pro-*
15 *vided further*, That all financial transactions of the
16 Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies
17 or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust
18 Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office
19 in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Account-
20 ing Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Account-
21 ing and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834):
22 *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Terri-
23 tory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases
24 through the General Services Administration: *Provided fur-*
25 *ther*, That appropriations available for the Administration of

1 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended
2 for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of
3 aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for com-
4 mercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to
5 be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2)
6 of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Congress.

7 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

8 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
9 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949,
10 as amended (48 U. S. C. 486-486j), to remain available
11 until June 30, 1959, \$6,000,000, of which not to exceed
12 \$553,600 shall be available for administrative expenses.

13 ALASKAN PORT OF ENTRY FACILITIES

14 For necessary expenses in the preparation of plans
15 for port of entry and related facilities adjacent to the Alaska
16 Highway at the Alaska-Canadian border, in Alaska, as
17 authorized by the Act of August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 939),
18 \$30,000, to remain available until expended.

19 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

20 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
21 available until expended for the work authorized by law,
22 including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
23 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
24 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
25 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,

1 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
2 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
3 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized
4 by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S.
5 C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*,
6 That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said
7 fund of more than \$11,000 except the general manager of
8 said railroad, one assistant general manager at not to exceed
9 \$14,000 per annum, two officers at not to exceed \$12,500
10 per annum each, and three officers at not to exceed \$12,000
11 per annum each.

12 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
15 of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), in-
16 cluding teletype rentals and service, \$2,500,000.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

18 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
19 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau
20 or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
21 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of buildings,
22 utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or de-
23 stroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
24 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this
25 authority until funds specifically made available to the

1 Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
2 exhausted.

3 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
4 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
5 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
6 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
7 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or
8 threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of
9 the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this
10 title for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the
11 payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal
12 year.

13 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
14 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
15 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
16 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
17 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
18 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
19 June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That re-
20 imbursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment,
21 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
22 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

23 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
24 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
25 tion Act, 1958, shall be available for services as authorized

1 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
2 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to
3 exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, and in total amount
4 not to exceed \$125,000; maintenance and operation of
5 aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of re-
6 prints; payment for telephone service in private residences
7 in the field, when authorized under regulations approved
8 by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized
9 by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or
10 associations which issue publications to members only or at
11 a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not
12 members.

13 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
14 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available
15 for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law
16 (5 U. S. C. 2131 and D. C. Code 4-204).

17 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

18 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
21 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
22 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
23 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and
24 committee meetings of the Commission either within or

1 outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on
2 vouchers approved by the Commission, \$35,000.

3 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
5 Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including serv-
6 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
7 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$70,000.

8 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 FOREST SERVICE

10 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

11 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utili-
12 zation, as follows:

13 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
14 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
15 administration, improvement, development, and management
16 of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and
17 preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for
18 liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
19 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust
20 and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-
21 Federal lands; \$69,000,000, of which \$5,250,000 for
22 fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,760,000 for
23 insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pur-
24 suant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,

1 to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions:
2 *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 may be used for
3 acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as
4 amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That
5 funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements",
6 pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
7 U. S. C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

8 Forest research: For forest research at forest and
9 range experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory,
10 or elsewhere, as authorized by law; \$11,325,000.

11 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
12 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in
13 forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands,
14 and in forest management and processing, and for advising
15 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
16 others in the application of forest management principles
17 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
18 \$13,245,000.

19 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

20 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
21 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
22 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating to
23 forest development roads and trails, including the construc-
24 tion, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on
25 experimental areas under Forest Service administration,

1 \$24,336,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
 2 That funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16
 3 U. S. C. 501), shall be merged with and made a part of
 4 this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than the
 5 amount made available under the provisions of the Act of
 6 March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the provisions of
 7 such Act.

8 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

9 Cache National Forest

10 For the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of
 11 the Cache National Forest, Utah, under the authority of
 12 the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 632), \$50,000, to
 13 remain available until expended.

14 Superior National Forest

15 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
 16 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act
 17 of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U. S. C. 577c-577h),
 18 as amended, \$500,000, to remain available until expended:
 19 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
 20 for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the
 21 local government concerned.

22 Special Acts

23 For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest,
 24 Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended,
 25 \$10,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall

1 be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the
2 boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no
3 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition
4 of any land without the approval of the local government
5 concerned.

6 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

7 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
8 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication
9 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as author-
10 ized by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C.
11 580h), \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

12 GENERAL PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

13 SEC. 201. Appropriations available to the Forest Service
14 for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) pur-
15 chase of not to exceed 157 passenger motor vehicles, of
16 which 132 shall be for replacement only, and hire of
17 such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and
18 the purchase of not to exceed five, of which four shall
19 be for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the
20 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
21 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the
22 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in an amount
23 not to exceed \$25,000; (c) maintenance, improvement, and
24 construction of aircraft landing fields in, or adjacent to, the
25 national forests, in an amount not to exceed \$250,000; (d)

1 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of
2 September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; (e)
3 purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other
4 public improvements, but the cost of any such building,
5 exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sani-
6 tary system and of connecting the same with any such
7 building, and exclusive of any tower upon which a lookout
8 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$25,000 (\$30,000
9 in Alaska) : *Provided*, That one building may be constructed
10 to serve the purposes of two or more buildings at a cost not
11 to exceed the sum of the limitations for separate buildings:
12 *Provided further*, That any building, the cost of which as
13 improved was \$25,000 or more, shall not be improved within
14 any fiscal year by an amount in excess of 5 per centum
15 of such cost (5 U. S. C. 565a) ; and (f) expenses of the
16 National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by
17 section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514).

18 SEC. 202. Except to provide materials required in or
19 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
20 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
21 priated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the pur-
22 chase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials
23 produced outside of the United States.

24 SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation to the Forest
25 Service in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda

1 purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the
2 Congress.

3 SEC. 204. The Secretary may sell at market value any
4 property located in Yalobusha, Chickasaw, and Pontotoc
5 Counties, Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act
6 of July 22, 1937, and suitable for return to private owner-
7 ship under such terms and conditions as would not conflict
8 with the purposes of said Act.

9 SEC. 205. Funds appropriated under this Act shall not
10 be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions
11 of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S.
12 C. 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the
13 boundaries of a national forest nor shall these lands or lands
14 authorized for purchase in Sanders County, Montana, be
15 acquired without the approval of the local government
16 concerned.

17 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
19 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C.
20 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$177,700, of
21 which not to exceed \$3,600 shall be available for expenses
22 of travel.

1 JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION

2 COMMISSION

3 For expenses necessary to complete carrying out the
4 provisions of the Act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 576),
5 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
6 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
7 \$50 per diem for individuals; transportation and not to
8 exceed \$20 per diem in lieu of subsistence for members
9 of the Commission serving without compensation; and enter-
10 tainment; \$88,000.

11 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as au-
13 thorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66
14 Stat. 781), including services as authorized by section 15
15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to ex-
16 ceed \$175 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals;
17 not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel; payment in ad-
18 vance for membership in societies whose publications or
19 services are available to members only or to members at a
20 price lower than to the general public; and transportation
21 and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as
22 authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5

1 U. S. C. 73b-2), for members of the Commission serving
2 without compensation; \$225,000.

3 Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and
4 playground system: Under authority of the Act of May 29,
5 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended, for necessary expenses
6 for the National Capital Planning Commission for acquisition
7 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the
8 National Capital, to remain available until expended,
9 \$4,793,000, of which (a) \$3,475,000 shall be available for
10 the purposes of section 1 (a) of said Act of May 29, 1930,
11 (b) \$318,000 shall be available for the purposes of section
12 1 (b) thereof, and (c) \$1,000,000 shall be available for
13 the purposes of section 4 thereof: *Provided*, That not
14 exceeding \$125,000 of the funds available for land acqui-
15 sition purposes shall be used during the current fiscal year
16 for necessary expenses of the Commission (other than pay-
17 ments for land) in connection with land acquisition.

18 Salaries and expenses, Washington regional mass trans-
19 portation survey: The unobligated balance of appropria-
20 tions heretofore granted under this head shall remain avail-
21 able until June 30, 1958: *Provided*, That the employ-
22 ment of not more than one person by contract or other-
23 wise, pursuant to the third sentence of section 2 (c) of the
24 Act of June 6, 1924, as amended by the Act of July 19,

1 1952 (66 Stat. 783), may be extended for an additional
2 year.

3 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

4 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all
5 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and in-
6 crease of collections from the surveying and exploring
7 expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for
8 the system of international exchanges between the United
9 States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches
10 among the American Indians and the natives of lands under
11 the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, inde-
12 pendently or in cooperation with State, educational, and
13 scientific organizations in the United States, and the excava-
14 tion and preservation of archeological remains; for mainte-
15 nance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making neces-
16 sary observations in high altitudes; for the administration
17 of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administra-
18 tion, construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other
19 facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the
20 provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the
21 provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for
22 the maintenance and administration of a national air mu-
23 seum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20
24 U. S. C. 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services

1 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
2 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$46,725 for expenses
3 of travel; not to exceed \$45,000 for rents, pending open-
4 ing of the Museum of History and Technology; purchase,
5 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator
6 conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and ap-
7 proaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and
8 illustrations for publications; \$6,000,000.

9 Additions to the Natural History Building: For neces-
10 sary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for addi-
11 tions on the east and west ends of the Natural History
12 Building, as authorized by the Act of June 19, 1930 (46
13 Stat. 785), including incidental expenses of the Regents of
14 the Smithsonian Institution, \$800,000, to remain available
15 until expended: *Provided*, That the preparation of the de-
16 sign, plans, and specifications for the additions and all work
17 incidental thereto shall be under the supervision of the
18 Administrator of the General Services Administration in ac-
19 cordance with provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May
20 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 345).

21 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
22 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
23 protection and care of the works of art therein, and admin-
24 istrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the
25 Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the

1 public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9,
2 Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized
3 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
4 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the treas-
5 urer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
6 and art associations or societies whose publications or serv-
7 ices are available to members only, or to members at a price
8 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and
9 cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and
10 uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as
11 authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended
12 (68 Stat. 1114 and 69 Stat. 49) ; purchase or rental of
13 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
14 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches,
15 and grounds; not to exceed \$2,400 for expenses of travel;
16 and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works
17 of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made,
18 without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations
19 at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions
20 as the Gallery may deem proper; \$1,645,000.

21 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

22 CONTRIBUTIONS

23 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
24 form of grants as authorized by law, \$524,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
3 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
4 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
5 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
6 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
7 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
8 as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth
9 in the budget for the fiscal year 1958: *Provided*, That not
10 to exceed \$160,000 shall be available for administrative
11 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
12 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1958
13 budget estimates for such expenses.

14 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 401. Unless otherwise provided by law, appropri-
16 ations contained in this Act available for expenses of travel
17 shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head
18 of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of
19 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
20 function or activity for which the appropriation concerned
21 is made.

1 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the
2 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958."

 Passed the House of Representatives February 26,
1957.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 27, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

Doyle's Patent

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE INVENTION

No. of the Invention		Date of the Invention		Name of the Inventor	
1000		1880		Doyle	
1001		1881		Doyle	
1002		1882		Doyle	
1003		1883		Doyle	
1004		1884		Doyle	
1005		1885		Doyle	
1006		1886		Doyle	
1007		1887		Doyle	
1008		1888		Doyle	
1009		1889		Doyle	
1010		1890		Doyle	
1011		1891		Doyle	
1012		1892		Doyle	
1013		1893		Doyle	
1014		1894		Doyle	
1015		1895		Doyle	
1016		1896		Doyle	
1017		1897		Doyle	
1018		1898		Doyle	
1019		1899		Doyle	
1020		1900		Doyle	

Doyle's Patent for the Protection of the Invention

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 21, 1957
For actions of June 20, 1957
85th-1st, No. 107

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported Interior Department appropriation bill.
House debated bill to extend Public Law 480.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H.R. 5189, Interior Department and related agencies appropriation bill for 1958 (S. Rept. 476) (p. 8803). Attached to this Digest is information regarding the Forest Service items.
2. RESEARCH. Received the report of the Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products (S. Doc. 45). p. 8801
3. LOANS. Sen. Bush inserted the Budget Bureau letter proposing greater coordination between Federal loan programs and the fiscal and credit policies of the Federal Government. p. 8812
4. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Continued debate on S. 555, to authorize a high Federal dam in Hells Canyon. pp. 8817-20, 8872-6, 8877-83
5. MINERALS. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill on the encouragement of mineral resource development in the U.S.; to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 8801

6. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Wiley inserted a series of articles on the progress of construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. pp. 8304-6
7. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Johnson urged the construction of more flood control and water conservation projects. p. 8306
Sen. Murray stated that full information of water development projects is now necessary because of the position taken by the Budget Bureau on some of them, and inserted the remarks of Sen. Kerr before the House Public Works Committee urging passage of S. Res. 148, to provide for certain information to be included in every project report made to Congress. pp. 8312-14
8. FISCAL POLICY. Sen. Bush inserted an editorial supporting Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey's defense of his fiscal policies. pp. 8310-11
9. REORGANIZATION. Sen. Bush inserted a memorandum urging passage of various Hoover Commission recommendations, from a group of private citizens. pp. 8311-12
10. ELECTRIFICATION; TAX AMORTIZATION. Sen. Capehart inserted a statement and tabulation prepared by an industrial engineer who concluded that the fast tax writeoff given to the Idaho Power Co. would not cost the Government anything, in the long run, due to increased tax receipts and other factors. pp. 8315-17
11. INSECT CONTROL. Received a La. Legislature resolution requesting Federal aid to deal with the ants and pests invading La. p. 8301
12. TERRITORIES. Received a Virgin Islands Legislature resolution urging extension of certain appropriations beyond 1956 in order to build revenue-producing public works. p. 8302
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced his hope that the Hells Canyon bill could be disposed of June 21, and gave notice of his intent to hold night and Saturday sessions if necessary. He stated that the Defense Department appropriation bill would be reported next week. p. 8376

HOUSE

14. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS DISPOSAL. Resumed debate on H.R. 6974, to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 430) for one year, to increase the authorization under Title I from \$3 billion to \$4 billion, and to authorize \$300 million additional under Title II for famine relief. pp. 8749-84
Agreed to a resolution waiving all points of order against the bill. (pp. 8749-55)
Agreed to the following amendments:
By Rep. Rooney, to provide that the State Department and USIA may use counterpart funds under the program only in accordance with provisions in appropriation acts (pp. 8755-73).
By Rep. Thompson, La., 95 to 85, to authorize CCC to donate certain cotton and cotton goods to charitable institutions and needy persons in the U.S. (pp. 8773-76).
Rejected the following amendments:
By Rep. Curtis, Mo., as a substitute for the amendment by Rep. Rooney, to provide that the expenditure of all counterpart funds must be subject to provisions in appropriation acts (pp. 8757-73).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Senate Committee Bill, 1958, Compared with House Bill, 1958

[Note.--Amounts for 1957 include all supplemental appropriations to date, and are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1958 Senate Committee Bill.]

Item	Appropriation, 1957	Budget Estimates, 1958	House Bill, 1958	Senate Committee Bill, 1958	Increase (+), or Decrease (-), Senate Committee Bill Compared with House Bill, 1958
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management	a/ \$61,915,750:	b/ \$72,730,000:	b/ \$69,000,000:	b/ \$68,750,000:	-\$250,000
Forest research	10,155,000:	11,325,000:	11,325,000:	11,835,000:	+510,000
State and private forestry cooperation:	12,190,000:	13,245,000:	13,245,000:	13,245,000:	-
Total, Forest protection and utilization	84,260,750:	97,300,000:	93,570,000:	93,830,000:	+260,000
Forest roads and trails	c/ 24,000,000:	24,336,000:	24,336,000:	24,336,000:	-
Assistance to States for tree planting	-	4,000,000:	-	-	-
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Cache National Forest, Utah	d/ 50,000:	50,000:	50,000:	50,000:	-
Superior National Forest	e/ 500,000:	500,000:	500,000:	500,000:	-
Special Acts	10,000:	10,000:	10,000:	10,000:	-
Cooperative range improvements	c/ 700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	-
Deduct, to avoid duplication in total,:					
amounts transferred from Forest Service funds for fighting forest fires pursuant to the provision in the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1957	-800,000:	-	-	-	-
Total, Annual Appropriations	108,720,750:	126,896,000:	119,166,000:	119,426,000:	+260,000
Deduct amounts included above					
appropriated from receipts	-710,000:	-710,000:	-710,000:	-710,000:	-
Total, Annual appropriations from the General Fund of the Treasury:	108,010,750:	126,186,000:	118,456,000:	118,716,000:	+260,000

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily	:	:	:	:
"Payments to States and Territories"	:	:	:	:
and "Roads and Trails for States" -	:	:	:	:
payable from national forest receipts)	:c/	45,151,200:c/	47,287,400:c/	47,287,400:

- a/ Includes amounts provided in the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1957 as follows: \$5,000,000 direct appropriation and \$1,500,000 to be derived by transfer from other appropriations, and \$800,000 provided in the pending Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1957 to be derived by transfer from other appropriations.
- b/ Includes contingency funds for use to the extent necessary for control activities under the Forest Pest Control Act, \$1,760,000; and to meet emergency forest fire situations as follows: Budget Estimate and House Bill, \$5,250,000, Senate Bill \$5,000,000.
- c/ In addition, prior year balances available.
- d/ Appropriated in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.
- e/ Appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957. In addition, prior year balances available.

EXCERPTS FROM SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT ON INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

"The committee recommends the allowance of \$68,750,000 for this appropriation. The recommendation will provide for the program presented in the budget estimate with the following modifications:

"Fighting forest fires.—The committee recommends \$5 million for fighting forest fires, which is a decrease of \$250,000 below the budget estimate and House allowance. This reduction of \$250,000 has been allowed under the appropriation 'Forest research' for an expanded forest fire control research program. This matter is discussed fully under the heading 'Forest research.'

"Within the amount recommended an additional \$50,000 is for reforestation on the Arizona watershed management project.

"Within the amount recommended \$100,000 is for the acquisition of lands under the Weeks Act and \$5,205,000 is for insect and disease control."

FOREST RESEARCH

"The committee recommends the allowance of \$11,835,000 for forest research. The amount recommended will provide for the program presented in the budget, and the following increases:

"Forest fire control research, \$250,000.—The committee is concerned over the tremendous losses from forest fires, especially in the Southeast and south Pacific areas of the Nation. The committee feels that an expanded research program in this field is fully justified, therefore it recommends an increase of \$250,000. The committee recommended a reduction of \$250,000 in the funds for fighting forest fires to finance this increase."

"Arizona watershed management project, \$100,000.—It is the view of the committee that it is most imperative that improved management practices for the watersheds in the Western States be developed. In recommending an additional \$100,000 for this project the committee wishes to make it clear that the results of this program will be applicable to all watersheds in the Western States."

"Genetics research, \$60,000.—The committee feels that an increase of \$60,000 is fully justified for the work being conducted at the Southern Institute of Genetics at Gulfport, Miss.."

"Hardwood research in the New England States, \$100,000.—The committee is concerned with the condition existing in the New England States with respect to hardwoods. Therefore, an increase of \$100,000 is recommended for an expanded research program on hardwood management in this area.

"The committee directs the Forest Service to submit a report to the committee on the progress that has been made in the field of hardwood research in the last 5 years."

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

"The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$24,336,000 for the construction and maintenance of forest roads and trails.

"It will be noted from the above tabulation that only \$15 to \$16 million will be available for the construction of access roads by the Government. The committee was advised that in order to market 8.75 billion board feet of timber, approximately \$60 million will have to be spent on access roads, which means that two-thirds of all access road construction will be by timber purchasers. It is the view of the

committee that the Department and the appropriate legislative committees should review the timber access road needs to determine if it is in the interest of the Government to finance a greater portion of the total program from direct appropriations. This matter is treated in a recent audit report of the Comptroller General that was submitted to the Congress on June 7, 1957. On page 12 of that report, it is stated:

Although certain access roads, commonly referred to as spur or subsidiary roads, should, we believe, continue to be financed through appraisal allowances and constructed by timber purchasers for greatest economy, it is our opinion that mainline access roads should be financed through use of appropriated funds. Financing access roads with appropriated funds eliminates the need for reductions in the price of timber to provide financing for purchaser-constructed roads. On a given volume of timber, therefore, appropriation financing increases gross receipts from the sale of timber. * * *

"In reviewing this matter the Department and the committees should give consideration to the advisability of separate authorizations and appropriations for construction, maintenance, and engineering services for roads constructed by timber purchasers.

"The committee directs the Forest Service to submit a detail report on all timber sales involving an allowance of \$7,500 or more for the construction of roads by the purchasers for fiscal year 1956, 1957, and to submit such reports quarterly during fiscal year 1958. These reports should include such information as the number of miles of road involved, the cost of such road, the volume of timber sold, the appraised value of the timber with the Government providing the access roads, the appraised value with the purchaser providing the access road, an analysis of the difference in such appraisals and such other information that is pertinent."

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

"In recommending that funds for this purpose be disallowed, the committee has taken into consideration that funds in the amount of approximately \$6 million appropriated for the soil bank program will be made available for the production of seedlings, primarily in State nurseries and technical assistance, for the conservation reserve. Further, the committee has recommended an increase of \$300,900 for the cooperative tree planting program under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary Act."

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

JUNE 20, 1957.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5189]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5189) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of the bill as passed by the House..... \$454, 395, 700

Amount increased by the Senate (net)..... 1, 856, 900

Total of the bill as reported to the Senate..... 456, 252, 600

Amount of budget estimates considered..... 515, 189, 700

Amount of 1957 appropriations, including the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957; the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957; the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1957; and the pending Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957... 463, 187, 700

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Under the budget estimates..... 58, 937, 100

Under appropriations for fiscal year 1957..... 6, 935, 100

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The committee considered budget estimates totaling \$515,189,700 for the agencies of the Department of the Interior, exclusive of the

Bonneville Power Administration, the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration and the Bureau of Reclamation; and the following related agencies:

Commission on Fine Arts
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service
Indian Claims Commission
Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission
National Capital Planning Commission
Smithsonian Institution
National Gallery of Art
National Monument Commission
Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission
Virgin Islands Corporation

Included in the total estimates considered is the sum of \$10,318,451 that is required to meet the Government's contribution to the civil service retirement fund. In previous years funds for this purpose have been included in one appropriation directly to the Civil Service Commission. Public Law 854, 84th Congress provides that the Government's contribution shall be paid from the same appropriation from which the employee is paid. The amount for this purpose is noted in the discussion of each appropriation in this report.

The committee recommends appropriations totaling \$456,252,600 for the activities and programs of these agencies. The amount recommended by the committee is a decrease in the budget estimates of \$58,937,100 and an increase of \$1,856,900 over the amount approved by the House. It should be noted that the amount recommended by the committee includes funds in the amount of \$7,896,900 for activities and programs for which the House did not provide any funds. These are:

Fish and Wildlife Service, administrative expenses.....	\$1, 196, 900
Acquisition of strategic minerals.....	6, 700, 000
Total.....	7, 896, 900

The action of the committee on each appropriation is explained under the appropriate heading in this report.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$550, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 1, 159, 000
House allowance.....	1, 159, 000
Committee recommendation.....	725, 000

¹ Includes \$8,700 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$725,000 to continue the research program on the utilization of brackish and saline water. While the sum recommended is a decrease of \$434,000 below the House allowance and the budget estimate of \$1,159,000, it should be noted that it is an increase of \$175,000 over the amount available for the current fiscal year. It is the opinion of the committee that

the sum recommended is sufficient to maintain this program at an adequate level.

It is the view of the committee that in administering this program emphasis should be given to the utilization of brackish water where there seems to be some possibility of success in the immediate future.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$513, 800
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 585, 000
House allowance.....	585, 000
Committee recommendation.....	585, 000

¹ Includes \$29,000 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$585,000 for the Office of Oil and Gas. This office provides coordination and advice to the Federal Government on all phases of petroleum and gas, and has the responsibility for the enforcement of the Connally Hot Oil Act.

The amount recommended provides for a program increase of \$42,200 for the enforcement of the Connally Hot Oil Act. This increase will provide for six new examiners that are needed to strengthen the enforcement of the law.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$2, 835, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 2, 923, 000
House allowance.....	2, 900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 900, 000

¹ Includes \$143,000 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends an allowance of \$2,900,000 for the Office of the Solicitor. The amount recommended is the same as the House allowance and is a decrease of \$23,000 in the budget estimate.

This Office furnishes legal service to the Secretary and the heads of the constituent bureaus and offices of the Department. All attorneys and related personnel of the Department, with minor exceptions, are under the supervision of the Solicitor.

Funds in the amount of \$35,000 were provided in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, for the revision of the Handbook of Indian Federal Law. The committee has been advised that the project can be completed with the funds provided, but will not be completed in time to have the book printed in the current fiscal year. Therefore, the committee recommends the inclusion of a provision to continue available \$18,500 of the funds appropriated to cover the cost of printing.

OFFICE OF MINERALS MOBILIZATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$300, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 313, 000
House allowance.....	313, 000
Committee recommendation.....	263, 000

¹ Includes \$13,000 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$263,000 for the Office of Minerals Mobilization. The amount recommended will provide for an adequate staff to perform the functions of this Office.

The Office of Minerals Mobilization provides coordination and advice to the Federal Government on all phases of metals, minerals, and solid fuels, to assure adequate development, distribution, utilization, and conservation of resources and facilities to meet essential civilian and military mobilization requirements.

ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$21, 000, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	40, 000, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	6, 700, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$6,700,000 for the acquisition of strategic minerals under Public Law 733, 84th Congress.

The recommendation will provide \$4,200,000 to continue the fluor-spar program and \$2,500,000 to continue the asbestos program. There are adequate funds available to continue the columbium-tantalum program.

The committee recommends that no funds be allowed for the purchase of tungsten. It is the view of the committee that it is not possible to obtain funds for the purchase of tungsten under the provision of Public Law 733. In the event Public Law 733 is amended or new legislation enacted pertaining to the acquisition of tungsten the committee would consider a request for funds, which should be submitted in the regular manner, to implement such legislation.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$18, 369, 300
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 22, 220, 000
House allowance.....	22, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	22, 000, 000

¹ Includes \$602,400 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$22,000,000 for this appropriation, which is a decrease of \$220,000 in the budget estimate. The reduction of \$220,000 has not been applied to any specific activity presented in the budget.

The recommendation provides for an increase of \$3,028,300 for the programs conducted under this appropriation, which involves the management of 468 million acres of public lands in the United States and Alaska. In addition the Bureau has responsibility for mineral resources on 358 million acres of land under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies.

Of the increase recommended \$900,000 will be reimbursed to the Treasury from the receipts from the sale of timber that would otherwise be paid to the "O and C" counties. This sum represents the counties' share of a reforestation program on these Oregon and California revested grant lands.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$4, 600, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 6, 500, 000
House allowance.....	6, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 480, 000

¹ Includes \$33,000 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$5,480,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Land Management. The amount recommended is a reduction of \$1,020,000 below the budget estimate and House allowance of \$6,500,000.

The estimate includes \$6,020,000 for the construction of access roads on the Oregon and California grant lands. Under a provision in the bill the total amount appropriated for the construction of such roads is returned to the Treasury from receipts from the sale of timber that would otherwise be paid to the counties. This procedure has been followed since fiscal year 1953. The amount requested for the construction of access roads on these lands was based on estimated receipts of \$28 million. The Department now estimates receipts will total only \$24 million. Inasmuch as \$900,000 of such receipts will be required to reimburse the Treasury for a reforestation program, which the committee has approved, the committee recommends the allowance of \$5 million for the construction of access roads. The action of the committee is in accord with the views of the Department and the counties involved.

It is the view of the committee that funds appropriated for the construction of access roads on the O and C lands should be available for the construction of such roads on those O and C lands administered by the Department of Agriculture pursuant to Public Law 426, 83d Congress. Therefore, the committee requests that the Departments concerned confer with the representatives of the counties in the formulation of a road program that will provide for the maximum development of the lands within the funds available. Inasmuch as the Committee has recommended a substantial reduction in the funds for the construction of access roads it may not be practical to include those lands administered by the Department of Agriculture in the program for fiscal year 1958. However, the budget for fiscal year 1959 should be based on a program including those lands administered by the Department of Agriculture.

The committee recommends that the balance of the program presented in the budget be approved. These items are:

Acquisition of rights-of-way, \$30,000.

Construction of buildings, \$350,000.

Construction of Alaskan recreational facilities, \$100,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the granting of authority for the purchase of 41 passenger motor vehicles, of which 31 are for replacement of existing vehicles that meet the requirements for replacement. The 10 additions to the fleet are required in administering the various programs of the Bureau.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION)

The committee recommends the inclusion of the provision recommended in the budget and approved by the House appropriation, a portion of the receipts from grazing fees in accordance with sections 3 and 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1269), as amended. These funds are used for rehabilitation and improvement of the public range lands through such measures as reseeding and construction and purchase and maintenance of range improvements. It is estimated that this appropriation will amount to \$620,000 for fiscal year 1958.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$50,720,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 59,560,000
House allowance.....	59,560,000
Committee recommendation.....	59,460,000

¹ Includes \$1,457,000 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$59,460,000 for the education and welfare programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The amount recommended by the committee will provide funds for the following programs:

Activities	Adjusted appropriation, 1957 ¹	Estimate, 1958 and House allowance	Committee recommendation
1. Educational assistance, facilities, and services.....	\$43,932,000	\$50,136,000	\$50,036,000
2. Welfare and guidance services.....	3,838,000	4,954,000	4,954,000
3. Relocation services.....	3,541,000	3,541,000	3,541,000
4. Maintaining law and order.....	866,000	929,000	929,000
Total.....	52,177,000	59,560,000	59,460,000

¹ Adjusted to reflect increase to meet Government's contribution to the civil service retirement fund.

Educational assistance, facilities, and services, \$50,036,000.—Under this program financial assistance is extended to public schools enrolling Indian children under State and local school district contracts. Where public facilities are inadequate or nonexistent the Bureau operates boarding and day schools. Within the total funds available 88,850 Indians will be attending schools of various types, an increase of 4,790 over the current fiscal year. Of the total number attending schools under this program approximately 43,000 will be enrolled in

public schools. Of the increase recommended, \$1,500,000 is to initiate the "adult vocational training program" authorized in Public Law 959, 84th Congress. It is estimated that 600 Indians will be assisted under this program in fiscal year 1958.

It is the view of the committee that the funds provided for the "higher education program" should be limited to institutions above the high school level, exclusive of vocational and technical schools. The committee has recommended the allowance of \$1,500,000 to initiate the adult vocational training program authorized by Public Law 959, 84th Congress. Those Indians desiring technical training are eligible to receive aid under this program.

The committee recommends the disallowance of \$100,000 included in the estimate to initiate a Comprehensive Survey of Indian Education. This survey was authorized by Public Law 702, 84th Congress. It is the view of the committee that such a survey should be deferred until a more definite plan can be established.

Welfare and guidance services \$4,954,000.—Under this program welfare services, including direct relief and foster home care, are provided for needy adults and children. During the current year it is estimated that 10,100 Indians received aid, and the recommended increase of \$1,116,000 will provide aid for an estimated 12,300.

Within the amount allowed for "Welfare and Guidance Services" \$170,000 is to be made available for the foster-home care program in Minnesota.

Relocation services, \$3,541,000.—The relocation program assists Indians from reservations to settle and secure permanent employment in non-Indian communities away from the reservation and to adjust to the new living and working conditions encountered. It is estimated that 10,000 Indians will participate in this program in fiscal year 1958.

Maintaining law and order, \$929,000.—Police services and tribal court operations are financed on Indian reservations, and special officers direct enforcement of Federal law. An increase of \$63,000 is required to meet additional operating expenses and for the care and feeding of an increased number of prisoners.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	¹ \$16, 450, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	² 17, 200, 000
House allowance.....	17, 200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	17, 200, 000

¹ And in addition \$283,000 to be transferred from other appropriations pending in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 (H. R. 7221).

² Includes \$542,500 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$17,200,000 for this appropriation. These funds finance the programs of the Bureau dealing with the management and development of the resources of the Indians of the continental United States and the natives of Alaska.

The recommendation of the committee, the amount which was approved by the House, provides for a net increase of \$207,500 in the various programs. The increases are:

Forest and range lands, \$101,100.—The estimate includes a total of \$2,883,000 for the management of Indian forest and range lands.

The increase of \$101,100 recommended will be used primarily for forest inventories and planning preparatory to expanded timber sales activities.

Agricultural and industrial assistance \$28,499.—This increase will allow the Bureau to more adequately meet the need to intensify planning operations with tribes looking toward eventual self-determination.

Soil and moisture conservation, \$288,500.—The estimate includes a total of \$4,638,000 for this purpose. The increase of \$288,500 over the amount available for the current year is required to continue the program in accordance with the Department's 20-year program for soil and moisture conservation.

It is estimated that the Government's contribution to the civil service retirement funds for those employees paid from trust funds (Indian tribal funds) will amount to \$80,000. The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision to authorize the use of funds appropriated in this paragraph for the Government's contribution for those employees paid from trust funds. This recommendation is in accord with the action of the House committee, except the House committee directed that such funds should be paid from funds provided for "Management of trust property"; and the provision recommended by the committee does not specifically state what funds are to be used. The committee requests the Department to bring this situation to the appropriate legislative committee to determine if additional legislation is required.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$5, 240, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 21, 225, 000
House allowance.....	17, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	17, 000, 000

¹ Includes \$125,000 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$17,000,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The allowance is a decrease of \$4,225,000 below the budget estimate.

The program presented in the justifications in support of the budget estimate is approved. This program consists of the construction of buildings and utilities, such as schools, dormitories, quarters for employees, and related utilities; and the construction and rehabilitation of Indian irrigation systems.

In addition to the program presented in the budget, the committee has approved the construction of adequate jail facilities at the Turtle Mountain Indian Agency, North Dakota. The committee was advised that the cost of such facilities will be approximately \$120,000.

For the current fiscal year a construction program of \$7,740,000 was approved and only \$5,240,000 was appropriated, leaving an unappropriated balance of \$2,500,000. In approving the program for fiscal 1958 and providing only \$17,000,000, an additional unappropriated balance of \$4,225,000 is created. Therefore for fiscal years 1957 and 1958 there is an unappropriated balance of \$6,725,000 that will have to be appropriated in future years in order to complete the approved program.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$11, 500, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	12, 000, 000
House allowance.....	12, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	12, 000, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$12 million, which was approved by the House, for the road construction program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. These funds are required to liquidate contract authorizations granted in the Federal Aid Highway Acts of 1954 and 1956.

These funds finance the road construction program that is designed to complete unfinished road projects necessary to the economy and community life of the areas served and for the reconstruction of roads to standards acceptable to those local governments willing to assume future maintenance responsibilities; and the road maintenance program that includes the maintenance of 18,040 miles of roads located on 179 reservations in 24 States.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$3, 190, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 3, 564, 000
House allowance.....	3, 400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 500, 000

¹ Includes \$154,000 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends an allowance of \$3,500,000 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau. The recommendation is an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance.

The recommendation is a program increase of \$156,000 which is to be used for additional employees in the agency offices of the Bureau.

It is the view of the committee that Indians should be given preference in filling the new positions in the Bureau, where they are qualified to perform the duties required.

PAYMENT TO MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	None
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	\$500, 000
House allowance.....	300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	300, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$300,000 for payment to the Menominee Tribe of Indians, a reduction of \$200,000 in the estimate. It is the view of the committee that the amount recommended is adequate for fiscal year 1958.

This payment was authorized in Public Law 715, 84th Congress, and provides for payment by the Government of necessary expenses involved in preparing the Menominee Tribe of Indians for termination of Federal supervision.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the granting of authority for the purchase of 300 passenger motor vehicles. These vehicles are for the

replacement of vehicles that meet the standard for replacement established by the General Services Administration.

TRIBAL FUNDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$3, 000, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 3, 000, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 920, 000

¹ Includes \$80,000 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,920,000 from "tribal funds," which are funds held in trust for various Indian tribes. The estimate included \$80,000 for the Government's contribution to the civil service retirement fund for those employees of the Bureau who are paid from tribal funds. Inasmuch as the committee has recommended the inclusion of a provision to authorize this contribution to be paid from the appropriation, "Resources management," this estimate has been reduced accordingly.

This appropriation of trust funds is made under the provisions of various acts authorizing the use of such funds for expenses of tribal governments, administration of Indian tribal affairs, employment of tribal attorneys and other similar programs.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$31, 602, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 38, 775, 000
House allowance.....	36, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	37, 500, 000

¹ Includes \$1,365,000 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$37,500,000 for the programs of the Geological Survey. The sum recommended is an increase of \$1,500,000 over the House allowance and a reduction of \$1,275,000 in the budget estimate.

The recommendation provides for an increase of \$4,533,000 for the various activities of the Survey, which involves the providing of basic and scientific data concerning the water, land, and mineral resources of the Nation and supervising the development of minerals on Federal and Indian lands.

The budget estimate includes an increase of \$845,000 for "Implementation of the national minerals policy." This increase has been disallowed. It is the view of the committee that the sum of \$1,065,000, the amount provided for the current year, is adequate for this program.

The balance of the reduction in the budget estimate—\$430,000—is to be absorbed among the various activities exclusive of "Water resources investigations."

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the inclusion of authority for the purchase of 145 passenger motor vehicles, of which 125 are for the replacement of vehicles that meet the established standard for replace-

ment. The 20 additional vehicles are required for the use of additional field personnel.

The committee recommends the deletion of the following provision:

: Provided, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer as such representative, without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer, and he shall receive such compensation and expenses in addition to his retired pay

The committee was advised by the Department that this provision is no longer required.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$15, 862, 750
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 19, 575, 000
House allowance.....	18, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	18, 910, 000

¹ Includes \$758,000 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$18,910,000 for this appropriation. The recommendation is an increase of \$210,000 over the House allowance and a reduction of \$665,000 below the budget estimate.

The recommendation provides for an increase of \$1,191,250 in the programs conducted under this appropriation which involve conserving, evaluating and developing the mineral resources of the Nation.

Within the funds recommended, \$210,000 is for the maintenance and protection of the oil shale facilities at Rifle, Colo., and not to exceed \$100,000 is for the preparation of plans for the research laboratory to be established at Minneapolis, Minn.

The reduction in the budget estimate has not been allocated to any specific activity or project presented to the committee.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$5, 304, 300
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 5, 900, 000
House allowance.....	5, 900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 900, 000

¹ Includes \$246,000 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$5,900,000, which was approved by the House, for this appropriation. This amount will provide for an increase of approximately \$440,000 in the programs conducted under this appropriation and is required for salary adjustment for professional personnel authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress; and for the expansion of health and safety programs in the mining, metallurgical, petroleum, natural gas, and allied industries.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	None
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	\$23, 000
House allowance.....	23, 000
Committee recommendation.....	23, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$23,000, which was approved by the House, for the paving and improvement of streets adjoining the petroleum experiment station at Bartlesville, Okla.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$1, 030, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 1, 135, 000
House allowance.....	1, 135, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 095, 000

¹ Includes \$54,000 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,095,000 for general administrative expenses, which is a reduction of \$40,000 below the budget estimate and House allowance.

The committee has disallowed the following requested increases:

1. Executive direction, \$28,000.
2. Administrative direction, \$12,000.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$11, 562, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 14, 523, 000
House allowance.....	13, 750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	14, 150, 000

¹ Includes \$459,406 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,150,000 for the management and protection of facilities and areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

The recommendation is a decrease of \$373,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$400,000 in the House allowance. The sum recommended will provide for an increase of \$2,128,594 for the various programs conducted under this appropriation.

The following items in the budget have been specifically disallowed:

Historic American buildings survey, \$139,265.

Historic sites survey, \$92,930.

Field-training facility, \$45,000.

The balance of the reduction has been applied to the activity, "Management of park and other areas."

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$10, 158, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 11, 763, 000
House allowance.....	11, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 763, 000

¹ Includes \$330,191 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$11,763,000 for the maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities under the jurisdiction of the Park Service. This amount is an increase of \$263,000 over the House allowance.

The recommendation will provide for a program increase of \$1,274,809 over the amount available for the current year. It is the view of the committee that this increase is fully justified in view of the increase in the facilities that have to be maintained.

CONSTRUCTION (BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES)

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$15, 250, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 20, 000, 000
House allowance.....	20, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	17, 000, 000

¹ Includes \$91,827 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$17 million for the construction of buildings and utilities in the national parks. The amount recommended is a decrease of \$3 million in the budget estimate and House allowance.

The budget estimate includes \$1,622,000 for the repair of roads and trails damaged by floods, and \$50,000 for "archeological excavations." The committee recommends that these be disallowed. With respect to the repair of roads and trails damaged by floods the committee directs that this work be financed from funds made available for the construction of roads and trails, and such work is to have priority over other projects in the road program.

The committee has approved the following program:

Buildings, utilities, and other facilities presented in support of the budget.....	\$17, 234, 800
Independence National Historical Park.....	100, 000
Acquisitions of lands and water rights presented in support of the budget estimate.....	1, 093, 200
Total.....	18, 428, 000

It is the view of the committee that the sum recommended—\$17 million—is more than adequate to finance the approved construction program of this magnitude, in as much as there will be delays in incurring obligations. This procedure has been followed by the committee with respect to the construction program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In the event that it is necessary to defer projects the committee directs employee housing projects be deferred.

The committee has carefully considered the plans of the Park Service for the development of Mount Ranier National Park, and directs the Park Service—

(1) to rescind its arbitrary decision ruling out high elevation overnight accommodations;

(2) not to use any construction funds for any development that might foreclose any of the park to development of overnight facilities;

(3) to determine the best locations for overnight accommodations;

(4) to proceed with necessary design work and cost studies for such high elevation overnight accommodations, whether these facilities to be construction with public or private funds; and

(5) to complete its studies and make recommendations as to how private enterprise might be encouraged to do the job.

CONSTRUCTION—ROADS AND TRAILS AND PARKWAYS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$29, 800, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	31, 000, 000
House allowance.....	31, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	31, 000, 000

The committee recommends that the Senate concur in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$31,000,000 for the liquidation of contract authority granted in the Federal-Aid Highway Act for the construction of roads and trails and parkways.

The road program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959 is to be adjusted in order that funds in the amount of \$1,622,000 shall be available for the repair of flood damage to roads and trails in the parks.

It is the view of the committee that the Park Service should make every effort to complete the road system in the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park in time for the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$1, 250, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 1, 365, 000
House allowance.....	1, 330, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 330, 000

¹ Includes \$69,190 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$1,330,000 for general administrative expenses of the Park Service. The amount recommended will provide for an increase of approximately \$10,000 in the level of the program over the current year.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the inclusion of authority for the purchase of 124 passenger vehicles, of which 117 are for replacement of vehicles that meet the established standard for replacement. The seven additions are necessary for the administration of new areas and for the expanded field staffs provided for in the bill.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

REORGANIZATION OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The budget for the Fish and Wildlife Service was submitted to implement the reorganization of the Service authorized in the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, Public Law 1024 of the 84th Congress. The act established an Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, a Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, and created two separate bureaus—the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The recommendations of the committee are in accord with the reorganization authorized in this act.

The act, in establishing the two separate Bureaus, reads as follows:

* * * There is also established a United States Fish and Wildlife Service within the Department, consisting of two separate agencies, each of which shall have the status of a Federal Bureau.

The action of the committee in recommending appropriations are in full accord with the above quoted provision of the act.

The recommendations of the committee with respect to funds for general administrative expenses and salaries and expenses are in accord with the requests of the Department which are based on the actions of Congress on this matter in the pending Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957. The budget proposed an administration setup that required a total of \$2,752,500, of which \$995,500 was to be financed by funds from permanent and indefinite appropriations and transfers; and \$1,757,000 by direct appropriations. It is estimated that this setup would require 375 permanent positions, an increase of 117 over the number required prior to the reorganization. The committee's recommendations provide for an administration setup that will require a total of \$2,192,400, of which \$995,500 will be financed from permanent and indefinite appropriations and transfers and by direct appropriations of \$1,196,900. It is estimated that this setup will require 30 additional permanent positions.

While the recommendations of the committee are based on providing for administrative services of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries under the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, it is the view of the committee that it would be desirable and in keeping with the intent of the act, if such services were provided under the office of the Director of the respective bureaus. It must be done with the amount of funds recommended for general administrative expenses and salaries and expenses. The committee adds that the Secretary has the authority under Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1262) to transfer the functions and funds involved in order to provide for separate administrative services and urges him to provide such separate services.

BUREAU OF SPORTS FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$10, 217, 340
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 11, 500, 000
Revised estimate (by the Department).....	12, 000, 625
House allowance.....	12, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	12, 000, 000

¹ Includes \$452,260 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$12 million for this appropriation. The committee considered the revised estimate submitted by the Department. The following tabulation explains the revision in the estimate:

Original estimate.....	<u>\$11, 500, 000</u>
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Plus:

Funds for the operation of salmon hatcheries in the Columbia River basin. This item was originally submitted in the appropriation "Management of resources, Office of the Commissioner".....	37, 000
Funds for river basin studies. This item was originally submitted in the appropriation "Management of resources, Office of the Commissioner".....	843, 000
Less: 12½ percent of the receipts from the sale of products from the Pribilof Islands. The budget as originally submitted allocated 25 percent of such receipts to the program of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The revised estimate allocates 12½ percent to each of the Bureaus.....	379, 375

Revised estimate.....	12, 000, 625
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The recommendation of the committee will provide for the following program increases:

Management of fishery resources, \$391,400.—Of the increase \$253,350 is required for the operation of new and expanded fish hatcheries, and \$138,050 is for an expanded maintenance program on fish-cultural facilities. This activity also includes \$37,000 for the operation of the salmon hatcheries in the Columbia River Basin fisheries program.

Fishery research, \$82,600.—This increase will provide for the expansion of the research program on improvement of sport fish-cultural methods and for investigations of fishery management practices on Federal lands.

Wildlife research, \$287,200.—The increase will allow for minor expansion of the following programs: Wildlife population studies; studies of causes of wildlife depletion; studies to improve wildlife management methods; studies to improve bird and mammal control methods; and cooperative wildlife research units.

Soil and moisture conservation, \$69,200.—This increase will allow the continuance of soil and moisture conservation program on areas administered by the Bureau in accordance with the Department's 20-year program.

River basin studies, \$263,000.—This activity was submitted in the original budget under the appropriation, "Management of resources, Office of the Commissioner." Of the increase, \$173,000 is for expanded studies on surveys of water-use projects that are required by law, and the balance of \$90,000 is for studies on the Colorado River storage project which was authorized by the last session of the Congress.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$2, 601, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	5, 332, 000
House allowance.....	5, 332, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 677, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$5,677,000 for the construction program of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

The funds recommended are for the following program:

Projects submitted in the budget estimate.....	\$5, 332, 000
DeSoto-Bertrand Bend Wildlife Refuge.....	200, 000
Benton Lake Wildlife Refuge.....	90, 000
Bear Butte National Wildlife Refuge.....	25, 000
Garrison Dam (Missouri River Basin) Fish Hatchery.....	30, 000
Total.....	5, 677, 000

The committee has not approved the plan presented by the Fish and Wildlife Service for the proposed DeSoto-Bertrand Bend Wildlife Refuge, nor has the committee approved of any of the alternative plans presented. None of the funds provided for this refuge are to be obligated until the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission has considered the proposals and granted its approval of the refuge.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957 (adjusted).....	\$200, 300
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 220, 200
Revised estimate (by the Department).....	166, 190
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	166, 190

¹ Includes \$10,900 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends an allowance of \$116,190 for general administrative expenses for the Bureau of Sports and Fisheries and Wildlife. The amount recommended is the revised estimate submitted by the Department, which is based on the action of the Congress on this matter in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, to implement the reorganization of the Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to Public Law 1024 of the 84th Congress.

This matter is discussed under the heading "Reorganization of the Fish and Wildlife Service."

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$4, 671, 200
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 5, 985, 000
Revised estimate (by the Department).....	6, 364, 375
House allowance.....	6, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 781, 000

¹ Includes \$182,500 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,781,000 for this appropriation.

The committee considered the Department's revised estimate of \$6,364,375.

The original estimate was in the amount of \$5,985,000, and in addition 25 percent of the receipts of the sale of products from the Pribilof Islands were made available for this program to provide for the following program:

Direct appropriation.....	\$5, 985, 000
25 percent of Pribilof receipts.....	758, 750
Total.....	6, 743, 750

Under the revised estimate only 12½ percent of the Pribilof receipts are made available. Therefore the program is financed as follows:

Direct appropriation.....	\$6, 364, 375
12½ percent of Pribilof receipts.....	379, 375
Total.....	6, 743, 750

The revised estimate included \$583,000 for "Education and training grants." This program was authorized in Public Law 1027 of the 84th Congress. The committee recommends that the funds for this program be disallowed. It is the view of the committee that more time is required to allow the Bureau to develop more complete plans for this program.

The balance of the program presented in the budget has been approved.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957 (adjusted).....	\$930, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	700, 000
House allowance.....	700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	700, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$700,000 for the construction program of Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

The program includes the following facilities:

- Fishery research laboratory, Juneau, Alaska, \$400,000
- Fishery technological laboratory, Gloucester, Mass., \$300,000

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957 (adjusted)-----	\$89, 200
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958-----	¹ 220, 200
Revised estimate (by the Department)-----	117, 510
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	117, 510

¹ Includes \$5,000 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends an allowance of \$117,510 for general administrative expenses for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The amount recommended is the revised estimate submitted by the Department, which is based on the action of the Congress on this matter in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, to implement the reorganization of the Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to Public Law 1024 of the 84th Congress.

This matter is discussed under the heading "Reorganization of the Fish and Wildlife Service."

FISHERIES LOAN FUND

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES LIMITATION

The committee recommends the allowance of a provision, as requested in the budget and approved by the House, authorizing the use of \$313,000 for the "Fisheries loan fund" for administrative expenses. Of the total \$150,000 is for the expenses of the Small Business Administration, which, under the authorizing act, is responsible for investigation of the loan applications; processing the loans; collecting payments; and keeping the records.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE Pribilof ISLANDS
(INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION)

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of 60 percent of the proceeds from the sale of products from the Pribilof Islands for the administration of the Pribilof Islands. This provision has been in the appropriation for a number of years, was recommended in the budget and allowed by the House.

For the current fiscal year it is estimated that this appropriation will amount to \$2,855,705, and the estimate for fiscal year 1958 is \$1,821,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957 (adjusted)-----	\$533, 800
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958-----	¹ 1, 285, 600
Revised estimate (by the Department)-----	
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	913, 200

¹ Includes \$30,700 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends an allowance of \$913,200 for "Salaries and expenses" for the Office of the Commissioner for Fish and Wildlife. The amount recommended is the revised estimate submitted by the Department to implement the reorganization of the Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to Public Law 1024 of the 84th Congress.

This matter is discussed under the heading "Reorganization of the Fish and Wildlife Service."

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the inclusion of authority for the purchase of 124 passenger motor vehicles, of which 114 shall be for replacement of vehicles that meet the established standards for replacement. The 10 additional vehicles are required to carry out the increased programs provided for in the bill.

The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision to authorize transfers between appropriations up to 5 percent of appropriations made for the Fish and Wildlife Service in this act. However, the appropriations for general administrative expenses and salaries and expenses cannot be increased by the authority of this provision. It is the view of the committee that such a provision is needed in order to assure the fullest possible use of funds provided during the first year's operation under the reorganization. This provision will not be repeated in future years.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$2, 803, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 1, 940, 000
House allowance.....	1, 965, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 940, 000

¹ Includes \$32,325 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$1,940,000 for this appropriation. These funds are required for the expenses at headquarters of the Office of Territories, and for support of the Governments of Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

The House allowance included \$25,000 for the establishment of an auditor's office under the Governor of Guam. The committee recommends that this increase be disallowed.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$4, 800, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 4, 960, 000
House allowance.....	4, 800, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 800, 000

¹ Includes \$96,327 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$4,800,000 for the "Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The recommendation is a reduction of \$160,000 below the budget estimate, and the same amount as appropriated for the current year.

During the course of the hearings it was brought to the attention of the committee that the trust territory was not eligible to receive surplus foods from the Department of Agriculture, and that there was a need in the schools and hospitals for certain types of foods that the Department of Agriculture has available. Therefore, the committee recommends the inclusion of a provision in the bill to place the trust territory in the same status as States, Territories, and possessions in receiving such surplus foods.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$4, 968, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 6, 000, 000
House allowance.....	6, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 000, 000

¹ Includes \$21,600 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$6 million for the Alaska public works program.

This program was authorized by Public Law 264, 81st Congress and extended to June 30, 1959, by Public Law 498, 83d Congress. The program provides for the construction of public works projects in Alaska under agreements with the governmental agencies concerned whereby the Federal Government is reimbursed for 50 percent of the cost of the projects.

A total of \$70 million is authorized for the program, and including the \$4,968,000 appropriated for the current fiscal year \$58.7 million has been appropriated.

ALASKA PORT OF ENTRY FACILITIES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	None
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	\$30, 000
House allowance.....	30, 000
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee recommends that the budget estimate of \$30,000 for the Alaska port of entry facilities be disallowed. It is the view of the committee that these facilities can be deferred until a later date without serious consequences.

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The committee has approved the use of \$2,765,000 of the revenues of the railroad for additions and betterments and replacements. In approving the use of these funds the committee expects the Department to review the needs for such expenditures to determine that such are required for the efficient operation of the railroad.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	¹ \$2, 222, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	² 2, 568, 000
House allowance.....	2, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 500, 000

¹ And in addition \$65,000 to be transferred from other appropriations pending in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 (H. R. 7221).

² Includes \$126,600 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$2,500,000 for this appropriation, which is a reduction of \$68,000 below the budget estimate. These funds finance the operations of the Office of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries and their staffs.

The recommendation includes \$94,000 to finance the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife that was created in the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, Public Law 1024, 84th Congress.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, SECTION 104

The committee recommends the inclusion of authority for the payment up to \$100 per day for consultants. It is the view of the committee that the Secretary should have this authority in order that he can obtain the advice of experts when such advice is required. The committee recommends that a limitation of \$200,000 be placed on the Department for these services.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$31, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 35, 000
House allowance.....	35, 000
Committee recommendation.....	35, 000

¹ Includes \$1,500 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$35,000 for the Commission of Fine Arts. The House approved the budget estimate. The recommended allowance provides for a program increase of \$2,500 that is needed to provide for temporary technical assistance for the preparation of models, diagrams, and photographic material used in connection with the study of various matters presented to the Commission.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$70, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 70, 000
House allowance.....	70, 000
Committee recommendation.....	70, 000

¹ Includes \$2,600 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$70,000 for the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

The Board, which was created by the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act of 1954, hears appeals from orders of the Secretary of the Interior pertaining to violation of safety regulations in coal mines.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	¹ \$59, 615, 750
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	² 72, 730, 000
House allowance.....	69, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	68, 750, 000

¹ Includes \$5 million in the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1957; and in addition transfers in the amount of \$2,300,000 authorized from other appropriations.

² Includes \$1,672,400 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$68,750,000 for this appropriation. The recommendation will provide for the program presented in the budget estimate with the following modifications:

Recreation and public use.—The estimate included \$11,500,000 for this purpose. The committee recommends \$8,770,000, the amount allowed by the House. This amount will provide for an increase of over \$5 million over the amount available for the current year. It is the view of the committee that the amount recommended is adequate for the initiation of the 5-year development program of the recreational areas in the national forests.

Structural improvements for fire and general purposes.—The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$7,209,600 for this purpose, which is a decrease of \$1 million in the budget estimate, but an increase of over \$2,300,000 over the amount available for the current fiscal year. This increase is primarily for construction of employee housing.

Fighting forest fires.—The committee recommends \$5 million for fighting forest fires, which is a decrease of \$250,000 below the budget estimate and House allowance. This reduction of \$250,000 has been allowed under the appropriation "Forest research" for an expanded forest fire control research program. This matter is discussed fully under the heading "Forest research."

Within the amount recommended an additional \$50,000 is for reforestation on the Arizona watershed management project.

Within the amount recommended \$100,000 is for the acquisition of lands under the Weeks Act and \$5,205,000 is for insect and disease control.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$10, 155, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 11, 325, 000
House allowance.....	11, 325, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 835, 000

¹ Includes \$450,000 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$11,835,000 for forest research. The amount recommended will provide for the program presented in the budget, and the following increases:

Forest fire control research, \$250,000.—The committee is concerned over the tremendous losses from forest fires, especially in the Southeast and south Pacific areas of the Nation. The committee feels that an expanded research program in this field is fully justified, therefore it recommends an increase of \$250,000. The committee recommended a reduction of \$250,000 in the funds for fighting forest fires to finance this increase.

Arizona watershed management project, \$100,000.—It is the view of the committee that it is most imperative that improved management practices for the watersheds in the Western States be developed. In recommending an additional \$100,000 for this project the committee wishes to make it clear that the results of this program will be applicable to all watersheds in the Western States.

Genetics research, \$60,000.—The committee feels that an increase of \$60,000 is fully justified for the work being conducted at the Southern Institute of Genetics at Gulfport, Miss.

Hardwood research in the New England States, \$100,000.—The committee is concerned with the condition existing in the New England States with respect to hardwoods. Therefore, an increase of \$100,000 is recommended for an expanded research program on hardwood management in this area.

The committee directs the Forest Service to submit a report to the committee on the progress that has been made in the field of hardwood research in the last 5 years.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$12, 190, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 13, 245, 000
House allowance.....	13, 245, 000
Committee recommendation.....	13, 245, 000

¹ Includes \$41,400 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$13,245,000 for the cooperative forestry programs conducted by the Forest Service. This program, for the most part carried on in cooperation with the States, encourages private timber growing through assistance in preventing and suppressing forest fires, reforestation of denuded and poorly stocked areas and good management of woodlands.

The recommendation will provide for the following programs—

Cooperation in forest-fire control, \$10,043,000.—This amount will provide for the same level of Federal participation in this program as for the current year. Forty-two States participate in this program, and it is estimated that State and private funds expended for this purpose will exceed \$32 million in fiscal year 1958.

Cooperation in forest tree planting, \$1,308,000.—This amount includes an increase of \$300,900 over the amount available for the program during the current year. This increase will help the States meet the increasing demand for tree seedlings for all types of lands. In recommending this increase the committee wishes to point out that the seedlings produced in a nursery financed with funds appropriated for the soil-bank program can only be used on lands that have been taken out of cultivation; therefore, it is the view of the committee that this increase is fully justified in order to meet part of the demand for seedlings for lands other than conservation reserve lands under the soil-bank program.

Cooperation in forest management and processing, \$1,510,000.—The recommendation of the budget estimate will provide an increase of \$501,900 for this program. At the present time there are 285 cooperatively employed farm foresters working with the small woodland owners. The recommended increase, when matched by the 44 participating States, will provide for an additional 130 farm foresters.

General forestry assistance, \$384,000.—The budget estimate provides for an increase of \$210,800 for this program, which will be used to provide additional forest industry specialists, who will concentrate upon making analyses of resource and industrial potentialities and upon the promotion of new industries and expansion of existing markets.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$24, 000, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 24, 336, 000
House allowance.....	24, 336, 000
Committee recommendation.....	24, 336, 000

¹ Includes \$336,000 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$24,336,000 for the construction and maintenance of forest roads and trails.

In addition to the funds appropriated in this paragraph it is estimated that \$11,848,000 will be available from the permanent appropriation of 10 percent of the receipts from the sale of timber, to provide for a total of \$36,184,000 for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails. These funds will provide for the following planned program:

Construction:	
Bridge replacement.....	\$3, 384, 000
Fire and general purpose roads.....	3, 553, 000
Timber access roads.....	18, 987, 000
Maintenance: Roads and trails.....	10, 260, 000
Total.....	36, 184, 000

Of the total of \$18,987,000 programed for the construction of timber access roads, it is estimated that in excess of \$3 million will be required for engineering services for roads to be constructed by timber purchasers.

It will be noted from the above tabulation that only \$15 to \$16 million will be available for the construction of access roads by the Government. The committee was advised that in order to market 8.75 billion board feet of timber, approximately \$60 million will have to be spent on access roads, which means that two-thirds of all access road construction will be by timber purchasers. It is the view of the committee that the Department and the appropriate legislative committees should review the timber access road needs to determine if it is in the interest of the Government to finance a greater portion of the total program from direct appropriations. This matter is treated in a recent audit report of the Comptroller General that was submitted to the Congress on June 7, 1957. On page 12 of that report, it is stated:

Although certain access roads, commonly referred to as spur or subsidiary roads, should, we believe, continue to be financed through appraisal allowances and constructed by timber purchasers for greatest economy, it is our opinion that mainline access roads should be financed through use of appropriated funds. Financing access roads with appropriated funds eliminates the need for reductions in the price of timber to provide financing for purchaser-constructed roads. On a given volume of timber, therefore, appropriation financing increases gross receipts from the sale of timber. * * *

In reviewing this matter the Department and the committees should give consideration to the advisability of separate authorizations and appropriations for construction, maintenance, and engineering services for roads constructed by timber purchasers.

The committee directs the Forest Service to submit a detail report on all timber sales involving an allowance of \$7,500 or more for the construction of roads by the purchasers for fiscal year 1956, 1957, and to submit such reports quarterly during fiscal year 1958. These reports should include such information as the number of miles of road involved, the cost of such road, the volume of timber sold, the appraised value of the timber with the Government providing the

access roads, the appraised value with the purchaser providing the access road, an analysis of the difference in such appraisals and such other information that is pertinent.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	None
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	\$4, 000, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee recommends that the budget estimate of \$4 million for assistance to States for tree planting be disallowed. The House disallowed this estimate also.

This program as authorized by title IV of the Soil Bank Act of 1956 provides for a cooperative arrangement with the State foresters whereby advice, technical assistance, and financial assistance can be given to the States to implement approved tree planting programs.

In recommending that funds for this purpose be disallowed, the committee has taken into consideration that funds in the amount of approximately \$6 million appropriated for the soil bank program will be made available for the production of seedlings, primarily in State nurseries and technical assistance, for the conservation reserve. Further, the committee has recommended an increase of \$300,900 for the cooperative tree planting program under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary Act.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$50, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	50, 000
House allowance.....	50, 000
Committee recommendation.....	50, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$50,000 for the acquisition of lands in the Cache National Forest, Utah, under the provisions of the act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 632).

These funds are used to acquire lands, within the boundaries of the Cache National Forest, which are critical from watershed and erosion standpoints, to enable control and minimization of soil erosion and flood damage. The funds provided in this appropriation must be matched by donation of land or funds of not less than equal value contributed by local agencies or persons.

CACHE NATIONAL FOREST (SPECIAL ACCOUNT)

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$10, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	10, 000
House allowance.....	10, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$10,000, which was approved by the House, for the acquisition of lands in the Cache National Forest under the provisions of the act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347). Under the terms of the authorizing act the funds appropriated are derived from the receipts from the sale of timber from the Cache National Forest.

These funds are sued to acquire lands, within the boundaries of the forest, for the control of erosion and flood damage.

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$500, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	500, 000
House allowance.....	500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$500,000 for the acquisition of lands in the Superior National Forest, Minn. under the provisions of the Public Law 733, 80th Congress, as amended by Public Law 607, 84th Congress.

These lands are acquired to preserve the wilderness conditions of part of the Superior National Forest.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS (SPECIAL ACCOUNT)

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$700,000 for this appropriation. The House approved the budget estimate.

This is an appropriation of a portion of the grazing fees under the authority of section 12 of the act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 580). These funds are used to protect or improve the productivity of the range, mainly by construction and maintenance of fences, stock-watering facilities, bridges, corrals, and driveways.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the inclusion of authority for the purchase of 168 passenger vehicles of which 132 are for the replacement of vehicles that meet the established standards for replacement. The 36 additional vehicles are required in the expanded programs provided for in the bill.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	¹ \$132, 300
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	² 177, 700
House allowance.....	177, 700
Committee recommendation.....	177, 700

¹ Includes \$7,700 pending in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 (H. R. 7221).

² Includes \$6,590 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of the budget estimate for the Indian Claims Commission. The recommendation provides for a program increase of \$38,810, which is required for additional personnel, and related expenses, to meet the increased workload resulting from an increase in the legal and research staff of the Department of Justice in defending claims pending before the Commission.

JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION COMMISSION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$115, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 88, 000
House allowance.....	88, 000
Committee recommendation.....	88, 000

¹ Includes \$1,000 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$88,000, which was approved by the House, for the Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission.

The Commission was created by the act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 576) to develop and execute plans for the celebration in cooperation with the State of Virginia and interested historical societies. The Commission will complete its activities in fiscal year 1958.

BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION

The committee recommends in the inclusion of a provision to continue the availability of the funds appropriated for this Commission, inasmuch as the life of the Commission was extended for an additional year by Public Law 85-5.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$200, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 250, 000
House allowance.....	225, 000
Committee recommendation.....	225, 000

¹ Includes \$12,770 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$225,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission. The sum recommended is a decrease of \$25,000 in the budget estimate.

It is the view of the committee that the sum recommended will provide for an adequate staff to carry out the functions of the Commission.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$1, 250, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	5, 646, 000
House allowance.....	4, 793, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 393, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,393,000 for land acquisition by the Commission under the authority of the Capper-Crampton Act.

The recommendation provides funds for the following projects:

George Washington Memorial Parkway, \$75,000.—The budget included funds for the following units of the George Washington Memorial Parkway:

1. Fairfax County, Va.—From the proposed Cabin John Bridge to Great Falls, \$1,500,000.
2. Prince Georges County, Md.—From the District line to Fort Washington, \$1,900,000.
3. Montgomery County, Md.—For completion of the Parkway in Montgomery County, \$75,000.

The committee recommends that funds for units 1 and 2 noted above be disallowed. The authorizing act of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, known as the Capper-Crampton Act was enacted in 1930. In view of the development of the areas involved, it is the view of the committee that the desirability and need for the extension of the parkway into these areas should be reviewed by the appropriate legislative committees.

Extension of stream valley parks into Maryland, \$318,000.—The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$318,000 for this purpose.

District of Columbia park, parkway, and playground system, \$1 million.—The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$1,000,000 for this program. The recommendation is a decrease of \$853,000 below the budget estimate. No specific project has been disallowed, and the committee has no objection to the acquisition of any project presented in support of the budget estimate.

WASHINGTON REGIONAL MASS TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

The committee recommends the allowance of a provision to continue available of the unobligated balance of the appropriations previously made for the survey. This recommendation is in accord with the action of the House.

The committee was advised that the survey would be completed in fiscal year 1958.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$4, 425, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	¹ 6, 100, 000
House allowance.....	6, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 000, 000

¹ Includes \$250,025 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$6 million for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, a reduction of \$100,000 below the budget estimate. The recommendation provides for a program increase of \$1,324,975 for the various activities of the Institution. The reduction of \$100,000 in the budget estimate has not been applied to any specific program or project.

ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	None
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	\$800, 000
House allowance.....	800, 000
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee recommends that the budget estimate of \$800,000 for additions to the Natural History Building be disallowed. It is the view of the committee that this proposal can be deferred to a later time without seriously affecting the programs of the Institution.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	¹ \$1, 535, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	² 1, 645, 000
House allowance.....	1, 645, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 645, 000

¹ Includes \$30,000 pending in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 (H. R. 7221).

² Includes \$79,600 for the payment of civil service retirement costs pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Cong.

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$1,645,000, which was approved by the House, for the salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art.

The recommendation provides for a program increase of approximately \$30,000 that is needed in the research program of the Gallery.

NATIONAL MONUMENT COMMISSION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	None
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	\$25, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee recommends that the budget estimate of \$25,000 for the National Monument Commission be disallowed. It is the view of the committee that work to be performed by the Commission should be financed from non-Federal funds.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	¹ \$55, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	15, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

¹ Includes \$15,000 in the pending Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

The committee does not recommend the allowance of any funds for the Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission. This recommendation is in accord with the action of the House on this estimate.

TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

CONTRIBUTIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957.....	\$425, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1958.....	692, 000
House allowance.....	524, 000
Committee recommendation.....	524, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$524,000 for contributions to the Virgin Islands Corporation. The recommendation is a decrease of \$168,000 in the estimate of \$692,000. The estimate included \$168,000 to cover estimated losses of the Corporation in fiscal year 1958 which has been disallowed. It is the

view of the committee that it is not necessary to provide for losses estimated to be incurred in the coming fiscal year.

The recommendation provides \$394,000 to cover the losses of the Corporation in fiscal years 1956 and 1957; and \$130,000 for nonrevenue producing programs.

REVOLVING FUND

The committee has no objection to the use of revenues, if such are available, for improvement and expansion of the powerplant distribution system. It is estimated that the needed improvement and expansion will cost approximately \$200,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The committee recommends the allowance of a limitation of \$160,000 on the use of corporate funds for administrative expenses of the Corporation. This provision was requested by the Bureau of the Budget and approved by the House. The amount of the limitation is the same as provided for the current fiscal year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1957 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1958

PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1958 31

	Appropriation estimate, 1957	Appropriation estimate, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior:			
Range improvements-----	\$390, 871	\$620, 000	+\$229, 129
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)-----	158, 710	245, 700	+86, 990
Payment of royalties to Oklahoma-----	5, 893	7, 500	+1, 607
Leasing of grazing lands-----	3, 000	3, 000	-----
Payments to States (grazing fees)-----	500	500	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payment to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes-----	50, 000	50, 000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties-----	11, 909, 395	12, 755, 000	+845, 605
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	372, 000	398, 600	+26, 600
Mineral Leasing Act, payments to States-----	26, 200, 000	27, 600, 000	+1, 400, 000
Alaska school lands, payment to Alaska-----	15, 500	16, 000	+500
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Claim and treaty obligations, Indian Affairs-----	140, 500	140, 500	-----
Operation and maintenance, revenues, Indian irrigation systems-----	2, 996, 000	3, 000, 000	+4, 000
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects-----	1, 437, 000	1, 400, 000	-37, 000
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Indian arts and crafts fund-----	200	200	-----
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	600	600	-----
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park-----	32, 000	32, 000	-----
Operation, management, maintenance, and demolition of federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service-----	114, 723	70, 000	-44, 723

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1957 and the estimates for 1958—Continued

PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	Appropriation estimate, 1957	Appropriation estimate, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Payment to the State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service.....	\$26, 470	\$27, 650	+\$1, 180
Purchase of Great Onyx and Crystal Cave properties, Mammoth Cave National Park, National Park Service.....	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	-----
Federal aid in wildlife restoration.....	16, 995, 494	15, 000, 000	-1, 995, 494
Federal aid in fish restoration and management.....	5, 149, 918	5, 000, 000	-149, 918
Management of national wildlife refuges.....	1, 713, 914	1, 704, 000	-9, 914
Management and investigations of resources, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	1, 189, 877	758, 750	-431, 127
Administration of Pribilof Islands.....	2, 855, 705	1, 821, 000	-1, 034, 705
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products.....	50, 000	40, 000	-10, 000
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.....	571, 305	568, 000	-3, 305
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories.....	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	-----
Total, Department of the Interior.....	79, 416, 575	78, 296, 000	-1, 120, 575
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service:			
Expenses, brush disposal.....	4, 500, 000	5, 000, 000	+500, 000
Roads and trails for States, national forests funds.....	11, 397, 600	11, 848, 000	+450, 400
Forest-fire prevention (smokey bear).....	15, 000	15, 000	-----
Payment to Minnesota from the national forests fund.....	46, 500	50, 000	+3, 500
Payments due counties, submarginal land.....	575, 000	625, 000	+50, 000
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico.....	129, 400	129, 400	-----
Payments to States and Territories from national forests fund.....	28, 487, 700	29, 620, 000	+1, 132, 300
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service.....	45, 151, 200	47, 287, 400	+2, 136, 200
Total, permanent indefinite appropriations.....	124, 567, 775	125, 583, 400	+1, 015, 625

*Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1957 and the estimates for 1958—Continued***TRUST FUNDS**

[Not a charge against revenue]

	Appropriation estimate, 1957	Appropriation estimate, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior:			
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands.....	\$25, 000	\$25, 000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts.....	200, 000	200, 000	-----
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management.....	20, 000	20, 000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	3, 766, 000	3, 525, 000	-\$241, 000
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes.....	50, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	-10, 000, 000
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines.....	900, 000	400, 000	-500, 000
Donations, including land, national parks.....	550, 000	550, 000	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks.....	2, 961	2, 961	-----
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of national parks.....	1, 585	1, 585	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	47, 152	41, 200	-5, 952
Contributed funds, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	634, 626	652, 400	+17, 774
Contributed funds, Office of the Commissioner.....	39, 000	50, 000	+11, 000
Total, trust funds, Department of the Interior.....	57, 186, 324	46, 468, 146	-10, 718, 178
Department of Agriculture-Forest Service:			
Cooperative work.....	12, 500, 000	13, 000, 000	+500, 000
National Capital Planning Commission, contributed fund.....	607, 000	975, 000	+368, 000
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone Biological Area Fund.....	8, 500	10, 000	+1, 500
Total, trust funds.....	70, 301, 824	60, 453, 146	-9, 848, 678

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1957, AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1958**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget esti- mates, 1958	Recom- mended in House bill for 1958	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1957	Budget esti- mates, 1958	House bill
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES							
Office of Saline Water.....	\$550,000	\$1,159,000	\$1,159,000	\$725,000	+\$175,000	—\$434,000	—\$434,000
Office of Oil and Gas.....	513,800	585,000	585,000	585,000	+71,200	-----	-----
Office of the Solicitor.....	2,835,000	2,923,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	+65,000	—23,000	-----
Office of Minerals Mobilization.....	300,000	313,000	313,000	263,000	—37,000	—50,000	—50,000
Acquisition of domestic minerals.....	21,000,000	40,000,000	-----	6,700,000	—14,300,000	—33,300,000	+6,700,000
Total, departmental offices.....	25,198,800	44,980,000	4,957,000	—11,173,000	—14,025,800	—33,807,000	+6,216,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT							
Management of lands and resources.....	18,369,300	22,220,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	+3,630,700	—220,000	-----
Construction.....	4,600,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	5,480,000	+880,000	—1,020,000	—1,020,000
Range improvements ¹	(390,871)	(620,000)	(620,000)	(620,000)	+(229,129)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	22,969,300	28,720,000	28,500,000	27,480,000	+4,510,700	—1,240,000	—1,020,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS							
Education and welfare services.....	50,720,000	59,560,000	59,560,000	59,460,000	+8,740,000	—100,000	—100,000
Resources management.....	216,450,000	17,200,000	17,200,000	17,200,000	+750,000	-----	-----
Construction.....	5,240,000	21,225,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	+11,760,000	—4,225,000	-----
Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization).....	11,500,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	+500,000	-----	-----
General administrative expenses.....	3,190,000	3,564,000	3,400,000	3,500,000	+310,000	—64,000	+100,000

Payment to Menominee Tribe of Indians.....	500,000	300,000	300,000	+300,000	-200,000	-----
Distribution of funds of the Creek Indians.....	200,000			-200,000		-----
Payment to Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians.....	437,500			-437,500		-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	87,737,500	114,049,000	109,460,000	+21,722,500	-4,589,000	-----
Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation).....	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(2,920,000)	-(80,000)	-(80,000)	-----
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY						
Survey, investigations, and research.....	31,602,000	38,775,000	36,000,000	+5,898,000	-1,275,000	+1,500,000
BUREAU OF MINES						
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	15,862,750	19,575,000	18,910,000	+3,047,250	-665,000	+210,000
Health and safety.....	5,304,300	5,900,000	5,900,000	+595,700		-----
Construction.....		23,000	23,000	+23,000		-----
General administrative expenses.....	1,030,000	1,135,000	1,095,000	+65,000	-40,000	-40,000
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	22,197,050	26,633,000	25,753,000	+3,730,950	-705,000	+170,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE						
Management and protection.....	11,562,000	14,523,000	13,750,000	+2,588,000	-373,000	+400,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	10,158,000	11,763,000	11,500,000	+1,605,000		+263,000
Construction.....	15,250,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	+1,750,000	-3,000,000	-3,000,000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	29,800,000	31,000,000	31,000,000	+1,200,000		-----
General administrative expenses.....	1,250,000	1,365,000	1,330,000	+80,000	-35,000	-----
Total, National Park Service.....	68,020,000	78,651,000	77,580,000	+7,223,000	-3,408,000	-2,337,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE						
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:						
Management and investigations of resources.....	10,217,340	11,500,000	12,600,000	+1,782,660	+500,000	-----
Construction.....	2,601,000	5,332,000	5,332,000	+3,076,000	+345,000	+345,000
General administrative expenses.....	200,300	220,200	166,190	-34,110	-54,010	+166,190
Subtotal, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	13,018,640	17,052,200	17,332,000	+4,824,550	+790,990	+511,190

See footnotes at end of table, p. 39.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1957, and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1958—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	Recom- mended in House bill for 1958	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	House bill
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—continued							
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:							
Management and investigations of resources.....	\$4, 671, 200	\$5, 985, 000	\$6, 000, 000	\$5, 781, 000	+\$1, 109, 800	-\$204, 000	-\$219, 000
Construction.....	930, 000	700, 000	700, 000	700, 000	-230, 000		
Fisheries loan fund.....	10, 000, 000				-10, 000, 000		
General administrative expenses.....	89, 200	220, 200		117, 510	+28, 310	-102, 690	+117, 510
Administration of Pribilof Islands ¹	(2, 855, 705)	(1, 821, 000)	(1, 821, 000)	(1, 821, 000)	(-1, 034, 705)		
Subtotal, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	15, 690, 400	6, 905, 200	6, 700, 000	6, 598, 510	-9, 091, 890	-306, 690	-101, 490
Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:							
Management and investigation of resources.....	619, 260	911, 000			-619, 260	-911, 000	
Salaries and expenses.....	533, 800	1, 285, 600		913, 200	+379, 400	-372, 400	+913, 200
Subtotal, Office of the Commissioner.....	1, 153, 060	2, 196, 600		913, 200	-239, 860	-1, 283, 400	+913, 200
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	29, 862, 100	26, 154, 000	24, 032, 000	25, 354, 900	-4, 507, 200	-799, 100	+1, 322, 900
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES							
Administration of Territories.....	2, 803, 000	1, 940, 000	1, 965, 000	1, 940, 000	-863, 000		-25, 000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	4, 800, 000	4, 960, 000	4, 800, 000	4, 800, 000		-160, 000	
Alaska public works.....	4, 968, 000	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	+1, 032, 000		
Alaskan port of entry facilities.....		30, 000	30, 000			-30, 000	-30, 000
Construction of roads, Alaska.....	7, 800, 000	(²)			-7, 800, 000		
Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska.....	3, 625, 000	(³)			-3, 625, 000		
Total, Office of Territories.....	23, 996, 000	12, 930, 000	12, 795, 000	12, 740, 000	-11, 256, 000	-190, 000	-55, 000

Calendar No. 484

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5189

[Report No. 476]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 27, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 20, 1957

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1958, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

3 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

4 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
5 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1951-1958),
6 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
7 beneficial consumptive uses, ~~\$1,159,000~~ \$725,000.

8 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

9 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
10 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, in-
11 cluding cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
12 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
13 petroleum and its products, and natural gas; and for con-
14 trolling the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required
15 by law (15 U. S. C. 715); including purchase of not to
16 exceed two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
17 \$585,000.

18 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

19 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
20 \$2,900,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 may
21 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other
22 accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate
24 work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative
25 Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended: *Provided fur-*

1 *ther, That not to exceed \$18,500 of the unobligated balance*
 2 *remaining on June 30, 1957, of the appropriation granted*
 3 *under this head in the Department of the Interior and Re-*
 4 *lated Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, shall remain avail-*
 5 *able during the current fiscal year for printing the Hand-*
 6 *book of Indian Federal law.*

7 OFFICE OF MINERALS MOBILIZATION

8 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to dis-
 9 charge his responsibilities, including cooperation with the
 10 metals and minerals industry, with respect to the conserva-
 11 tion, exploration, development, production, and utilization
 12 of mineral resources, including solid fuels, ~~\$313,000~~
 13 ~~\$263,000~~.

14 ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

15 *For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of*
 16 *the "Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Colum-*
 17 *bium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956" (70*
 18 *Stat. 570), including services as authorized by section 15*
 19 *of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,700,000,*
 20 *to remain available until December 31, 1958: Provided,*
 21 *That this appropriation shall not be available for expenses*
 22 *incurred in connection with materials procured under said*
 23 *Act after their transfer to the strategic or supplemental*
 24 *stockpile: Provided further, That none of the funds appro-*

1 *priated in this paragraph shall be available for purchases*
2 *authorized in section 2a of said Act.*

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
6 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifica-
7 tion, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
8 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
9 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, includ-
10 ing \$35,000 for the operation and maintenance of access
11 roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant
12 lands, \$22,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may
13 be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands
14 other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land
15 Management: *Provided further*, That, for the purposes of
16 surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands and
17 operation and maintenance of access roads, contributions
18 toward the costs thereof may be accepted.

19 CONSTRUCTION

20 For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
21 and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of existing
22 connecting roads adjacent to such lands; acquisition of rights-
23 of-way on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant
24 lands, and on Coos Bay Wagon Road lands and lands in
25 the vicinity of the Gerber Reservoir and the Silvies River,

1 Oregon, and lands in the vicinity of Powder Horn Creek
 2 and Wall Mountain, Colorado; acquisition and construction
 3 of buildings and appurtenant facilities; and construction and
 4 maintenance of recreational facilities in Alaska; to remain
 5 available until expended, ~~\$6,500,000~~ \$5,480,000: *Provided*,
 6 That the amount appropriated herein for road construction
 7 shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department
 8 of Commerce: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated
 9 herein for construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
 10 and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a re-
 11 imburseable charge against the Oregon and California land-
 12 grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in
 13 the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second
 14 paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August
 15 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
 18 shall be available for purchase of ~~thirty-one passenger motor~~
 19 ~~vehicles for replacement only~~ *not to exceed forty-one pas-*
 20 *senger motor vehicles, of which thirty-one shall be for*
 21 *replacement only*; purchase, erection, and dismantlement
 22 of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance
 23 of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which
 24 the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropria-
 25 tions herein made for the Bureau of Land Management

1 expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and
2 California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon
3 Road grant lands (other than those expenditures for re-
4 forestation, for construction and operation and maintenance
5 of access roads, and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of
6 existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands, which are
7 reimbursable to the Treasury) shall be reimbursed from the
8 25 per centum referred to in section C, title II, of the Act
9 approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special
10 fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant
11 Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939
12 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos
13 Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund": *Provided further*, That
14 the amount appropriated for maintenance of access roads
15 and \$900,000 of the amount appropriated for reforestation
16 on the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, under
17 the appropriation "Management of lands and resources",
18 shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury in
19 accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of
20 subsection (b) of title II of said Act of August 28, 1937.

21

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

22

23 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
24 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
25 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,

1 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
 2 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
 3 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section
 4 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

5 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

6 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

7 For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare
 8 services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with
 9 States and other organizations, including payment (in ad-
 10 vance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance,
 11 and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions,
 12 or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians;
 13 maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for
 14 information or evidence concerning violations of law on
 15 Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts
 16 and crafts shops and museums; ~~\$59,560,000~~ \$59,460,000.

17 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

18 For expenses necessary for management, development,
 19 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
 20 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
 21 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
 22 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
 23 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
 24 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
 25 arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$17,200,000, and in

1 addition, \$524,000 of the Revolving Fund for Loans, Bureau
2 of Indian Affairs, shall be used in connection with adminis-
3 tering loans to Indians: *Provided, That, notwithstanding the*
4 *provisions of section 4 (a) of the Civil Service Retirement*
5 *Act of July 31, 1956 (70 Stat. 747), not to exceed \$80,000*
6 *of this appropriation shall be available for payment of the*
7 *Federal matching contribution to the retirement fund for*
8 *Federal employees paid from tribal funds.*

9

CONSTRUCTION

10 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
11 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
12 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepara-
13 tion of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
14 services by contract; to remain available until expended,
15 \$17,000,000: *Provided, That no part of the sum herein*
16 *appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within*
17 *the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico,*
18 *South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries*
19 *of existing Indian reservations: Provided further, That no*
20 *part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition*
21 *of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon,*
22 *and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of*
23 *existing reservations.*

1 ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION
2 OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
4 thority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway
5 Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-
6 Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), \$12,000,000, to
7 remain available until expended.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for the general administration
10 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
11 field offices, ~~\$3,400,000~~ \$3,500,000.

12 PAYMENT TO MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS

13 For reimbursement to the Menominee Tribe of Indians
14 of necessary expenses involved in preparing for termination
15 of Federal supervision, in accordance with the Act of July
16 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 544), \$300,000, to remain available
17 until expended.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

19 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
20 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
21 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed ~~two hundred and sev-~~
22 ~~enty~~ *three hundred* passenger motor vehicles for replacement

1 only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians; ad-
2 vance payments for service (including services which may
3 extend beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts exe-
4 cuted pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U. S. C.
5 452), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over
6 certain Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official use of em-
7 ployees; and expenses required by continuing or permanent
8 treaty provisions.

9 TRIBAL FUNDS

10 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
11 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
12 \$2,920,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for ex-
13 penditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, includ-
14 ing pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition and
15 other assistance to Indian children attending public and pri-
16 vate schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of
17 admission); purchase of land and improvements on land,
18 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United
19 States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of
20 lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of
21 attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes
22 under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses
23 of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other
24 tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately
25 owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at

1 rates established administratively but not to exceed those
2 applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief
3 of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May
4 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and
5 employment of a recreational director for the Menominee
6 Reservation and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of
7 whom shall be appointed with the approval of the respective
8 tribal councils and without regard to the classification laws:
9 *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated
10 herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during
11 the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be desig-
12 nated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved
13 and approved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no
14 part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used
15 for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States
16 of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either
17 inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reserva-
18 tions, if such acquisition results in the property being
19 exempted from local taxation.

20 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

21 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

22 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
23 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering
24 topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources
25 of the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify

1 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources;
2 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
3 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
4 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
5 licenses, and operating contracts; publish and disseminate
6 data relative to the foregoing activities; and for the Geologi-
7 cal Survey or the General Services Administration to acquire
8 a site and to prepare plans and specifications for a building
9 or buildings to meet the special needs of the Geological Sur-
10 vey in the metropolitan area of Washington, District of
11 Columbia, without regard to Revised Statutes, page 3709,
12 as amended (41 U. S. C. 5), and section 302 (c) of the
13 Act of June 30, 1949, as amended (41 U. S. C. 252 (c));
14 ~~\$36,000,000~~ \$37,500,000, of which \$5,800,000 shall be
15 available only for cooperation with States or municipalities
16 for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of
17 this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half
18 the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources
19 investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or
20 municipality: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$415,000
21 of the unobligated balance remaining on June 30, 1957,
22 of the appropriation granted under this head in the De-
23 partment of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropria-
24 tion Act, 1957, shall remain available during the current
25 fiscal year for construction of special-purpose buildings.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

1 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
2 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed ~~one hundred~~
3 ~~and twenty-five passenger motor vehicles, for replacement~~
4 *only one hundred and forty-five passenger motor vehicles, of*
5 *which one hundred and twenty-five are for replacement only;*
6 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for
7 security guard service for protection of confidential files;
8 contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for
9 the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when
10 it is administratively determined that such procedures are in
11 the public interest; construction and maintenance of neces-
12 sary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands
13 for gaging stations; and payment of compensation and ex-
14 penses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey ap-
15 pointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States
16 in the negotiation and administration of interstate com-
17 pacts, including not to exceed \$10,000 for the person ap-
18 pointed by the President to participate as the representative
19 of the United States in the administration of the compact
20 consented to by the Act of May 31, 1949 (63 Stat. 145) ÷
21 *Provided, That notwithstanding the provisions of any other*
22 *law, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer*
23 *as such representative, without prejudice to his status as a*
24

1 retired Army officer, and he shall receive such compensation
2 and expenses in addition to his retired pay.

3 BUREAU OF MINES

4 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

5 RESOURCES

6 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
7 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
8 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Terri-
9 tories and possessions; and developing synthetics and sub-
10 stitutes; ~~\$18,700,000~~ \$18,910,000.

11 HEALTH AND SAFETY

12 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
13 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
14 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$5,900,000.

15 CONSTRUCTION

16 For construction and improvement of facilities under
17 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available
18 until expended, \$23,000, which shall be available for the
19 cost of paving and improvement of streets and appurtenant
20 facilities adjoining the Petroleum Experiment Station,
21 Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

22 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for general administration of
24 the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
25 offices, ~~\$1,135,000~~ \$1,095,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed eighty-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the

1 Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be
2 covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

3 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

4 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

5 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
6 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the National
7 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of
8 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
9 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
10 plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in
11 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
12 Basin) ; ~~\$13,750,000~~ \$14,150,000.

13 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

14 FACILITIES

15 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
16 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special
17 road maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on
18 a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other
19 physical facilities essential to the operation of areas admin-
20 istered pursuant to law by the National Park Service,
21 ~~\$11,500,000~~ \$11,763,000.

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For construction and improvement, without regard to
24 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),
25 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair

1 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
 2 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
 3 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
 4 of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of
 5 lands, interests therein, improvements, and water rights;
 6 to remain available until expended, ~~\$20,000,000~~ \$17,000,000.

7 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

8 AUTHORIZATION)

9 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
 10 authority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway
 11 Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-
 12 Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), including acquisi-
 13 tion of right-of-way for the eastern entrance road, Rocky
 14 Mountain National Park, Colorado, \$31,000,000, to remain
 15 available until expended.

16 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for general administration of
 18 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
 19 regional offices, \$1,330,000.

20 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

21 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
 22 available for the purchase of not to exceed ~~one hundred and~~
 23 ~~seventeen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, one~~
 24 *hundred and twenty-four passenger motor vehicles of which*

1 *one hundred and seventeen shall be for replacement only,*
2 including not to exceed seventeen for replacing United
3 States Park Police cruisers; and the objects and purposes
4 specified in the Acts of August 8, 1953 (16 U. S. C. 1b-1d)
5 and July 1, 1955 (16 U. S. C. 18f) : *Provided, That all*
6 receipts for the fiscal year 1958 from the operation of the
7 McKinley Park Hotel in Mount McKinley National Park,
8 Alaska, may be applied to, or offset against, costs of man-
9 aging, operating, and maintaining the hotel and related
10 facilities, and any receipts or other revenues in excess of
11 such costs shall be deposited at least annually into the
12 Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

13 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

14 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

15 Management and Investigations of Resources

16 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
17 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
18 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
19 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of
20 other authorized functions related to such resources; opera-
21 tion of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
22 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; maintenance of
23 the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
24 Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions

1 related to wildlife management in California (16 U. S. C.
 2 695-695c) ; and leasing and management of lands for the
 3 protection of the Florida Key deer, \$12,000,000; and, in
 4 addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per
 5 centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during
 6 the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and
 7 other products, for management and investigations of the
 8 sport fishery and wildlife resources of Alaska, including
 9 construction.

10 Construction

11 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 12 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
 13 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wild-
 14 life resources and the acquisition of lands and interests
 15 therein, ~~\$5,332,000~~ \$5,677,000, to remain available until
 16 expended: *Provided*, That the funds appropriated herein for
 17 the continuation of the construction of the Devils Kitchen
 18 Dam on the Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge, Illinois, shall
 19 be transferred to the Corps of Engineers, Department of
 20 the Army.

21 *General Administrative Expenses*

22 *For expenses necessary for general administration of the*
 23 *Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such*
 24 *expenses in the regional offices, \$166,190.*

1 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

2 Management and Investigations of Resources

3 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
4 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
5 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including
6 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
7 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-
8 cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
9 of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
10 related thereto, as authorized by law; ~~\$6,000,000~~ \$5,781,-
11 000; and, in addition, there are appropriated amounts equal
12 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury
13 during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of seal-
14 skins and other products, for management and investigations
15 of the commercial fishery resources of Alaska, including
16 construction.

17 Construction

18 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
19 facilities required for the conservation, management, in-
20 vestigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery
21 resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
22 \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

1 *General Administrative Expenses*

2 *For expenses necessary for general administration of the*
 3 *Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in*
 4 *the regional offices, \$117,510.*

5 Fisheries Loan Fund

6 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$313,000
 7 of the fisheries loan fund shall be available for expenses of
 8 administering such fund.

9 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

10 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
 11 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are
 12 appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the proceeds
 13 covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal
 14 year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain
 15 available for expenditure during the current and next suc-
 16 ceeding fiscal years.

17 *OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE*

18 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

19 *For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner,*
 20 *\$913,200.*

21 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

22 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and
 23 Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to ex-
 24 ceed ~~one hundred and fourteen passenger motor vehicles one~~

1 *hundred and twenty-four passenger motor vehicles of which*
2 *one hundred and fourteen shall be for replacement only;*
3 *purchase of not to exceed six aircraft for replacement only;*
4 *not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the*
5 *Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations*
6 *of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; pub-*
7 *lication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7*
8 *U. S. C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers*
9 *and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per*
10 *day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to*
11 *reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wild-*
12 *life Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed*
13 *\$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recrea-*
14 *tional uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with*
15 *their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improve-*
16 *ment of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the*
17 *jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the*
18 *United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to*
19 *law in connection with management and investigation of fish*
20 *and wildlife resources.*

21 *Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for*
22 *the Fish and Wildlife Service in this Act may be trans-*
23 *ferred to any other such appropriation, exclusive of appro-*
24 *priations for general administrative expenses and salaries*
25 *and expenses, upon the approval of the Secretary: Provided,*

1 *That no appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 per*
 2 *centum by such transfers.*

3 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

4 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

5 For expenses necessary for the administration of Ter-
 6 ritories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
 7 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
 8 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
 9 of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American
 10 Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531,
 11 1422, 1431a (c)) ; salaries of the Governor of the Virgin
 12 Islands, the Government Secretary, and the members of
 13 their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U. S. C.
 14 1591) ; compensation and mileage of members of the legis-
 15 latures in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and the
 16 Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87,
 17 599, 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e) ; compensation
 18 and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as author-
 19 ized by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)) ; grants to American
 20 Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support
 21 of governmental functions; and personal services, household
 22 equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the
 23 operation of the houses of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii,
 24 Guam, and American Samoa; ~~\$1,965,000~~ \$1,940,000: *Pro-*
 25 *vided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein

1 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the
2 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
3 appropriations available for the administration of Territories
4 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance,
5 and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official
6 purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found
7 by the secretary to be necessary.

8 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

9 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
10 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
11 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
12 Joint Resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and
13 the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), includ-
14 ing the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust
15 Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses
16 of the judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;
17 grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addi-
18 tion to local revenues, for support of governmental functions;
19 \$4,800,000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans
20 to locally owned private trading enterprises shall con-
21 tinue to be available during the fiscal year 1958: *Pro-*
22 *vided further*, That all financial transactions of the
23 Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies
24 or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust
25 Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office

1 in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Account-
2 ing Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Account-
3 ing and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834):
4 *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Terri-
5 tory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases
6 through the General Services Administration: *Provided fur-*
7 *ther*, That appropriations available for the Administration of
8 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended
9 for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of
10 aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for com-
11 mercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to
12 be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2)
13 of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Congress: *Pro-*
14 *vided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any
15 law, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized
16 to receive, during the current fiscal year, from the Depart-
17 ment of Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as
18 domestic distribution in any State, Territory, or possession
19 of the United States, without exchange of funds, such sur-
20 plus food commodities as may be available pursuant to
21 section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended
22 (7 U. S. C. 612c) and section 416 of the Agricultural Act
23 of 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1431).

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

2 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
3 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949,
4 as amended (48 U. S. C. 486-486j), to remain available
5 until June 30, 1959, \$6,000,000, of which not to exceed
6 \$553,600 shall be available for administrative expenses.

~~ALASKAN PORT OF ENTRY FACILITIES~~

8 For necessary expenses in the preparation of plans
9 for port of entry and related facilities adjacent to the Alaska
10 Highway at the Alaska-Canadian border, in Alaska, as
11 authorized by the Act of August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 939),
12 \$30,000, to remain available until expended.

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said

1 fund of more than \$11,000 except the general manager of
2 said railroad, one assistant general manager at not to exceed
3 \$14,000 per annum, two officers at not to exceed \$12,500
4 per annum each, and three officers at not to exceed \$12,000
5 per annum each.

6 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
9 of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), in-
10 cluding teletype rentals and service, \$2,500,000.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

12 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
13 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau
14 or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
15 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of buildings,
16 utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or de-
17 stroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
18 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this
19 authority until funds specifically made available to the
20 Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
21 exhausted.

22 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
23 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
24 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
25 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression

1 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or
2 threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of
3 the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this
4 title for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the
5 payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal
6 year.

7 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
8 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
9 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
10 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
11 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
12 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
13 June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That re-
14 imbursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment,
15 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
16 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

17 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
18 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
19 tion Act, 1958, shall be available for services as authorized
20 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
21 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to
22 exceed ~~\$50~~ \$100 per diem for individuals, and in total amount
23 not to exceed ~~\$125,000~~ \$200,000; maintenance and operation
24 of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of re-
25 prints; payment for telephone service in private residences

1 in the field, when authorized under regulations approved
2 by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized
3 by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or
4 associations which issue publications to members only or at
5 a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not
6 members.

7 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
8 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available
9 for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law
10 (5 U. S. C. 2131 and D. C. Code 4-204).

11 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

12 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
15 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
16 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
17 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and
18 committee meetings of the Commission either within or
19 outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on
20 vouchers approved by the Commission, \$35,000.

21 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
23 Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including serv-
24 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
25 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$70,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; ~~\$69,000,000~~ \$68,750,000, of which ~~\$5,250,000~~ \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,760,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519) : *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

Forest research: For forest research at forest and range

1 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or
 2 elsewhere, as authorized by law; ~~\$11,325,000~~ \$11,835,000.

3 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 4 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in
 5 forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands,
 6 and in forest management and processing, and for advising
 7 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
 8 others in the application of forest management principles
 9 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
 10 \$13,245,000.

11 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

12 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 13 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
 14 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating to
 15 forest development roads and trails, including the construc-
 16 tion, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on
 17 experimental areas under Forest Service administration.
 18 \$24,336,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
 19 That funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16
 20 U. S. C. 501), shall be merged with and made a part of
 21 this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than the
 22 amount made available under the provisions of the Act of
 23 March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the provisions of
 24 such Act.

1 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

2 Cache National Forest

3 For the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of
4 the Cache National Forest, Utah, under the authority of
5 the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 632), \$50,000, to
6 remain available until expended.

7 Superior National Forest

8 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
9 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act
10 of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U. S. C. 577c-577h),
11 as amended, \$500,000, to remain available until expended:
12 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
13 for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the
14 local government concerned.

15 Special Acts

16 For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest,
17 Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended,
18 \$10,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall
19 be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the
20 boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no
21 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition
22 of any land without the approval of the local government
23 concerned.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as authorized by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 580h), \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

SEC. 201. Appropriations available to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed ~~157~~ 168 passenger motor vehicles, of which 132 shall be for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed five, of which four shall be for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in an amount not to exceed \$25,000; (c) maintenance, improvement, and construction of aircraft landing fields in, or adjacent to, the national forests, in an amount not to exceed \$250,000; (d) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131); (e) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other

1 public improvements, but the cost of any such building,
2 exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sani-
3 tary system and of connecting the same with any such
4 building, and exclusive of any tower upon which a lookout
5 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$25,000 (\$30,000
6 in Alaska) : *Provided*, That one building may be constructed
7 to serve the purposes of two or more buildings at a cost not
8 to exceed the sum of the limitations for separate buildings:
9 *Provided further*, That any building, the cost of which as
10 improved was \$25,000 or more, shall not be improved within
11 any fiscal year by an amount in excess of 5 per centum
12 of such cost (5 U. S. C. 565a) ; and (f) expenses of the
13 National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by
14 section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514) .

15 SEC. 202. Except to provide materials required in or
16 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
17 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
18 priated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the pur-
19 chase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials
20 produced outside of the United States.

21 SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation to the Forest
22 Service in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda
23 purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the
24 Congress.

25 SEC. 204. The Secretary may sell at market value any

1 property located in Yalobusha, Chickasaw, and Pontotoc
2 Counties, Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act
3 of July 22, 1937, and suitable for return to private owner-
4 ship under such terms and conditions as would not conflict
5 with the purposes of said Act.

6 SEC. 205. Funds appropriated under this Act shall not
7 be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions
8 of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S.
9 C. 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the
10 boundaries of a national forest nor shall these lands or lands
11 authorized for purchase in Sanders County, Montana, be
12 acquired without the approval of the local government
13 concerned.

14 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
16 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C.
17 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$177,700, of
18 which not to exceed \$3,600 shall be available for expenses
19 of travel.

20 JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION

21 COMMISSION

22 For expenses necessary to complete carrying out the
23 provisions of the Act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 576),
24 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
25 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed

1 \$50 per diem for individuals; transportation and not to
2 exceed \$20 per diem in lieu of subsistence for members
3 of the Commission serving without compensation; and enter-
4 tainment; \$88,000.

5 *BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION*

6 *The appropriation granted under this heading in the*
7 *Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1956 shall remain*
8 *available until June 30, 1958.*

9 *NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION*

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as au-
11 thorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66
12 Stat. 781), including services as authorized by section 15
13 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to ex-
14 ceed \$175 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals;
15 not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel; payment in ad-
16 vance for membership in societies whose publications or
17 services are available to members only or to members at a
18 price lower than to the general public; and transportation
19 and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as
20 authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
21 U. S. C. 73b-2), for members of the Commission serving
22 without compensation; \$225,000.

23 Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and
24 playground system: Under authority of the Act of May 29,
25 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended, for necessary expenses

1 for the National Capital Planning Commission for acquisition
 2 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the
 3 National Capital, to remain available until expended,
 4 ~~\$4,793,000~~ ~~\$1,393,000~~, of which (a) ~~\$3,475,000~~ ~~\$75,-~~
 5 ~~000~~ shall be available for the purposes of section 1 (a) of
 6 said Act of May 29, 1930, (b) \$318,000 shall be avail-
 7 able for the purposes of section 1 (b) thereof, and (c)
 8 \$1,000,000 shall be available for the purposes of section
 9 4 thereof: *Provided*, That not exceeding ~~\$125,000~~ ~~\$69,000~~
 10 of the funds available for land acquisition purposes shall be
 11 used during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses
 12 of the Commission (other than payments for land) in con-
 13 nection with land acquisition.

14 Salaries and expenses, Washington regional mass trans-
 15 portation survey: The unobligated balance of appropria-
 16 tions heretofore granted under this head shall remain avail-
 17 able until June 30, 1958: *Provided*, That the employ-
 18 ment of not more than one person by contract or other-
 19 wise, pursuant to the third sentence of section 2 (c) of the
 20 Act of June 6, 1924, as amended by the Act of July 19,
 21 1952 (66 Stat. 783), may be extended for an additional
 22 year.

23 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

24 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all
 25 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and in-

1 crease of collections from the surveying and exploring
2 expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for
3 the system of international exchanges between the United
4 States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches
5 among the American Indians and the natives of lands under
6 the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, inde-
7 pendently or in cooperation with State, educational, and
8 scientific organizations in the United States, and the excava-
9 tion and preservation of archeological remains; for mainte-
10 nance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making neces-
11 sary observations in high altitudes; for the administration
12 of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administra-
13 tion, construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other
14 facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the
15 provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the
16 provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for
17 the maintenance and administration of a national air mu-
18 seum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20
19 U. S. C. 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services
20 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
21 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$46,725 for expenses
22 of travel; not to exceed \$45,000 for rents, pending open-
23 ing of the Museum of History and Technology; purchase,
24 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator
25 conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and ap-

1 proaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and
2 illustrations for publications; \$6,000,000.

3 Additions to the Natural History Building: For neces-
4 sary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for addi-
5 tions on the east and west ends of the Natural History
6 Building, as authorized by the Act of June 19, 1930 (46
7 Stat. 785), including incidental expenses of the Regents of
8 the Smithsonian Institution, \$800,000, to remain available
9 until expended: *Provided*, That the preparation of the de-
10 sign, plans, and specifications for the additions and all work
11 incidental thereto shall be under the supervision of the
12 Administrator of the General Services Administration in ac-
13 cordance with provisions of the Public Buildings Act of
14 May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 345).

15 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
16 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
17 protection and care of the works of art therein, and admin-
18 istrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the
19 Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the
20 public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9,
21 Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized
22 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
23 55a); payment in advance when authorized by the treas-
24 urer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
25 and art associations or societies whose publications or serv-

1 ices are available to members only, or to members at a price
2 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and
3 cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and
4 uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as
5 authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended
6 (68 Stat. 1114 and 69 Stat. 49) ; purchase or rental of
7 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
8 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches,
9 and grounds; not to exceed \$2,400 for expenses of travel;
10 and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works
11 of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made,
12 without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations
13 at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions
14 as the Gallery may deem proper; \$1,645,000.

15 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

16 CONTRIBUTIONS

17 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
18 form of grants as authorized by law, \$524,000.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

20 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
21 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
22 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
23 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
24 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
25 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,

1 as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth
2 in the budget for the fiscal year 1958: *Provided*, That not
3 to exceed \$160,000 shall be available for administrative
4 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
5 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1958
6 budget estimates for such expenses.

7 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 401. Unless otherwise provided by law, appropri-
9 ations contained in this Act available for expenses of travel
10 shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head
11 of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of
12 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
13 function or activity for which the appropriation concerned
14 is made.

15 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the
16 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958."

Passed the House of Representatives February 26,
1957.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

86TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 5189

[Report No. 476]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 27, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 20, 1957

Reported with amendments

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE FOR THE YEAR 1880

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PASSED MAY 12, 1879.

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1881.

Price, 10 cents.

For sale by the Superintendent of the General Land Office, Washington, D.C.

Accepted for mailing at the special rate of 10 cents per copy provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 10, 1920.

Postage paid at Washington, D.C.

Third-class postage paid at Washington, D.C.

Postmaster: This publication is published quarterly.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 25, 1957
For actions of June 24, 1957
85th-1st, No. 109

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Interior appropriation bill. Senate passed bills to: Exempt from quotas certain wheat used on farm where produced. Permit the transfer of certain wheat acreage allotments. House subcommittee ordered reported bill to exempt from quotas certain wheat used on farm where produced. Rep. McGovern said wheat vote indicates farmers favor crop controls. Rep. Udall criticized acreage reserve program. Reps. Abernethy, Harvey, and Jennings introduced and discussed industrial uses bills.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H.R. 5189, Interior Department and related agencies appropriation bill for 1958, which includes Forest Service items. pp. 9042, 9043-68.
Agreed to the following amendments:
All committee amendments which were then considered as original text. pp. 9043-4
By Sen. Smith, Maine, to provide \$500,000 for assistance to States planting trees under Title IV of the Soil Bank. pp. 9044-5
Sens. Hayden, Chavez, Magnuson, Mundt, and Young were appointed conferees. p. 9068
2. WHEAT. Passed with amendment S. 959, to exempt producers from quotas for wheat grown to be used for feed, seed, or food on the farm. Adopted the committee amendments and Sen. William's amendment to make ineligible any farm on which a producer votes in a wheat referendum, beginning in 1959. pp. 9077-9
Passed as reported S. 606, to permit the transfer of wheat acreage allotments lost due to the use of the right of eminent domain by the Federal, State, or local government. pp. 9080-1

3. FORESTS. Senate conferees were appointed on S. 469, to aid the Klamath Indians in terminating Federal supervision. House conferees have not yet been appointed. p. 9085
Received Calif. Legislature resolutions urging that the Secretary of Agriculture retain full authority over the National Forests rather than impose a limited use such as wilderness preservation (p. 9028) urging a study of Federal lands to ascertain the desirability of payments in lieu of taxes in some areas (pp. 9028-9), and urging plywood import restrictions (pp. 9029-30).
Sen. Neuberger inserted an editorial "Saving Wilderness Areas," p. 9039
Sen. Murray urged that the full authorization for timber access roads be made available in the Forest Service appropriation. p. 9041
4. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Morse inserted 15 telegrams congratulating him on passage of the Hells Canyon dam bill. pp. 9040-1
5. PERSONNEL. Received from the Government Security Commission a report. p. 9028
Sen. McNamara inserted a statement critical of the report, and an editorial assessing its value. pp. 9041-2
6. AIR POLLUTION. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging full appropriations to aid the States in air pollution abatement and control programs. p. 9029
7. BUDGETING. Received an Ill. Legislature resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget. p. 9030
8. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Flanders inserted a Vermont Legislature resolution urging repeal of Federal excise taxes on transportation. p. 9031
9. CORN. Sen. Douglas inserted an Ill. House resolution urging enactment of S. J. Res. 105, to make the corn tassel the official floral emblem of the U.S.. p. 9031
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Fulbright inserted a report on the damages due to floods in the Arkansas, White, and Red River Basins. pp. 9072-5
Sen. Clark inserted an editorial opposing Kinzu Dam on the Allegheny River and then urged passage of the appropriation for the dam despite such opposition. p. 9082
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the Calendar would be called Wed., June 26. He assured Sen. Allott that the Fryingpan-Arkansas project bill would be taken up Thurs., June 27, if possible. pp. 9076-7
12. RECESSED until Wed., June 26. p. 9096

HOUSE

13. WHEAT. Rep. McGovern commented on the wheat referendum vote, stating that "wheat producers make it amply clear that an important segment of agriculture has once again, firmly and convincingly endorsed the principle of effective crop production controls in return for a decent price." p. 9098
14. SOIL BANK. Rep. Udall criticized the operation of the acreage reserve part of the soil bank program, citing figures to indicate large payments received by some farmers for placing land in the soil bank. pp. 9141-42

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5189

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 24, 1957

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1958, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

3 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

4 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
5 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1951-1958),
6 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
7 beneficial consumptive uses, (1)~~\$1,159,000~~ \$725,000.

8 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

9 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
10 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, in-
11 cluding cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
12 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
13 petroleum and its products, and natural gas; and for con-
14 trolling the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required
15 by law (15 U. S. C. 715); including purchase of not to
16 exceed two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
17 \$585,000.

18 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

19 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
20 \$2,900,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 may
21 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other
22 accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate
24 work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative

1 Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended(2): *Provided*
 2 *further, That not to exceed \$18,500 of the unobligated bal-*
 3 *ance remaining on June 30, 1957, of the appropriation*
 4 *granted under this head in the Department of the Interior*
 5 *and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, shall re-*
 6 *main available during the current fiscal year for printing the*
 7 *Handbook of Indian Federal law.*

8 OFFICE OF MINERALS MOBILIZATION

9 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to dis-
 10 charge his responsibilities, including cooperation with the
 11 metals and minerals industry, with respect to the conserva-
 12 tion, exploration, development, production, and utilization
 13 of mineral resources, including solid fuels, (3)~~\$313,000~~
 14 \$263,000.

15 (4)ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

16 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of
 17 the "Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Colum-
 18 bium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956" (70
 19 Stat. 579), including services as authorized by section 15
 20 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,700,000;
 21 to remain available until December 31, 1958: *Provided,*
 22 *That this appropriation shall not be available for expenses*
 23 *incurred in connection with materials procured under said*
 24 *Act after their transfer to the strategic or supplemental*

1 *stockpile: Provided further, That none of the funds appro-*
2 *priated in this paragraph shall be available for purchases*
3 *authorized in section 2a of said Act.*

4 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

5 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

6 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
7 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifica-
8 tion, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
9 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
10 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, includ-
11 ing \$35,000 for the operation and maintenance of access
12 roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant
13 lands, \$22,000,000: *Provided, That this appropriation may*
14 *be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands*
15 *other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land*
16 *Management: Provided further, That, for the purposes of*
17 *surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands and*
18 *operation and maintenance of access roads, contributions*
19 *toward the costs thereof may be accepted.*

20 CONSTRUCTION

21 For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon
22 and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of existing
23 connecting roads adjacent to such lands; acquisition of rights-
24 of-way on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant
25 lands, and on Coos Bay Wagon Road lands and lands in

1 the vicinity of the Gerber Reservoir and the Silvies River,
 2 Oregon, and lands in the vicinity of Powder Horn Creek
 3 and Wall Mountain, Colorado; acquisition and construction
 4 of buildings and appurtenant facilities; and construction and
 5 maintenance of recreational facilities in Alaska; to remain
 6 available until expended, ~~(5)\$6,500,000~~ \$5,480,000: *Pro-*
 7 *vided*, That the amount appropriated herein for road con-
 8 struction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads,
 9 Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That the
 10 amount appropriated herein for construction of access roads
 11 on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands
 12 is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon
 13 and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to
 14 the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the
 15 provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of
 16 title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

17 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

18 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
 19 shall be available for purchase of ~~(6)thirty-one passenger~~
 20 ~~motor vehicles for replacement only~~ *not to exceed forty-one*
 21 *passenger motor vehicles, of which thirty-one shall be for*
 22 *replacement only*; purchase, erection, and dismantlement
 23 of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance
 24 of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which
 25 the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropria-

1 tions herein made for the Bureau of Land Management
2 expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and
3 California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon
4 Road grant lands (other than those expenditures for re-
5 forestation, for construction and operation and maintenance
6 of access roads, and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of
7 existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands, which are
8 reimbursable to the Treasury) shall be reimbursed from the
9 25 per centum referred to in section C, title II, of the Act
10 approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special
11 fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant
12 Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939
13 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos
14 Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund": *Provided further*, That
15 the amount appropriated for maintenance of access roads
16 and \$900,000 of the amount appropriated for reforestation
17 on the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, under
18 the appropriation "Management of lands and resources",
19 shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury in
20 accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of
21 subsection (b) of title II of said Act of August 28, 1937,

22 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

23 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
24 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
25 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.

1 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
 2 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
 3 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
 4 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section
 5 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

6 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

7 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

8 For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare
 9 services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with
 10 States and other organizations, including payment (in ad-
 11 vance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance,
 12 and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions,
 13 or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians;
 14 maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for
 15 information or evidence concerning violations of law on
 16 Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts
 17 and crafts shops and museums: ~~(7)\$59,560,000~~ \$59,-
 18 460,000.

19 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

20 For expenses necessary for management, development,
 21 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
 22 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
 23 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
 24 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
 25 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts

1 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
2 arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$17,200,000, and in
3 addition, \$524,000 of the Revolving Fund for Loans, Bureau
4 of Indian Affairs, shall be used in connection with adminis-
5 tering loans to Indians(8): *Provided, That, notwithstanding*
6 *the provisions of section 4 (a) of the Civil Service Retirement*
7 *Act of July 31, 1956 (70 Stat. 747), not to exceed \$80,000*
8 *of this appropriation shall be available for payment of the*
9 *Federal matching contribution to the retirement fund for*
10 *Federal employees paid from tribal funds.*

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
13 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
14 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepara-
15 tion of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
16 services by contract; to remain available until expended,
17 \$17,000,000: *Provided, That no part of the sum herein*
18 *appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within*
19 *the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico,*
20 *South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries*
21 *of existing Indian reservations: Provided further, That no*
22 *part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition*
23 *of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon,*
24 *and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of*
25 *existing reservations.*

1 ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION
2 OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
4 thority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway
5 Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-
6 Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), \$12,000,000, to
7 remain available until expended.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for the general administration
10 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
11 field offices, ~~(9)\$3,400,000~~ \$3,500,000.

12 PAYMENT TO MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS

13 For reimbursement to the Menominee Tribe of Indians
14 of necessary expenses involved in preparing for termination
15 of Federal supervision, in accordance with the Act of July
16 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 544), \$300,000, to remain available
17 until expended.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

19 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
20 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
21 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed ~~(10)two~~ hundred and
22 ~~seventy~~ *three hundred* passenger motor vehicles for replace-
23 ment only, which may be used for the transportation of In-
24 dians; advance payments for service (including services

1 which may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under
2 contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936
3 (25 U. S. C. 452), and legislation terminating Federal
4 supervision over certain Indian tribes; purchase of ice for
5 official use of employees; and expenses required by continuing
6 or permanent treaty provisions.

7 TRIBAL FUNDS

8 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
9 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated ~~(11)~~\$3,000,000
10 \$2,920,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for ex-
11 penditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, includ-
12 ing pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition and
13 other assistance to Indian children attending public and pri-
14 vate schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of
15 admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land,
16 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United
17 States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of
18 lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of
19 attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes
20 under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses
21 of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other
22 tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately
23 owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at
24 rates established administratively but not to exceed those
25 applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief

1 of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May
2 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and
3 employment of a recreational director for the Menominee
4 Reservation and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of
5 whom shall be appointed with the approval of the respective
6 tribal councils and without regard to the classification laws:
7 *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated
8 herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during
9 the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be desig-
10 nated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved
11 and approved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no
12 part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used
13 for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States
14 of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either
15 inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reserva-
16 tions, if such acquisition results in the property being
17 exempted from local taxation.

18 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

19 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

20 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
21 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering
22 topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources
23 of the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify
24 lands as to mineral character and water and power resources:
25 give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal

1 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
2 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
3 licenses, and operating contracts; publish and disseminate
4 data relative to the foregoing activities; and for the Geologi-
5 cal Survey or the General Services Administration to acquire
6 a site and to prepare plans and specifications for a building
7 or buildings to meet the special needs of the Geological Sur-
8 vey in the metropolitan area of Washington, District of
9 Columbia, without regard to Revised Statutes, page 3709,
10 as amended (41 U. S. C. 5), and section 302 (c) of the
11 Act of June 30, 1949, as amended (41 U. S. C. 252 (c));
12 ~~(12)\$36,000,000~~ \$37,500,000, of which \$5,800,000 shall be
13 available only for cooperation with States or municipalities
14 for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of
15 this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half
16 the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources
17 investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or
18 municipality: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$415,000
19 of the unobligated balance remaining on June 30, 1957,
20 of the appropriation granted under this head in the De-
21 partment of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropria-
22 tion Act, 1957, shall remain available during the current
23 fiscal year for construction of special-purpose buildings.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

2 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall

3 be available for purchase of not to exceed ~~(13) one hundred~~

4 ~~and twenty-five passenger motor vehicles, for replacement~~

5 ~~only one hundred and forty-five passenger motor vehicles, of~~

6 ~~which one hundred and twenty-five are for replacement only;~~

7 reimbursement of the General Services Administration for

8 security guard service for protection of confidential files;

9 contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for

10 the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when

11 it is administratively determined that such procedures are in

12 the public interest; construction and maintenance of neces-

13 sary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands

14 for gaging stations; and payment of compensation and ex-

15 penses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey ap-

16 pointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States

17 in the negotiation and administration of interstate com-

18 pacts, including not to exceed \$10,000 for the person ap-

19 pointed by the President to participate as the representative

20 of the United States in the administration of the compact con-

21 sented to by the Act of May 31, 1949 (63 Stat. 145) ~~(14):~~

22 ~~Provided, That notwithstanding the provisions of any other~~

23 ~~law, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer~~

1 as such representative, without prejudice to his status as a
2 retired Army officer, and he shall receive such compensation
3 and expenses in addition to his retired pay.

4 BUREAU OF MINES

5 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

6 RESOURCES

7 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
8 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
9 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Terri-
10 tories and possessions; and developing synthetics and sub-
11 stitutes; (15) ~~\$18,700,000~~ \$18,910,000.

12 HEALTH AND SAFETY

13 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
14 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
15 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$5,900,000.

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For construction and improvement of facilities under
18 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available
19 until expended, \$23,000, which shall be available for the
20 cost of paving and improvement of streets and appurtenant
21 facilities adjoining the Petroleum Experiment Station,
22 Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For expenses necessary for general administration of
3 the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
4 offices, (16) ~~\$1,135,000~~ \$1,095,000.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

6 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
7 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed
8 eighty-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement
9 only; providing transportation services in isolated areas
10 for employees, student dependents of employees, and
11 other pupils, and such activities may be financed under co-
12 operative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates
13 and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid
14 work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept
15 lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from
16 public and private sources and to prosecute projects in co-
17 operation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private:
18 *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the cur-
19 rent fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and
20 Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of
21 Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said
22 sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of

1 Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium
 2 production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3,
 3 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further,*
 4 That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current
 5 fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government
 6 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral prod-
 7 uct that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the
 8 Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be
 9 covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

10 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

11 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

12 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
 13 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the National
 14 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of
 15 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
 16 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
 17 plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in
 18 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
 19 Basin) ; (17) ~~\$13,750,000~~ \$14,150,000.

20 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

21 FACILITIES

22 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
 23 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special

1 road maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on
 2 a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other
 3 physical facilities essential to the operation of areas admin-
 4 istered pursuant to law by the National Park Service,
 5 (18)\$11,500,000 \$11,763,000.

6 CONSTRUCTION

7 For construction and improvement, without regard to
 8 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),
 9 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
 10 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
 11 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
 12 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
 13 of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of
 14 lands, interests therein, improvements, and water rights;
 15 to remain available until expended, (19)\$20,000,000 \$17,-
 16 400,000(20): *Provided, That of such amount \$500,000*
 17 *shall be used for the construction and development of the*
 18 *Independence National Historical Park.*

19 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

20 AUTHORIZATION)

21 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
 22 authority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway
 23 Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-

1 Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), including acqui-
 2 tion of right-of-way for the eastern entrance road, Rocky
 3 Mountain National Park, Colorado, \$31,000,000, to remain
 4 available until expended.

5 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for general administration of
 7 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
 8 regional offices, \$1,330,000.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
 11 available for the purchase of not to exceed ~~(21) one hundred~~
 12 ~~and seventeen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,~~
 13 *one hundred and twenty-four passenger motor vehicles, of*
 14 *which one hundred and seventeen shall be for replacement*
 15 *only*, including not to exceed seventeen for replacing United
 16 States Park Police cruisers; and the objects and purposes
 17 specified in the Acts of August 8, 1953 (16 U. S. C. 1b-1d)
 18 and July 1, 1955 (16 U. S. C. 18f) : *Provided*, That all
 19 receipts for the fiscal year 1958 from the operation of the
 20 McKinley Park Hotel in Mount McKinley National Park,
 21 Alaska, may be applied to, or offset against, costs of man-
 22 aging, operating, and maintaining the hotel and related

1 facilities, and any receipts or other revenues in excess of
2 such costs shall be deposited at least annually into the
3 Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

4 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

5 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

6 Management and Investigations of Resources

7 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
8 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
9 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
10 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of
11 other authorized functions related to such resources; opera-
12 tion of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
13 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); maintenance of
14 the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
15 Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions
16 related to wildlife management in California (16 U. S. C.
17 695-695c); and leasing and management of lands for the
18 protection of the Florida Key deer, \$12,000,000; and, in
19 addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per
20 centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during
21 the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and
22 other products, for management and investigations of the
23 sport fishery and wildlife resources of Alaska, including
24 construction.

Construction

2 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
3 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
4 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wild-
5 life resources and the acquisition of lands and interests
6 therein, ~~(22)\$5,332,000~~ \$5,677,000, to remain available
7 until expended: *Provided*, That the funds appropriated
8 herein for the continuation of the construction of the Devils
9 Kitchen Dam on the Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge, Illinois,
10 shall be transferred to the Corps of Engineers, Department
11 of the Army.

(23) *General Administrative Expenses*

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$166,190.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and Investigations of Resources

18 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
19 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
20 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including
21 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
22 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-

cerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; ~~(24)\$6,000,000~~ \$5,-781,000; and, in addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, for management and investigations of the commercial fishery resources of Alaska, including construction.

Construction

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required for the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

(25) *General Administrative Expenses*

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$117,510.

Fisheries Loan Fund

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$313,000 of the fisheries loan fund shall be available for expenses of administering such fund.

1 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

2 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
 3 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are
 4 appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the proceeds
 5 covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal
 6 year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain
 7 available for expenditure during the current and next suc-
 8 ceeding fiscal years.

9 (26) *OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND*10 *WILDLIFE*11 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

12 *For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner,*
 13 *\$913,200.*

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wild-
 16 life Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
 17 (27) ~~one hundred and fourteen passenger motor vehicles~~ *one*
 18 *hundred and twenty-four passenger motor vehicles, of which*
 19 *one hundred and fourteen shall be for replacement only;*
 20 *purchase of not to exceed six aircraft for replacement only;*
 21 *not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the*
 22 *Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations*
 23 *of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; pub-*
 24 *lication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7*
 25 *U. S. C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers*

1 and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per
 2 day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to
 3 reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wild-
 4 life Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed
 5 \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recrea-
 6 tional uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with
 7 their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improve-
 8 ment of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the
 9 jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the
 10 United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to
 11 law in connection with management and investigation of fish
 12 and wildlife resources.

13 **(28)** *Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for*
 14 *the Fish and Wildlife Service in this Act may be transferred*
 15 *to any other such appropriation, exclusive of appropriations*
 16 *for general administrative expenses and salaries and ex-*
 17 *penses, upon the approval of the Secretary: Provided, That*
 18 *no appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 per*
 19 *centum by such transfers.*

20 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

21 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

22 For expenses necessary for the administration of Ter-
 23 ritories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
 24 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
 25 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices

1 of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American
2 Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531,
3 1422, 1431a (c)) ; salaries of the Governor of the Virgin
4 Islands, the Government Secretary, and the members of
5 their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U. S. C.
6 1591) ; compensation and mileage of members of the legis-
7 latures in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and the
8 Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87,
9 599, 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e) ; compensation
10 and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as author-
11 ized by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)) ; grants to American
12 Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support
13 of governmental functions; and personal services, household
14 equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the
15 operation of the houses of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii,
16 Guam, and American Samoa; **(29)**~~\$1,965,000~~ \$1,940,000 :
17 *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein
18 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the
19 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
20 appropriations available for the administration of Territories
21 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance,
22 and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official
23 purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found
24 by the secretary to be necessary.

1 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

2 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
3 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
4 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
5 Joint Resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and
6 the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), includ-
7 ing the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust
8 Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses
9 of the judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;
10 grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addi-
11 tion to local revenues, for support of governmental functions;
12 \$4,800,000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans
13 to locally owned private trading enterprises shall con-
14 tinue to be available during the fiscal year 1958: *Pro-*
15 *vided further*, That all financial transactions of the
16 Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies
17 or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust
18 Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office
19 in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Account-
20 ing Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Account-
21 ing and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834):
22 *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Terri-
23 tory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases
24 through the General Services Administration: *Provided fur-*

1 *ther*, That appropriations available for the Administration of
2 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended
3 for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of
4 aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for com-
5 mercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to
6 be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of
7 the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Congress(30): *Pro-*
8 *vided further, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any*
9 *law, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized*
10 *to receive, during the current fiscal year, from the Depart-*
11 *ment of Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as*
12 *domestic distribution in any State, Territory, or possession*
13 *of the United States, without exchange of funds, such sur-*
14 *plus food commodities as may be available pursuant to*
15 *section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended*
16 *(7 U. S. C. 612c) and section 416 of the Agricultural Act*
17 *of 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1431).*

18

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

19 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
20 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949,
21 as amended (48 U. S. C. 486-486j), to remain available
22 until June 30, 1959, \$6,000,000, of which not to exceed
23 \$553,600 shall be available for administrative expenses.

(31) ALASKAN PORT OF ENTRY FACILITIES

For necessary expenses in the preparation of plans for port of entry and related facilities adjacent to the Alaska Highway at the Alaska-Canadian border, in Alaska, as authorized by the Act of August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 939), \$30,000, to remain available until expended.

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund of more than \$11,000 except the general manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at not to exceed \$14,000 per annum, two officers at not to exceed \$12,500

1 per annum each, and three officers at not to exceed \$12,000
2 per annum each.

3 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
6 of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), in-
7 cluding teletype rentals and service, \$2,500,000.

8 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

9 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
10 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau
11 or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
12 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of buildings,
13 utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or de-
14 stroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
15 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this
16 authority until funds specifically made available to the
17 Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
18 exhausted.

19 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
20 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
21 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
22 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
23 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or
24 threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of
25 the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this

1 title for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the
2 payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal
3 year.

4 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
5 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
6 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
7 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
8 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
9 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
10 June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686) : *Provided*, That re-
11 imbursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment,
12 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
13 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

14 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
15 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
16 tion Act, 1958, shall be available for services as authorized
17 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
18 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to
19 exceed ~~(32)\$50~~ \$100 per diem for individuals, and in total
20 amount not to exceed ~~(33)\$125,000~~ \$200,000; maintenance
21 and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
22 purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private
23 residences in the field, when authorized under regulations
24 approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when
25 authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in

1 societies or associations which issue publications to members
2 only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
3 are not members.

4 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
5 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available
6 for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law
7 (5 U. S. C. 2131 and D. C. Code 4-204).

8 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

9 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
12 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
13 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
14 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and
15 committee meetings of the Commission either within or
16 outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on
17 vouchers approved by the Commission, \$35,000.

18 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
20 Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including serv-
21 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
22 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$70,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; ~~(34)\$69,000,000~~ \$68,750,000, of which ~~(35)\$5,250,000~~ \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,760,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519) : *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements",

1 pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
2 U. S. C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

3 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
4 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or
5 elsewhere, as authorized by law: ~~(36)\$11,325,000~~
6 \$11,835,000.

7 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
8 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in
9 forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands,
10 and in forest management and processing, and for advising
11 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
12 others in the application of forest management principles
13 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
14 \$13,245,000.

15 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

16 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
17 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
18 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating to
19 forest development roads and trails, including the construc-
20 tion, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on
21 experimental areas under Forest Service administration.
22 \$24,336,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
23 That funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16
24 U. S. C. 501), shall be merged with and made a part of
25 this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than the

1 amount made available under the provisions of the Act of
 2 March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the provisions of
 3 such Act.

4 **(37) ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING**

5 *For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the*
 6 *Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (70 Stat.*
 7 *188), \$500,000, to remain available until expended.*

8 **ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS**

9 **Cache National Forest**

10 For the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of
 11 the Cache National Forest, Utah, under the authority of
 12 the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 632), \$50,000, to
 13 remain available until expended.

14 **Superior National Forest**

15 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
 16 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act
 17 of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U. S. C. 577c-577h),
 18 as amended, \$500,000, to remain available until expended:
 19 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
 20 for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the
 21 local government concerned.

22 **Special Acts**

23 For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest,
 24 Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended,
 25 \$10,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall

1 be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the
 2 boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no
 3 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition
 4 of any land without the approval of the local government
 5 concerned.

6 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

7 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
 8 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication
 9 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as author-
 10 ized by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C.
 11 580h), \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

12 GENERAL PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

13 SEC. 201. Appropriations available to the Forest Service
 14 for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) pur-
 15 chase of not to exceed ~~(38)~~¹⁵⁷ 168 passenger motor vehi-
 16 cles, of which 132 shall be for replacement only, and hire
 17 of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and
 18 the purchase of not to exceed five, of which four shall
 19 be for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the
 20 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
 21 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the
 22 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in an amount
 23 not to exceed \$25,000; (c) maintenance, improvement, and
 24 construction of aircraft landing fields in, or adjacent to, the
 25 national forests, in an amount not to exceed \$250,000; (d)

1 uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of
2 September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; (e)
3 purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other
4 public improvements, but the cost of any such building,
5 exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sani-
6 tary system and of connecting the same with any such
7 building, and exclusive of any tower upon which a lookout
8 house may be erected, shall not exceed \$25,000 (\$30,000
9 in Alaska) : *Provided*, That one building may be constructed
10 to serve the purposes of two or more buildings at a cost not
11 to exceed the sum of the limitations for separate buildings:
12 *Provided further*, That any building, the cost of which as
13 improved was \$25,000 or more, shall not be improved within
14 any fiscal year by an amount in excess of 5 per centum
15 of such cost (5 U. S. C. 565a) ; and (f) expenses of the
16 National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by
17 section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514).

18 SEC. 202. Except to provide materials required in or
19 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
20 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appro-
21 priated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the pur-
22 chase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials
23 produced outside of the United States.

24 SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation to the Forest
25 Service in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda

1 purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the
2 Congress.

3 SEC. 204. The Secretary may sell at market value any
4 property located in Yalobusha, Chickasaw, and Pontotoc
5 Counties, Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act
6 of July 22, 1937, and suitable for return to private owner-
7 ship under such terms and conditions as would not conflict
8 with the purposes of said Act.

9 SEC. 205. Funds appropriated under this Act shall not
10 be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions
11 of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S.
12 C. 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the
13 boundaries of a national forest nor shall these lands or lands
14 authorized for purchase in Sanders County, Montana, be
15 acquired without the approval of the local government
16 concerned.

17 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
19 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C.
20 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$177,700, of
21 which not to exceed \$3,600 shall be available for expenses
22 of travel.

1 JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION
2 COMMISSION

3 For expenses necessary to complete carrying out the
4 provisions of the Act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 576),
5 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
6 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
7 \$50 per diem for individuals; transportation and not to
8 exceed \$20 per diem in lieu of subsistence for members
9 of the Commission serving without compensation; and enter-
10 tainment; \$88,000.

11 (39) BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION

12 *The appropriation granted under this heading in the*
13 *Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1956 shall remain*
14 *available until June 30, 1958.*

15 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as au-
17 thorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66
18 Stat. 781), including services as authorized by section 15
19 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to ex-
20 ceed \$175 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals;
21 not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel; payment in ad-
22 vance for membership in societies whose publications or

1 services are available to members only or to members at a
 2 price lower than to the general public; and transportation
 3 and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as
 4 authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for members of the Commission serving
 6 without compensation; \$225,000.

7 Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and
 8 playground system: Under authority of the Act of May 29,
 9 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended, for necessary expenses
 10 for the National Capital Planning Commission for acquisition
 11 of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the
 12 National Capital, to remain available until expended,
 13 ~~(40)\$4,793,000~~ \$1,393,000, of which (a) ~~(41)\$3,475,~~
 14 ~~000~~ \$75,000 shall be available for the purposes of section
 15 1 (a) of said Act of May 29, 1930, (b) \$318,000 shall be
 16 available for the purposes of section 1 (b) thereof, and (c)
 17 \$1,000,000 shall be available for the purposes of section
 18 4 thereof: *Provided*, That not exceeding ~~(42)\$125,000~~
 19 \$69,000 of the funds available for land acquisition purposes
 20 shall be used during the current fiscal year for necessary
 21 expenses of the Commission (other than payments for land)
 22 in connection with land acquisition.

23 Salaries and expenses, Washington regional mass trans-
 24 portation survey: The unobligated balance of appropria-
 25 tions heretofore granted under this head shall remain avail-

1 able until June 30, 1958: *Provided*, That the employ-
2 ment of not more than one person by contract or other-
3 wise, pursuant to the third sentence of section 2 (c) of the
4 Act of June 6, 1924, as amended by the Act of July 19,
5 1952 (66 Stat. 783), may be extended for an additional
6 year.

7 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

8 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all
9 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and in-
10 crease of collections from the surveying and exploring
11 expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for
12 the system of international exchanges between the United
13 States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches
14 among the American Indians and the natives of lands under
15 the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, inde-
16 pendently or in cooperation with State, educational, and
17 scientific organizations in the United States, and the excava-
18 tion and preservation of archeological remains; for mainte-
19 nance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making neces-
20 sary observations in high altitudes; for the administration
21 of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administra-
22 tion, construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other
23 facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the
24 provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the
25 provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for

1 the maintenance and administration of a national air mu-
 2 seum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20
 3 U. S. C. 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services
 4 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 5 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$46,725 for expenses
 6 of travel; not to exceed \$45,000 for rents, pending open-
 7 ing of the Museum of History and Technology; purchase,
 8 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator
 9 conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and ap-
 10 proaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and
 11 illustrations for publications; \$6,000,000.

12 (43) Additions to the Natural History Building: For neces-
 13 sary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for addi-
 14 tions on the east and west ends of the Natural History
 15 Building, as authorized by the Act of June 19, 1930 (46
 16 Stat. 785), including incidental expenses of the Regents of
 17 the Smithsonian Institution, \$800,000, to remain available
 18 until expended: *Provided*, That the preparation of the de-
 19 sign, plans, and specifications for the additions and all work
 20 incidental thereto shall be under the supervision of the
 21 Administrator of the General Services Administration in ac-
 22 cordance with provisions of the Public Buildings Act of
 23 May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 345).

24 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the

1 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the
2 protection and care of the works of art therein, and admin-
3 istrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the
4 Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the
5 public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9,
6 Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized
7 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
8 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the treas-
9 urer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
10 and art associations or societies whose publications or serv-
11 ices are available to members only, or to members at a price
12 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and
13 cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and
14 uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as
15 authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended
16 (68 Stat. 1114 and 69 Stat. 49) ; purchase or rental of
17 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
18 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches,
19 and grounds; not to exceed \$2,400 for expenses of travel;
20 and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works
21 of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made,
22 without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations
23 at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions
24 as the Gallery may deem proper; \$1,645,000.

1 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

2 CONTRIBUTIONS

3 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
4 form of grants as authorized by law, \$524,000.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

6 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
7 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
8 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
9 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
10 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
11 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
12 as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth
13 in the budget for the fiscal year 1958: *Provided*, That not
14 to exceed \$160,000 shall be available for administrative
15 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
16 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1958
17 budget estimates for such expenses.

18 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 SEC. 401. Unless otherwise provided by law, appropri-
20 ations contained in this Act available for expenses of travel
21 shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head
22 of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of
23 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
24 function or activity for which the appropriation concerned
25 is made.

1 This Act may be cited as the “Department of the
2 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958.”

Passed the House of Representatives February 26,
1957.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 24 (legislative day, June 21), 1957.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 24, 1957

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

PORTLAND, OREG., June 21, 1957.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,

Senate Office Building:

Congratulations on Senate Hells Canyon victory, and many many thanks for the long hard work that made it possible. This is a happy day for all of us in the Northwest. Kindest regards,

J. T. MARR,
President,

National Hells Canyon Association.

ALBANY, OREG., June 21, 1957.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,

Senate Office Building:

Senate action on Hells Canyon a great victory for the people. Kindly express the sincere appreciation of the Oregon Farmers Union to your fellow Senators who by their vote today demonstrated both the judgment and the courage to act in the public interest. People of the Northwest have real cause to be grateful for the services performed this day by you and your colleagues.

HARLEY LIBBY,

President, Oregon Farmers Union,
Salem, Oreg.

PORTLAND, OREG., June 22, 1957.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,

Senate Office Building:

Hells Canyon Dam victory in United States Senate yesterday is a great personal tribute to Oregon's two Senators. Young Democrats of Oregon are proud of you and congratulate you on a job well done. Your tireless and effective efforts on behalf of enlightened resource development policies reflect credit on the State of Oregon as well as upon yourself. We, young Democrats, reaffirm our support for your tremendous battle in carrying the Hells Canyon authorization successfully over the first great hurdle. We know you will continue the good fight until turbines on the high Hells Canyon Dam are producing jobs and payrolls for young people, now and for future generations.

BRUCE BISHOP,

President for the Executive Committee, Young Democratic Clubs of Oregon.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., June 22, 1957.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Appreciate your outstanding work on the successful Hells Canyon fight in the Senate.

LEONARD KENFELD,

President, Montana Farmers Union.

SPRINGFIELD, OREG., June 22, 1957.

Senator WAYNE L. MORSE,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Congratulations on important victory for public power and a job well done.

SPRINGFIELD UTILITY BOARD,

DON PEGLOW, Chairman.

PORTLAND, OREG., June 23, 1957.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

We congratulate you on your courageous stand in promoting favorable action on Hells Canyon bill.

MEGGIE and CHARLIE HENSLEY.

GRANTS PASS, OREG., June 22, 1957.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.:

Heartiest congratulations on a hard-fought battle and a beautiful piece of statesmanship. Our best to you and Mrs. Morse.

ELLA AND ED KINSTRA.

LA JUNTA, COLO., June 22, 1957.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Your work and vote for Hells Canyon bill almost completely approved and applauded by citizens of this valley.

J. D. CRAIGHEAD.

FOREST SERVICE TIMBER ACCESS ROADS

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my colleagues in favor of appropriating the full authorization for timber access roads. There is substantial evidence which indicates the necessity for these roads. The fact that the Forest Service plans to expend \$60 million on timber access-road construction alone demonstrates the emphasis that is being put on this program, but only \$15 million of this expenditure must be accomplished under the sound and tried procedures prescribed by the Federal Highway Act. This alone should cause us to make the full authorization available.

There is a great need for these roads in order to put our national forests on a sound operating basis. The sale of timber is inhibited and the development of many forested communities is held back because the timber in the rough and inaccessible parts of the forest is not available. If the Government were to adopt the position of a private owner it would purposefully be slow in developing and marketing its timber in the hope that adjacent supplies would be used up, and then the remaining supply would rise in price. The Government is not in the business of holding these forests to make every last cent it can by using such tactics. It is in this activity to promote a full sustained cut of the timber.

It is impossible to really practice sustained yield forestry unless most of our forest area is accessible. This is particularly true in my State, where we have vast stands of pine which should be cut selectively. Without a full road network one can cut the sustained yield amount in one part of the forest, to be sure. However, in the rest of the forest there may be annual losses as great or greater than the cut, due to insects, disease, and fire. If, however, roads were available, one would be able to salvage and cut the timber which is otherwise lost to nature. It is a double loss when there is not a full access-road system.

I am familiar with the dollar and cents arguments, demonstrating the soundness of this program, which my colleagues so ably make. I fully appreciate the soundness of congressional control over the appropriations which each agency receives. To my way of thinking, a major point which we in the Congress must consider is whether the program we are approving for the Executive to carry out provides for the full and proper development of our natural resources. On this basis it is my conclusion that we should expand timber access-road construction and, in expanding, we should give preference to the use of appropriated funds for its

financing. This approach is also recommended by the Comptroller General, and I believe his views deserve our consideration.

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, yesterday the report of the Commission on Government Security was made public.

I should like to read for the RECORD a brief statement I issued this morning on this report:

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

The proposals of the Commission on Government Security, while clearly motivated by a desire to strengthen national security, nevertheless seem to contain many serious threats to individual liberties.

The need for a commonsense approach to governmental loyalty and security programs is self-evident. Confusion, arbitrary decisions, and the deprivation of constitutional rights have long been the result of the multitude of conflicting programs in existence.

Yet, in my view, the answer does not lie in the ever-tightening control over the individual as propounded by the Commission's proposals.

These proposals, from the creation of a Central Security Office in an already overburdened field, through the application of severe restrictions in industry, passport issuance, immigration procedures, and a recommended legalizing of wiretapping, contain, to me, many elements of police state control. There is likewise serious danger in the proposed punishment of civilians who disclose so-called classified documents.

Coming as it does in the wake of several historic Supreme Court decisions which have emphasized the basic rights of the individual, the Commission's report strikes me as being in sharp conflict with a reawakened desire of the American people to fight back against an insidious encroachment of their liberty.

The need for a rational approach to security and loyalty remains. But I feel this can be, and should have long ago been, clearly set forth by the President through Executive order and other administrative procedures.

In short, we need fewer restrictions on the individual; not more.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an editorial from today's New York Times on the same subject be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SECURITY IN A DEMOCRACY

The long-awaited report of the Commission on Government Security turns out to be a monumental document, helpful in some important respects and disappointing in others. It is the product of some 18 months work to study violations of civil liberties and individual rights in the Federal Government's internal security system.

No one can pretend that the problem of reconciling the basic freedoms of American citizens with the requirements of internal defense against the Communist threat is an easy one. But we think no objective observer could deny that during the past decade a drastic imbalance occurred in which individual liberty grievously suffered in the hopeless quest for an absolute security. Only within the last couple of years has the commonsense of the American people tended to re-

assert itself in favor of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. This trend has been greatly stimulated and fortified by a succession of notable decisions on the part of the Supreme Court.

It is because the tone and some of the recommendations of the Commission report tend to revert toward the old stress on ultra-security that we say it is disappointing. In striking contrast to last year's fine report on the same subject by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Commission would extend the Federal employee security system instead of curtailing it.

The Commission urges the legislative and judicial branches of Government to establish loyalty and security programs of their own. It would formalize the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations, which has been notoriously misused and misinterpreted, after making certain changes "to minimize possible abuses."

The Commission would extend the security program into the civil air transport industry, and would broaden the scope of its application to United States citizens in international organizations. In some respects the Commission would tighten present passport procedures. Its general approach to the immigration laws partially reflects the security-mania of Representative WALTER, one of its 12 members. Another indication of the Commission's point of view lies in its proposals to legalize evidence obtained by wiretapping in certain cases and to extend the penalties for disclosure of classified information.

Without a detailed examination and discussion of each of these various proposals it would be premature to say that they are all wrong; but we are bothered by the apparent tendency toward tightening and extending the program disproportionately to the size and immediacy of the threat. Our confidence in the objective of the report has not been heightened by the concluding statement issued last week by the Commission's Chairman, Loyd Wright, a former president of the American Bar Association, who delivered himself of a sharply critical and ill-considered comment on the Supreme Court's ruling in one of the important recent civil liberties cases.

Nevertheless, there is much in the Commission's voluminous report that is of great value, and many recommendations that would immensely improve the present Federal security process. Establishment of greater uniformity in security procedures—whether or not through the specific device of a Central Security Office, as the Commission recommends—is a vital need. Separation of the loyalty problem from that of security is, of course, desirable. Training of security personnel, as recommended, could do much to improve the whole picture. Reforms of hearing and screening procedure are in the right direction. Emphasis on the right to confrontation—though it is not deemed an absolute right—is all to the good. Important reforms in the security program for military personnel are proposed. A more sensible approach to classification of documents is urged. Abolition of the present confusion between State and Justice Departments in immigration matters would be highly desirable.

There are plenty of good suggestions in the report, which we hope will be considered on their merits, and with due regard for the various other studies that have been made of these problems. As the Supreme Court has so tellingly reminded us in recent days, there are issues here that go to the heart of the democratic process.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair). Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded, and the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF NAVIGATION AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1856) to provide for the development and modernization of the national system of navigation and traffic control facilities to serve present and future needs of civil and military aviation, and for other purposes.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES, 1958

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 484, House bill 5189, the Interior Department appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5189) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5189) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, which had been reported by the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR A STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 300, S. 126.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 126) providing additional funds for a study of juvenile delinquency in the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration with

amendments, in line 2, after "March", to strike out "20" and insert "19", and, after line 7, to insert:

SEC. 2. The limitation of expenditure as authorized by Senate Resolution 89, agreed to June 1, 1953, as amended, is hereby increased by \$548.83; and the limitation of expenditure as authorized by Senate Resolution 62, agreed to March 18, 1955, as amended, is hereby increased by \$1,000.

So as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution No. 173, agreed to on March 19, 1956, as amended, be amended by striking out, in section 4, lines 21 and 22, "Expenses of the committee, under this resolution which shall not exceed \$80,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Expenses of the committee, under this resolution which shall not exceed \$82,500."

SEC. 2. The limitation of expenditure as authorized by Senate Resolution 89, agreed to June 1, 1953, as amended, is hereby increased by \$548.83; and the limitation of expenditure as authorized by Senate Resolution 62, agreed to March 18, 1955, as amended, is hereby increased by \$1,000.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, the resolution would amend three prior resolutions of the Senate under which funds were made available to the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency of the Committee on the Judiciary. In toto, an additional amount of \$4,000 would be made available to cover obligations of the subcommittee in excess of the three previous authorizations. The amounts go back over a number of years, and have just recently come to my attention. As chairman of the subcommittee, I believe they should be paid.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Did the Senator say \$4,000 or \$2,500?

Mr. KEFAUVER. The total amount is \$4,000. The resolution as originally submitted was for \$2,500. Then section 2 was added in committee. That accounts for an additional \$1,500.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution, as amended.

The resolution (S. Res. 126), as amended, was agreed to.

CLERICAL AND OTHER ASSISTANTS OF THE LATE SENATOR McCARTHY, OF WISCONSIN

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 440, Senate Resolution 147.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 147) to continue on the payroll for a further period the clerical and other assistants of the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, of Wisconsin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, the resolution is for the purpose of continuing on the payroll the clerical and other assistants of the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy 60 days beyond July 3, 1957, with a considerable measure of control over such employees exercised by the Secretary of the Senate.

The resolution was favorably considered by the Committee on Rules and Administration, and was favorably reported by the committee. We urge that it be adopted by the Senate.

In presenting the resolution, I merely wish to say that the general practice of the Senate is to continue in employment for a period of 60 days only the employees of a deceased Senator. The resolution is not intended to change that general practice, and is not intended as a precedent for continuing employees in such circumstances for a longer period than in the past.

Senate Resolution 147 is designed to meet a situation which is peculiar to this case. My information is that 47 States of the Union provide that in case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator, the Governor may appoint to fill the vacancy. Wisconsin is the only State which does not have such a law. Consequently, it is not possible for Wisconsin to hold the necessary primary election, nominating activities, or other election, within the 60-day period. Because of that unusual situation, Senate Resolution 147 was submitted, and was reported favorably by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The purpose of the resolution is not to grant employment or other benefits to the employees; it is to continue the necessary services required for the benefit of the State of Wisconsin, in order to complete the work which needs to be done to continue the official business of the office of Senator McCarthy. It is believed that, by the expiration of the time provided in the resolution, a Senator will have been chosen by the State of Wisconsin.

I urge that the resolution be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 147) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the clerical and other assistants of the Honorable Joseph R. McCarthy, late a Senator from the State of Wisconsin, on the payroll of the Senate on the date of his death, shall be continued on such payroll at their respective salaries for a further period of 60 days from July 3, 1957, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate: *Provided*, That any such assistants continued on the payroll, while so continued, shall perform their duties under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate, and he hereby is authorized and directed to remove from such payroll any such assistants who are not attending to the duties for which their services are continued.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES, 1958

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate resume the consideration of the Department of the Interior appropriation bill, which was temporarily laid aside.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5189) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, as shown by the committee report, the amount of the Interior Department and related agencies appropriation bill for 1958 as passed by the House was \$454,395,700.

The amount by which the bill was increased by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate is \$1,856,900 net.

I might say the appropriations contained in the bill as passed by the House represented a reduction of about 12 percent from the appropriations estimated by the Budget Bureau.

As I have said, the Senate Committee on Appropriations has added \$1,856,900 to the amount of the bill as passed by the House, making the total of the bill as reported to the Senate \$456,252,600. This still leaves the total amount of the bill practically 12 percent under the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget.

The estimates of the Bureau of the Budget which were considered by the committee totaled \$515,189,700.

The amount of the appropriations for fiscal 1957, including supplemental and deficiency appropriations, was \$463,187,700.

The bill as reported to the Senate is \$58,937,100 under the budget estimates; and it is \$6,935,100 under the appropriations for the fiscal year 1957.

It should be noted that the amount recommended by the committee includes funds in the amount of \$7,896,900 for activities and programs for which the House did not provide any funds.

These are: Fish and Wildlife Service, administrative expenses, \$1,196,000; and the acquisition of strategic materials, \$6,700,000.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc; that the bill as thus amended be considered the original text for the purpose of the amendment; and that points of order shall not be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title I—Department of the Interior—Departmental Offices—Office of Saline Water", on page 2, line 7, after the word "uses", to strike out "\$1,159,000" and insert "\$725,000."

Under the subhead "Office of the Solicitor", on page 2, line 25, after the word "amended", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

"Provided further, That not to exceed \$18,500 of the unobligated balance remaining on June 30, 1957, of the appropriation granted under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, shall remain available during the current fiscal year for printing the Handbook of Indian Federal Law."

Under the subhead "Office of Minerals Mobilization", on page 3, line 12, after the word "fuels", to strike out "\$313,000" and insert "\$263,000."

On page 3, after line 13, to insert:

"ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

"For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the 'Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956' (70 Stat. 570), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,700,000, to remain available until December 31, 1958: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for expenses incurred in connection with materials procured under said act after their transfer to the strategic or supplemental stockpile."

On page 3, line 24, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

"Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for purchases authorized in section 2a of said act."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Land Management—Construction", on page 5, line 5, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$6,500,000" and insert "\$5,480,000."

Under the subhead "Administrative Provisions", on page 5, line 18, after the word "of", to strike out "31 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only" and insert "not to exceed 41 passenger motor vehicles, of which 31 shall be for replacement only."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Indian Affairs—Education and Welfare Services", on page 7, line 16, after the word "museums", to strike out "\$59,560,000" and insert "\$59,460,000."

Under the subhead "Resources Management", on page 8, line 3, after the word "Indians", to insert a colon and "*Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 4 (a) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of July 31, 1956 (70 Stat. 747), not to exceed \$80,000 of this appropriation shall be available for payment of the Federal matching contribution to the retirement fund for Federal employees paid from tribal funds."

Under the subhead "General Administrative Expenses", on page 9, line 11, after the word "offices", to strike out "\$3,400,000" and insert "\$3,500,000."

Under the subhead "Administrative Provisions", on page 9, line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "270" and insert "300."

Under the subhead "Tribal Funds", on page 10, line 11, after the word "appropriated", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$2,920,000."

Under the subhead "Geological Survey—Surveys, Investigations, and Research", on

page 12, at the beginning of line 14, to strike out "\$36,000,000" and insert "\$37,500,000."

Under the subhead "Administrative Provisions", on page 13, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "125 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only" and insert "145 passenger motor vehicles, of which 125 are for replacement only", and in line 21, after "(63 Stat. 145)", to strike out the colon and "Provided, That notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer as such representative, without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer, and he shall receive such compensation and expenses in addition to his retired pay."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Mines—Conservation and Development of Mineral Resources", on page 14, line 10, after the word "substitutes", to strike out "\$18,700,000" and insert "\$18,910,000."

Under the subhead "General Administrative Expenses", on page 14, line 25, after the word "offices", to strike out "\$1,135,000" and insert "\$1,095,000."

Under the subhead "National Park Service—Management and Protection", on page 16, line 12, after the word "Basin", to strike out "\$13,750,000" and insert "\$14,500,000."

Under the subhead "Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Physical Facilities", on page 16, line 21, to strike out "\$11,500,000" and insert "\$11,763,000."

Under the subhead "Construction", on page 17, line 6, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$17,000,000."

Under the subhead "Administrative Provisions", on page 17, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "117 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only," and insert "124 passenger motor vehicles of which 117 shall be for replacement only."

Under the subhead "Fish and Wildlife Service—Construction", on page 19, line 15, after the word "therein", to strike out "\$5,332,000" and insert "\$5,677,000."

On page 19, after line 20, to insert:

"GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$166,190."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Commercial Fisheries—Management and Investigations of Resources", on page 20, line 10, after the word "law", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$5,781,000."

At the top of page 21, to insert:

"GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$117,510."

On page 21, after line 16, to insert:

"OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

"Salaries and expenses

"For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner, \$913,200."

Under the subhead "Administrative Provisions", on page 21, line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "114 passenger motor vehicles" and insert "124 passenger motor vehicles of which 114 shall be."

On page 22, after line 20, to insert:

"Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation for the Fish and Wildlife Service in this act may be transferred to any other such appropriation, exclusive of appropriations for general administrative expenses and salaries and expenses, upon the approval of the Secretary: *Provided*, That no appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 percent by such transfers."

Under the subhead "Office of Territories—Administration of Territories", on page 23,

line 24, after the name "Samoa", to strike out "\$1,965,000" and insert "\$1,940,000."

Under the subhead "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", on page 25, line 13, after the word "Congress", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, during the current fiscal year, from the Department of Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as domestic distribution in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, without exchange of funds, such surplus food commodities as may be available pursuant to section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 612c) and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1431)."

On page 26, after line 6, to strike out:

"ALASKAN PORT OF ENTRY FACILITIES

"For necessary expenses in the preparation of plans for port of entry and related facilities adjacent to the Alaskan Highway at the Alaska Canadian border, in Alaska, as authorized by the act of August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 939), \$30,000, to remain available until expended."

Under the subhead "General Provisions, Department of the Interior," on page 28, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$50" and insert "\$100", and in line 23, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$200,000."

Under the heading "Title II—Related Agencies—Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Forest Protection and Utilization," on page 30, line 14, after the word "lands", to strike out "\$69,000,000" and insert "\$68,750,000", and in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$5,250,000" and insert "\$5,000,000."

On page 31, line 2, after the word "law", to strike out "\$11,325,000" and insert "\$11,835,000."

Under the subhead "General Provisions, Forest Service," on page 33, line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "157" and insert "168."

On page 36, after line 4, to insert:

"BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION

"The appropriation granted under this heading in the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1956 shall remain available until June 30, 1958."

Under the subhead "National Capital Planning Commission," on page 37, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "\$4,793,000" and insert "\$1,393,000"; in the same line, after "(a)", to strike out "\$3,475,000" and insert "\$75,000", and in line 9, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$69,000."

Under the subhead "Smithsonian Institution," on page 39, after line 2, to strike out:

"Additions to the Natural History Building: For necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for additions on the east and west ends of the Natural History Building, as authorized by the act of June 19, 1930 (46 Stat. 785), including incidental expenses of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, \$800,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the preparation of the design, plans, and specifications for the additions and all work incidental thereto shall be under the supervision of the Administrator of the General Services Administration in accordance with provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 345)."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, I have an amendment at the desk which I desire to call up at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 31, after line 24, it is proposed to insert:

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (70 Stat. 188), \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, my amendment would provide \$500,000 for assistance to States for tree planting. This program was authorized in the Soil Bank Act of 1956, and is commonly known as the "Title IV Program."

The budget included an estimate of \$4 million for this purpose. This estimate was disallowed by the House, and the Committee on Appropriations has recommended that it be disallowed by the Senate.

While it is true that the testimony before the committee was to the effect that very few States were ready to proceed with this program, I have been advised that 10 States are not only interested, but have funds available for this purpose. It is my understanding that these State funds can be used only if they are matched with Federal funds. I know that is true with respect to my own State of Maine, the legislature of which has appropriated \$20,000 that can be used only if a like amount of Federal funds is provided.

Mr. President, the record should indicate that the following States are ready to proceed with this program, and my amendment would provide the necessary Federal funds: (1) Florida, (2) Maine, (3) Michigan, (4) Minnesota, (5) New York, (6) Pennsylvania, (7) Oregon, (8) Rhode Island, (9) Vermont, and (10) Washington.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. First, I thank the distinguished Senator from Maine for offering the amendment.

Second, I wish to add my voice to hers. The Legislature of Florida which has just adjourned, appropriated a small amount of funds to match the funds called for by the existing Federal law, in which the Federal Government offers to match the funds of the States if the States are interested in taking part in this particular effort. Certainly I think it is not only the part of wisdom, but also the part of justice in the observance of our commitments, for Congress to go along with the States which have evidenced a complete willingness to provide funds, and to move ahead with the States in the joint venture to increase reforestation planting.

I thank the Senator from Maine for having interested herself in this matter.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. I thank the Senator from Florida very much.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maine yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CURTIS in the chair). Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I wish to compliment the Senator from Maine for having this particular matter in mind and for proposing

the amendment to provide a small amount of funds for the States which are ready to go ahead with the comprehensive reforestation program. This appropriation will be applicable to title IV of the soil-bank law, which is the only permanent part of the soil-bank law, the other provisions of it expiring at the end of 4 years. In the long run, this may be the most important part of the entire soil-bank law, not only because it is permanent, but also because it looks toward providing an adequate supply of timber in the United States, and particularly softwood timber, so that it may enhance our national security and also may add materially to the economic welfare of the country.

This provision of the law—title IV—provides, in effect, that the Federal Government may cooperate with States on reforestation programs in a manner similar to that in which it now cooperates with them in the small watershed program, which is intended to conserve soil and water. It ties in very nicely with the small-watershed program.

So I hope the Senator from Arizona will accept the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I am quite sure that when the House Appropriations Committee denied this item, it was under the same impression that the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee was under at the time when it held its hearings, in that it was generally understood that the States had taken no action. The House committee indicates that by saving that to delay matters will permit the State legislatures to meet and to take action.

In the meantime, direction was given to the clerk of the committee to ascertain whether any States had taken the necessary steps. As the Senator from Maine has pointed out, 10 States have done so. Under the circumstances, inasmuch as the budget item was \$4 million, whereas the amount proposes that \$500,000, or one-eighth of the budget item be made available immediately, and because a sufficient number of States are prepared to match the Federal funds, I have no objection to taking the amendment to conference.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maine yield to me?

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Speaking as the ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Subcommittee, let me say that I have discussed the amendment with some of those who are interested. Like the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona, I may say that this matter came to us in the form of new information since the time when we marked up the appropriation bill and since the time when the House of Representatives considered it.

I shall raise no objection to taking this amendment to conference.

I think the RECORD should clearly show that the amendment is not intended solely for the 10 States mentioned in the debate, but that the money is to be available for any other States which subse-

quently may qualify under the terms of the proposed legislation.

Mr. HAYDEN. That would be true in the case of those which qualified during the fiscal year.

Mr. MUNDT. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. We had not been advised that as many as 10 States had qualified.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, that is the purpose of having the amendment provide \$500,000—in other words, so that other States whose legislatures may provide the necessary matching funds will be able to qualify.

Mr. President, I wish to state that I appreciate very much, indeed, the remarks made by the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee, the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]; those made by the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND]; those made by the ranking Republican member of the subcommittee, the distinguished senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT]; and especially those made by the distinguished senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], who, as I understand, was the first to make such a proposal in this field.

I very much appreciate the willingness of the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee to take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to take a few minutes to discuss the question of timber-access-roads.

My colleagues, the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER] the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] have very ably discussed the various aspects of our timber access road amendment. They have presented the issue so well that I do not propose to make a speech about it. However, there are some questions which I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, so that as we consider the key points, perhaps we can reach agreement on how to proceed. I am sure I have an open mind; but if someone can demonstrate to me that timber access roads are a bad investment of the taxpayers' money, I shall be very much surprised.

In the past few years dynamic events have been taking place in our national forests. Timber demand has increased, recreational use has increased water is in greater demand. I think the Senate and House have done a good job of responding to the challenge. I am pleased with the language in the committee report, but I think we should back it up with some action on our part by making the full amount of the present modest authorization available.

I wish the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and his colleagues to know that the questions I ask this afternoon are not intended as any criticism of the chairman of the committee or his

colleagues. I believe that over the years they have done an excellent job in regard to timber access roads. However, I wish to have the Federal Government move forward as rapidly as possible in regard to such roads, and that is why I ask the chairman of the committee to engage with me in this colloquy.

Before asking the questions, I request unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a letter from the gentleman from Oregon, Representative CHARLES O. PORTER, to the Forest Service, and the reply of the Forest Service. I think these letters tell the story. In this case the Forest Service is pushing new timber inventories. In that connection, the Appropriations Committee and the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs lit a fire under the Forest Service. The new inventories prove there is more timber; for instance, one forest in my State shows a 138-percent increase. The Forest Service simply needs more roads, in order to make possible the cutting of this timber.

At this time, Mr. President, I ask to have the letters to which I have referred printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MAY 7, 1957.

MR. RICHARD E. MCARDLE,
Chief, Forest Service,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MCARDLE: The Eugene Register-Guard of April 17, 1957, carried an article which noted, "An increase of 138 percent in the known merchantable timber volume in the Siuslaw National Forest was revealed Tuesday when J. Herbert Stone, regional forester for the United States Forest Service, announced the results of an intensive inventory made in the last year."

In this connection, I should like to ask the following questions:

1. Will this mean a proportionate increase in allowable cut?
2. What are your findings or estimates with regard to the inventories in the other national forests in southwestern Oregon, that is, the Fourth Congressional District?
3. Do not these increased figures mean that more money will be needed for access roads, personnel, equipment, and the like?

Your comments on these questions and related matters will be much appreciated.

Sincerely,

CHARLES O. PORTER,
Member of Congress.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE, PACIFIC
NORTHWEST REGION,
Portland, Oreg., May 24, 1957.

HON. CHARLES O. PORTER,
House of Representatives,

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PORTER: Your letter of May 7 has been referred to this office for reply.

The questions raised are discussed below in the same order as in your letter.

1. Will this (increase in volume on the Siuslaw National Forest) mean a proportionate increase in allowable cut? The answer is "Yes." Representatives of this office will confer with forest personnel next week to work on the calculation of allowable annual cut. The final answer must await calculations, but a substantial increase is evident.

2. Findings from inventories of forests in southwestern Oregon. New inventories were started on the Umpqua, Siskiyou, and Rogue River National Forests last week. It is estimated that completion will take two seasons. Interim cuts have been established on these forests which reflect our best estimates of the increases which can be expected in allowable cut as a result of new inventories.

3. Will more money be needed for access roads, personnel, equipment, and the like? As a rule of thumb, 1 additional man is required for sales of each additional 10 million board-feet. A tentative estimate of the increase in allowable cut on the Siuslaw, Umpqua, Rogue River, and Siskiyou Forests is 200 million board-feet. Assuming this estimate to be reasonably accurate, there will be a need for at least 20 additional foresters to market and administer the increased cut. One of the serious bottlenecks we are experiencing today is technical help. It appears now that we will be able to obtain only about one-third of the 170 additional foresters we would like to hire for this region during 1957. While a part of our lack of success to get men stems from a disadvantage in salary scales, it must be recognized that there just are not enough technical foresters graduating from our schools to satisfy the demand from all sources.

Additional money will be needed for housing. There is little advantage in hiring men if we cannot provide adequate housing.

Present policy dictates that a majority of volume sold be in small- to medium-sized sales. Additional funds for access roads will be necessary if increased volume is put on the market under this policy. Funds for added equipment will also be necessary if additional personnel is to function effectively.

Your interest in this subject is appreciated. We welcome the opportunity to provide information which will give you an insight into our problems.

Please advise if we can be of further service.

Sincerely yours,

J. HERBERT STONE,
Regional Forester

By WM. DUNHAM.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee to inform me regarding the forest road and trail program of the Forest Service, by means of his answers to the following questions:

First. Page 24 of the committee report shows that \$60 million will be spent on timber access roads alone by the Forest Service in the coming fiscal year, and that only one-fourth of this road construction money will come from funds appropriated by the Congress. The other three-fourths or \$44 million to \$45 million in road construction funds will come from reductions in the price of Federal timber so that the timber purchaser can build the roads needed. Am I correct in this?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator from Oregon has made a correct statement.

Mr. MORSE. Second. Does Congress have any control over the \$45 million the Forest Service will deduct from the price of timber so that purchasers can build roads?

Mr. HAYDEN. In the past we have relied entirely upon the Forest Service in this matter. I think they have done an excellent job.

Mr. MORSE. Third. If the Government appropriated such part of \$45 million as was needed for main line access roads, the budget would go up, but off-

setting revenue would come in, so in reality there would not be an uncompensated increase in Federal expenditures. Is that statement correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is a correct statement.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to point out, as the Senator from Arizona and I have pointed out in past colloquies in making the legislative history regarding this item, that this really is a money-making investment for the Federal Government, when everything is added up.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have been convinced of that for a long, long time.

Mr. MORSE. Of course, part of the necessary funds for the roads are included in the appropriation bill; and by that means the Federal Government saves some of the timber which otherwise would be lost because of insects, fire, and rot. When the road is already in, then more of the timber is sold, and competitive bidding is increased, with a result that a better price is obtained for the timber. All that adds up to increased revenue in the Federal Treasury. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Fourth. Someone is going to spend the money, either the purchaser who pays less for the Federal timber and builds the road, or the Government, which builds the road and then sells the timber for more money. So there is no inflation involved in an increase in the budget here.

Mr. HAYDEN. No inflation whatever.

Mr. MORSE. Fifth. I should particularly like the distinguished chairman to consider with me another aspect of this problem. Is it not true that where national forests are located, both in the West as well as in the East, often 50 percent or more of the land in the county is in national forests?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true.

Mr. MORSE. Sixth. Is it not also true that these counties depend upon 25 percent of the revenue from the national forest as "in lieu" payments?

Mr. HAYDEN. Again the Senator from Oregon is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Seventh. Is it also true that these funds must be used for the schools and roads in those rural counties?

Mr. HAYDEN. The law so provides.

Mr. MORSE. Yes, and that should be stressed at this point in the Record. When we speak of these funds in lieu of taxes, it should be pointed out that the counties use these funds for roads and for schools in the counties, and this is a very important source of county income.

Mr. HAYDEN. Many small counties could not carry on a county government unless they had this revenue.

Mr. MORSE. Otherwise the school system would break down, in such cases; is that true?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true.

Mr. MORSE. And we must not forget that the schools are in part for the benefit of children of hundreds and in some cases thousands of workers in the woods and in the mills, whose livelihood is dependent upon the timber economy. In fact, in some counties in my State the entire economy would come to a stand-

still, as it is gradually happening now in some of our counties where the lumber industry suffers a depression.

My eighth question is as follows: I should like to inquire whether or not the Senator from Arizona believes that these several hundred rural counties in the 38 States where there are national forests are in good financial shape to maintain their roads and schools.

Mr. HAYDEN. They must have these funds.

Mr. MORSE. Ninth. Would the Senator agree that they do not have a tax base for these Federal lands which would enable them to put on such forest lands, a valuation of, for example, \$50 an acre and a 100 or 200 mill tax rate?

Mr. HAYDEN. The answer is "Yes."

Mr. MORSE. Tenth. Instead, is it not true that the counties get 25 percent of receipts, and these receipts may fluctuate between counties as cutting varies in the National Forests; and thus the counties lack a stable or predictable income?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true, also.

Mr. MORSE. Eleventh. These counties cannot collect back "in lieu payments," can they, if cutting temporarily drops and revenues decline?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; it all depends on what was done during a given year.

Mr. MORSE. That is, on an annual basis. That is why I receive so many protestations, when the economy of so many counties in Oregon is suffering. If the counties do not receive the money this year, they cannot collect it on any retroactive basis.

Twelfth. On page 853 of the House hearing I inserted the timber access road cost record in Oregon and Washington. In 1953 roads financed by reducing the value of Government timber worth \$6.8 million were constructed, while in 1956 almost 3 times that, or \$18 million worth of roads, were constructed by this method. In 1955 the value of such road construction was about \$12 million. It jumped about \$6 million between 1953 and 1954, and \$6 million more between 1955 and 1956. Does it not appear to the Senator that the Forest Service has drastically expanded the part of its road-construction program that is to be built by timber purchasers?

Mr. HAYDEN. It has, in recent years.

Mr. MORSE. I so understand. I deplore it, Mr. President, so far as roads built by purchasers are concerned. I commend the Forest Service for every road it helps build itself.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator should remember it has been somewhat difficult to persuade Congress it was sound public policy to build such roads. The Forest Service should not be blamed entirely.

Mr. MORSE. I do not blame it entirely. This is really an educational process, in getting many persons, including Members of Congress, to understand that a capital investment such as is here proposed is not only self-liquidating, but actually returns to the Treasury many times its cost, by way of increased profit from timber.

Thirteenth. Is it also not true that, by using this method to finance road con-

struction, in 1956 alone, \$4½ million that should have been available to the counties for local schools and roads was in effect taken from them?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is my understanding.

Mr. MORSE. Fourteenth. Does the Senator understand that it is a part of the administration's program and a part of the program of the Democratic Party to aid local governments in school construction?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is my understanding.

Mr. MORSE. Fifteenth. If we appropriated the full authorization, would we not be helping to see to it that the local governments got all the money from these vast Federal holdings to which they were entitled? Might this also perhaps help to meet a portion of the demand for Federal aid to education?

Mr. HAYDEN. It undoubtedly would.

Mr. MORSE. I think that would be sound Federal aid to education. Here are these in-lieu payments going to the counties, with a pledge by the counties that a certain amount of the 25-percent portion will go to provide schools to benefit the children of lumber workers who are developing these forests.

Sixteenth. Is it not possible that in the last 4 years the several hundred counties in the 38 States where national forests are located have been shorted by \$40 million or more in funds which could have been used for schools and roads?

Mr. HAYDEN. If the Congress had done what the Senator from Oregon and I would have liked to see done, that would not have occurred. That is true.

Mr. MORSE. That would have been the effect of it. I think it is a fair description of what has happened. This has been false economy on the part of the Congress. As a result, the counties have suffered in getting "in lieu" payments, and the Federal Treasury has suffered, because if the roads had been built, our national forests would have produced more revenue.

Seventeenth. Is it not true that the way this timber purchaser-road construction program has operated, it has been hard for the local governments to understand what has been happening to their potential forest income?

Mr. HAYDEN. That appears to be so.

Mr. MORSE. Eighteenth. I want to be perfectly fair with this question, I may say to the chairman of the committee. If the Forest Service had not proceeded to sell timber, even though a big road job was tied in, then there often would have been no revenue. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Nineteenth. So the Forest Service had no choice in the face of Budget Bureau policy?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. The Forest Service is not to be blamed entirely for that, as the Senator from Arizona said previously, although I have felt it should have been more militant in its activities before Congress, and prior to the matter

reaching Congress, with the Bureau of the Budget, and, through it, the administration, whether it was Republican or Democratic, in trying to get larger amounts for access roads.

Twentieth. I should now like to inquire about another aspect. The national forests are about 2 billion board feet under their stated allowable cut. If this timber could be put on the market, would it help the economy in the 38 States that have these great national forests?

Mr. HAYDEN. There can be no doubt about that.

Mr. MORSE. Twenty-first. Is the Senator familiar with the fact that our old-growth, high-quality timber is being cut much faster than it grows?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true.

Mr. MORSE. Twenty-second. Is the Senator also familiar with the Forest Service report that timber quality is declining?

Mr. HAYDEN. I have heard such reports.

Mr. MORSE. Twenty-third. So if more of the national forest timber could be cut up to sustained yield, overcutting in some private forests might be reduced?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Twenty-fourth. So when the General Accounting Office makes the recommendation to build roads with appropriated funds, it does so because it has studied the situation and sees an economy? Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to commend the GAO for the recommendation it has made in this matter.

Twenty-fifth. Did the GAO not show that when we appropriated funds to the Forest Service for roads they had bids 13 percent below the engineers' road cost estimates? So there was a stretching of the taxpayers dollar here?

Mr. HAYDEN. It so appears in its report.

Mr. MORSE. Twenty-sixth. GAO also showed that when timber purchasers built the road, the timber cut often exceeded the estimate. In the cases it sampled there was a 21 percent loss. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Twenty-seventh. Thus, is it not true we may have a 21-percent loss under timber-purchaser construction, and we do not always have the opportunity for a 13-percent saving due to bids?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is again correct.

Mr. MORSE. It illustrates the great saving we would make for the taxpayers if we did not have this pennypinching, false economy move in regard to access roads. If we built the roads needed, we would help the counties, the schools, and the Treasury of the United States.

Twenty-eighth. The Senator is also aware that these road projects may cost \$500,000 or more each. So some big losses have occurred, have they not?

Mr. HAYDEN. They have.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to say to the Senator that because I have had a discussion with him about it and I know his

attitude concerning the amendment I had intended to propose, I am not going to offer the amendment, but I am going to have it printed, inasmuch as I do not believe in engaging in idle gestures on the floor of the Senate. I believe it is a sound amendment, but I am going to follow my leader's advice, and the Senator from Arizona is my leader in this matter, I may say. I hope next year we shall be more successful, if the administration follows a course which will make it necessary to offer such an amendment.

The amendment to which I refer would appropriate the full authorization, which is \$27 million, instead of the \$24,336,000 requested by the Budget Bureau, which would be but a \$2,664,000 increase. It is all we could do under the circumstances it seems to me, but am I correct in my understanding that the Senator thinks it would be a mistake for me to offer the amendment because he does not believe anything could be accomplished by taking the amendment to conference?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is my view. The Senator understands the situation with which we are faced. There has been an insistent and persistent demand for economy, and that the budget be cut. The House has made reductions in all appropriation bills.

Only in one instance this year, prior to this time, has the Senate passed a bill providing for a larger total sum of money than the House had provided. In all other instances, the Senate has provided less than the House.

In the Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill, we did provide some additional money for cancer, heart disease, and other research work. It yet remains to be determined whether those amounts will be retained in conference.

With respect to this matter, I have carefully read the report of the Comptroller General. I think he makes an excellent argument. For the first time we observe that an agency of the Government actively supports, with facts and figures, what the Senator has been saying and what I have been saying. This is, I think, the first time I have ever asked the Senate under any circumstances not to vote money for access roads in the national forests. I have always urged that more and more money be spent. For that matter, I have always supported road appropriations of all kinds.

However, in this instance, we propose to find out during the course of the present year what the true situation is. As the committee report shows, we have asked the Forest Service to give us even more accurate and more detailed figures than have been obtained by the General Accounting Office. The General Accounting Office operated only through spot checks in various sections of the country. The Forest Service can consolidate that information.

Based upon that action, I intend to request the Secretary of Agriculture and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, as an economy measure, to recommend more money for this purpose. What is really needed is not an increase

of approximately \$3 million, which the Senator is suggesting, but an increase of about \$30 million. If we appropriate \$30 million more for this work, which is approximately what the Forest Service is now allowing the major operators to spend, for which they get a reduced price on their stumpage, that expenditure will bring in a very substantial profit to the Treasury. If those involved can be made to understand that point, the budget estimates next year should be in very much different shape from what they are this year.

Mr. MORSE. If the Senator from Arizona will yield further—and I am almost through—I want him to know that I speak for the cosponsors of the amendment when I say that we appreciate very much not only the statement he has made on the floor of the Senate at this time, but also the grand cooperation he has always extended to those of us from national forest States with respect to the access road problem.

I agree with the chairman of the committee that \$30 million ought to be the minimum figure. I think the Senator will agree that we have not gone that high before, because we have had pretty hard sledding, so to speak, in getting as much as we have been able to get from year to year.

As a result of the request the chairman of the committee has made to the Forest Service, we hope that we can obtain a figure next year somewhere near \$30 million.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator will agree that \$3 million, while helpful, is not adequate to do the work.

Mr. MORSE. It is certainly not adequate. We thought it was a request in the right direction, and that is why we urged that this much be provided.

For the record, I wish to say that we desire to work with the chairman and the distinguished members of his committee. We do not want to ask them to take to conference an item that may prove difficult just now. We agree that it would be proper to conduct the careful study the committee has called for as promptly as possible so the results will be ready for next year's budget.

The record should show that if we appropriated the full authorization we would not really be expending 1 cent more. Instead of timber access roads getting \$15 million plus from appropriated funds, they would get \$18 million. Timber purchasers would contract \$42 million worth of roads instead of \$45 million worth. I think the conference report should show this to be the fact. We can extend this help to our timber economy, and to local governments that need schools and roads.

If the chairman believes that in these friendly discussions we have helped develop a factual record on this matter, we will not seek to put the question to a vote but await the study.

I think the remarks of the chairman of the committee on the floor of the Senate show that we are in complete agreement as to our objective. I want the chairman to know that we appreciate the legislative history he is making. We hope the conferees in their

report will cover this matter thoroughly, so that next year, without having to offer amendments, we can secure an appropriation somewhere near \$30 million.

Mr. President, I should like to have my amendment, which is identified as amendment A at the desk, printed at this point in the RECORD, but I announce that I shall not call it up, because of the legislative history which the Senator from Arizona has helped me make on this matter, for which I thank him very much.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEUBERGER, and Mr. JACKSON) to the bill (H. R. 5189) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, viz:

On page 31, line 18, strike out "\$24,336,000" and insert "\$27,000,000."

Mr. MANSFIELD subsequently said: Mr. President, I have before me a statement which I wished to incorporate in the RECORD at the time the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] was discussing his amendment relative to forest-timber access roads. I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of his remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MANSFIELD BEFORE SENATE ON TIMBER ACCESS ROADS FOR THE NATIONAL FOREST

Mr. President, I want to urge that the Senate appropriate the full authorization of \$27 million as provided in the Federal Highway Act which the Congress enacted last year. The present budget estimate as approved by the House calls for only \$24,336,000, or \$2,664,000 less than the authorization for timber access roads.

If economy could be effected by reducing the expenditures for this program, I would warmly endorse a reduction in this item. However, there will be no economy by appropriating less than the present authorization. This authorization covers only a small part of the total expenditures for road and trail construction and maintenance. The Forest Service estimates that it will have available to it \$36,184,000 for its entire road program, of which the \$24,336,000 is only the part which comes under the Federal highway authorization. The balance comes from 10 percent of revenues which are made available under a separate law. If \$36 million covered the entire road budget, I would not be here requesting this additional money. But it does not, for there is at least another \$45 million which is hidden from congressional scrutiny and which is expended by the Forest Service. As I understand the procedure, if a road is needed into timber and appropriated funds are not available for its construction, the Forest Service will reduce the price of its timber by an estimated amount so that the purchaser can construct the road. There are two weaknesses to this procedure. First, if this is a large road-construction job and there is only one bidder for the timber, the Government may lose money if the estimate is higher than the actual cost. I am advised that the Comptroller General has found that,

during one period, estimates on road-construction projects for timber access were 13 percent above the actual cost. So if we do not have the benefit of competitive bidding, we have a substantial loss to the taxpayers.

Second, a loss may occur if there is more timber cut under the contract than was originally contemplated. As I understand the situation, the Forest Service divides the total estimated cost of the road by the estimated volume of timber in the sale to arrive at a cost per thousand board-feet. If the volume of timber cut is greater than the estimate, the road allowance has been greater than is needed. I understand that, in one group of contracts, the Comptroller General found that the road allowance was 21 percent greater than was originally contemplated.

The advantage of using the Federal highway authorization to the full amount specified by the Congress is that the chance for losses by these two situations becomes limited. All roads are constructed after a competitive bid has been received from a road contractor, and the road is not tied into a timber sale.

One of the reasons that I joined as a sponsor on S. 1136 is that I believe a complete review is needed of our timber access road program. However, as long as the Forest Service is, in effect, taking \$45 million a year from revenues for road construction, I do not believe that we can justify appropriating less than the current authorization. As far as I can see, the amount of money being expended annually over which the Congress, and particularly this important Appropriations Committee, has no control is far too great.

If the Congress does not appropriate the full authorization, the Forest Service will still expend \$60 million for timber access road construction. Therefore, it seems to me that the only question that is before us is the extent to which it is both desirable and necessary to have congressional control over revenues and expenditures. On this basis I am confident the Senate will agree with me that the full authorization should be appropriated this year.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I should like to compliment the Appropriations Committee for the generally excellent job they have done to provide the necessary funds for the Forest Service to carry out its many functions. As a member of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, I participated in exhaustive hearings which were held in 1955 and 1956 on Federal timber sale policies. Our committee concluded that the construction of an adequate system of timber access roads was the most important capital investment that could be made to assure sound management of Federal forest lands, and I am delighted to note that the Appropriations Committee has recommended that the Department of Agriculture review the situation with the Public Works Committees to determine if it is in the interest of the Government to increase the authorization. I think we can accomplish this in the Senate Public Works Committee as we consider S. 1136, which would expand the authorization for timber access roads.

Last year the Congress authorized \$27 million for direct appropriations to construct timber access roads. I think it is significant to remember that the House set a \$27 million authorization in the Fallon bill when it was reported. In the Senate we arrived at this figure when we voted on the Allott-Morse amendment. When the Department came before Con-

gress for this year's appropriation, they asked for only just enough more than they received last year under the Federal highway authorization to pay the increased cost for contributions to the retirement fund pursuant to Public Law 854. In other words, they did not ask any part of the increase authorized by Congress last year. Their request is \$2,664,000 below the authorization.

The Forest Service has two apparent sources of access road funds which appear in the budget document: the money appropriated under the Federal Highway Act, and their authority to utilize up to 10 percent of revenues from timber sales for roads. Because of revenue uncertainties, it is difficult to forecast exactly what will be available for the coming year when these two accounts are merged. The Forest Service has authority, for example, to transfer funds, and in fiscal year 1956 \$1,200,000 less than the estimated amount was spent for road construction than was planned because of the necessity of diverting funds to repair flood damage. There may appear to be a saving in not budgeting the authorized access road funds, but it is wholly illusory. The Forest Service has available to it other road money which again the Congress does not control.

I was amazed to discover that it is far bigger than the amount we appropriate. Whenever you sell timber, you have to have a road in to it in order to log it. After the Forest Service allocates the money controlled by Congress to various projects, it still does not have enough to get all the roads constructed. Thus, it has been the practice to reduce the price of the timber to the purchaser by the estimated cost to build the road. In this coming fiscal year the Forest Service estimates that it will be able to allocate between \$15 million and \$16 million for the actual construction of timber access roads from appropriated funds. It will secure road construction valued at another \$45 million without any congressional control or authorization. I understand that 10 years ago only about 5 million dollars was secured for road construction by this method. Now it is up to \$45 million, over which we have no control. I would like to urge that the Senate give consideration to what the Comptroller General has suggested to us in his audit report of the Forest Service. His recommendation to the Congress is—

To provide the Congress with a better opportunity to review and control expenditures for road construction and to permit wider use of road construction contracts awarded on the basis of competitive bidding, we recommend that the Congress consider greater use of appropriated funds for financing construction of mainline access roads.

The Comptroller General also pointed out in his report the importance of access roads when he told us:

The presence or lack of access roads has a direct and controlling influence on the amount of timber that can be marketed. Because of lack of access roads and other factors, the actual timber cut, about 7 billion board feet for fiscal year 1956, fell short of the annual allowable cut by more than 1½ billion board feet.

He also stated:

Under the current system of financing mainline access roads, partly from appropriated funds and partly from appraisal allowances, the Forest Service, through determining its overall road program, exercises a degree of control over use of national forest receipts. The Service determines which roads are to be financed through appraisal allowances, and thereby reduce receipts. Year-to-year variations in payments to States may, therefore, result. We believe that the reduction of national forest receipts through allowances granted purchasers of timber and the level of payments made to States are matters which the Congress may wish to control.

His report shows that when the Forest Service relied upon appropriation-financed projects to construct timber access roads, the bids were appreciably lower than the engineering estimates. These construction contracts are let under a system of competitive bids. On 34 projects which were tested by him, the low bids were 13 percent less than the engineering estimates.

On the other hand, his audit showed that the major road construction projects financed through reduction in timber sale prices are generally associated with large timber sales, and on these sales frequently only limited bidding competition develops. Thus, if there are errors in the estimate of road cost, the Government does not secure the savings that the competitive bid system of road construction would provide. His study also showed that the amount of timber cut often exceeds the sale estimate. There was a 21 percent loss in the cases he tested.

The Forest Service is capable of, and in fact is planning on, spending \$45 million for timber access road construction outside the appropriation process. If we increase the budget by \$2,664,000, it will not in any way close the gap to \$45 million, but it will enable the Forest Service to program more of the difficult road construction jobs with the use of appropriated funds. I think it is our duty to look at this question from both sides, because as we strive to balance the budget we seek to control both expenditures and revenues. If the Forest Service reduces the income paid to the Treasury by \$2.6 million, it has exactly the same effect as if we appropriate the money. However, if the allowance that the Forest Service makes is too liberal by 13 percent, as was disclosed by the Comptroller General's audit, the Treasury will have lost money. If the timber-sale estimate is off, perhaps another 21 percent will be lost. Thus, it would be far cheaper for the Congress to have appropriated the full authorization. I think that this factor alone should command the consideration of all of us who are economy minded.

Several Senators addressed the Chair. Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS].

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I wish to commend and thank the Senator from Arizona and the other members of his subcommittee for their fine work in considering and reporting the Interior De-

partment appropriation bill. Again I call to the attention of the Senate and the Nation the knowledge and interest and understanding the distinguished Senator from Arizona has for forestry and his recognition of the importance of Federal programs for reforestation, proper forest management, and forestry research, in cooperation with the States.

The further development of our forest resources represents perhaps our greatest long-range potential in increasing and stabilizing farm income, and this is a matter of vital concern to my own area of the country. Each year I spend in my own State several days learning firsthand more about the programs underway there by the United States Forest Service, in cooperation with the various State agencies and associations. In Mississippi, during the past 10 or 15 years, more and more of our small timber owners have become aware of the many opportunities offered by a long-range investment program in forests.

Through increased funds for research it has been possible for these small growers to obtain the necessary information about sound and practical management practices. Today they realize what a sound investment well-managed and well-stocked timberlands can be.

In addition, many of our farmers and others in our rural areas find employment in growing, harvesting, transporting and processing forest products, and of Mississippi's 3,300 manufacturing plants, more than 2,000 derive their raw materials from our forests. More than one-third of our people are employed full time by forest industries, and many more supplement their income by part-time work.

GENETICS RESEARCH INCREASE

Past research findings justify the prediction of a new variety of trees scientifically developed to serve as parents for the breeding of future quality trees. The supertree—one which grows twice as fast—is disease resistant and produces more wood, is definitely a part of our future. Years will be required to develop this tree, but it can be realized sooner under this expanded research program as provided by the committee.

I wish to thank the Senator from Arizona for his special interest in genetics research with reference to the southern variety of the pine tree. As the Senator knows, a small unit is engaged in genetics research, which is not expensive at all, but which is greatly improving the variety of the tree for pulpwood, poles, pilings, and saw logs. In the course of years they are certain to produce a supertree.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am convinced of that. I think it is one of the most important of the new undertakings engaged in by the Forest Service.

Mr. STENNIS. We thank the Senator. He has pushed that program and expanded it. It does not cost a great deal of money, but it is highly important.

FIRE-FIRE-CONTROL RESEARCH

Fire research, the first step in effective forest-fire control, needs to be expanded,

and the committee recommended an increase of \$250,000 for this year. This was a sound move, indeed.

HARDWOOD RESEARCH

This year I joined with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] in an effort to secure additional funds for important hardwood research. I commend and thank him for his untiring efforts in support of this necessary research. Although the committee did not recommend an increase for hardwood research in the Southeast, I am pleased that the committee did direct the Forest Service to submit a full report on progress made in this field within the last 5 years. That report will undoubtedly show the need for expanding research on producing better southern hardwood. A vast area of our southern bottomlands are best suited for growing hardwood, and increased funds for this research are fully justified. I shall renew my efforts next year for funds which would expand the fine work already underway on hardwood research at the Southern Forest Experiment Station at Stoneville, Miss.

The funds we make available will keep our National and State cooperative forest programs moving forward on a sound basis and will enable us to take advantage of the great opportunities afforded through our forests, our greatest resource. Long after many of our other resources are exhausted, the forests we rebuild now will furnish a livelihood for many millions of people.

I thank the Senator, and his committee.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to express my appreciation, on behalf of the hardwood wood-lot owners of my area, for the \$100,000 appropriation the committee has recommended for hardwood research. The soft woods have had quite a bit of attention. Some of the softwood forest lots are of an immense size, and many of them are owned by great corporations, whereas the hardwood business is a small-owners business. It is not the business of giant corporations.

Both in the effective use and development of the national and State forests in my area, and also in the private forests, this appropriation will make a great deal of difference.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am convinced it will. I think it is highly desirable that this research be undertaken.

Mr. FLANDERS. I thank the Senator for his interest, which is a real and effective interest, in this matter.

With respect to genetics, I might mention the fact that in Sweden genetics research was conducted as to the yellow birch, and a fast growing variety with a superior grain was developed, which is the basis of the Swedish furniture industry, which industry has sent many thousands of pieces of furniture to this country. Genetics applies to hardwoods the same as it does to soft woods. I hope we shall make a beginning in that direction. Our thanks, in

the Northeast and in New England, go to this committee and its chairman.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I invite the Senator's attention to page 26 of the report, which relates to the Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission, for which there is provided a modest appropriation for the celebration of a very great event, namely, the first settlement at Jamestown.

I should like very much to have the Senator's views on this question. A situation arose in New York in which six New Yorkers—I will not say they were all New Yorkers, but six men, including Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the *New Amsterdam News*, which is circulated in areas heavily populated by Negroes, were barred from a Virginia State celebration because they were Negroes. Although they were natives of Virginia, and had received invitations from the Governor, as soon as it was learned that they were Negroes they were disinvented.

I know the views of the chairman of the committee, and I am not raising this question to ascertain his views, but I think the RECORD should be made clear that any money the United States may appropriate will not be used for any celebration from which Negroes may be barred when they properly belong there.

Mr. HAYDEN. The incident to which the Senator refers was a very unfortunate circumstance, and I hope it will not occur again.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] and I have an amendment at the desk having to do with increasing the amount on page 4, line 12, for the item "Bureau of Land Management, Management of Lands and Resources," from \$22 million to \$22,060,000.

The reason for the amendment is that a number of events have been occurring recently which my distinguished colleague and I have not been able to bring to the attention of the committee, because of the fact that they happened so recently.

Mr. President, the American Legion Post No. 57, in Malta, Mont., has under lease from the Department of the Interior a hot-water plunge which has been developed into one of the chief recreation attractions of northeastern Montana.

The plunge began as an abandoned oil well out on the prairie which produced hot water and has been steadily developed into an unusual recreation center drawing tourists from a wide area. The plunge is complete with modern swimming pools, cabins and picnic grounds.

The 25-year lease now held by the Legion Post is up for renewal in 1958 and during the past it has been negotiating with the Bureau of Land Management about the renewal of their lease or the outright purchase of this property under the provisions of the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, as amended.

A recent Government appraisal of this land and improvements set the value of the property at \$40,000, involving a con-

siderable investment on the part of the American Legion estimated at \$75,000. The Federal Government's original investment was \$22,667.

The hot-water well has been gushing 108° water at a pressure of 500 pounds per inch for nearly 40 years and on the 5th of June only 19 days ago, the well stopped flowing because of an obstruction. It is estimated that repairing the existing well will cost \$15,000 while a new well could not be drilled for much less than \$60,000.

I ask that a letter I have received from the Geological Survey, dated May 31, 1957, and a letter dated May 28, 1957, from the Montana office of the Bureau of Land Management be printed at this point in my remarks. Both documents provide information of a background nature and the Geological Survey report gives the status of the well and estimated cost of repairs.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT,
Billings, Mont., May 28, 1957.

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: Yesterday, we met in the Northern Hotel with you to discuss a problem which has recently developed in connection with the use of the hot water well under lease by American Legion Post, No. 57, of Phillips County, Malta, Mont. Mr. Harry Perrigo, of the USGS office, and a delegation from the Phillips County American Legion Post and other civic organizations were also present. You asked that you be furnished with a report as to circumstances and problems in this connection in order that your office may be fully informed and take whatever action appears appropriate.

American Legion Post, No. 57 has a lease agreement with the Department of the Interior which was entered into on July 20, 1933, for a period of 25 years under the special act of Congress signed June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 452). The lease grants the exclusive right of using warm water from the abandoned Bowdoin Well located on the east one-half southeast one-quarter southwest one-quarter, section 35, township 32 north, range 32 east, principal meridian, Montana. The lease also authorizes the legion post the right to construct on these public lands buildings, plants, and improvements necessary for the full use and enjoyment of the water from the well for other recreational uses.

The terms of the lease provide that the lessee is to pay annually a royalty of 5 percent of the gross revenue derived from the operation of the plunge for the first 5 years of the lease and at the end of which the royalty may be adjusted to such an amount as may be considered equitable by the Secretary of the Interior, but in no case more than 10 percent of the gross revenue. The lease also provides that no buildings or other recreational improvements shall be placed nearer than 50 feet in any direction from this hot water well, and that the lessee shall maintain the improvements constructed on the lands by the Government in a proper state of repair without expense to the United States.

The Government-owned improvements on the lands consist of a recreation hall, pump-house, underground powerhouse, a Legion clubhouse, a wellhouse, a semienclosed pavilion, an icehouse, a woodshed, a swimming pool, and other miscellaneous structures used in connection with the recrea-

tional development. These improvements were placed on the land by the Resettlement Administration. The American Legion post has also constructed several buildings and for recreational purposes.

Public Law 589, 84th Congress (68 Stat. 173), authorized Phillips County Post, No. 57, of the American Legion, to purchase lands (60 acres) on which the improvements are located, together with all Government-owned improvements under the provisions of the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, as amended. Pursuant to this authorization, the American Legion post filed application to purchase the lands.

An appraisal made by this office of the Government-owned improvements and lands involved revealed a value of \$40,000. Under the Recreation Site Act above referred to, the Secretary of the Interior may adjust the purchase price to the extent of as much as 70 percent where the facilities and lands are to be used for public purposes.

In the land office manager's decision of November 26, 1956, it was determined that a 70 percent reduction in the purchase price could be authorized and the American Legion post thereby required to pay \$12,000 for the improvements. The Legion post has appealed from this decision and final action is now pending in our Washington office.

The above is a brief history of the past use and leasing arrangements. Recently, as you were informed at our meeting, the hot-water well has been flowing shale intermittently and in varying amounts, which indicates that serious trouble is developing possibly through corrosion and rusting away of the well casing. This seriously interferes with the use of water for recreational purposes and is a threat to the future use of this entire development which fills a most significant need to residents in Phillips County and adjoining areas.

In view of this development, I have suggested to our Washington office that action on the pending appeal be suspended until a determination is made as to what should be done to recondition the water well. I have discussed this matter with Mr. Perrigo, of the United States Geological Survey, whose office has responsibility for supervision of oil and gas production on public lands and who also supervises the well abandonments and conditioning of oil and gas wells for use such as in the instant case. Mr. Perrigo is of the opinion that it may be necessary to install tubing or casing inside the present well in order to shut off the intrusion of shale. If this is not successful, then it may be that a new well may have to be drilled. Preliminary estimates of the United States Geological Survey are to the effect that installation of tubing will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000. Construction of a new well and plugging of the old well may exceed \$40,000.

Mr. Perrigo will, no doubt, report to you concerning other technical aspects concerning this reconditioning project. There is the possibility that in the event the present condition is allowed to continue that the well may become a serious menace to the existing producing gas field in the Bowdoin area, and there are at least two producing gas wells within a quarter of a mile of this hot-water well.

Our office is fully cognizant of the problems concerning this well. At the same time, we have no funds available which could be used for reconditioning this well and it is pointed out by the American Legion post the expense is probably prohibitive to their organization. This problem is considered an emergency and some action needs to be taken at an early date.

I trust that the above information will help you to understand the problem and its significance to the people of northeastern Montana.

If you desire further information, I shall be happy to provide that which is available.

I am furnishing a copy of this report to our Director Woolley, in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

R. D. NIELSON,
State Supervisor.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Billings, Mont., May 31, 1957.

Hon. MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: Reference is made to the conference held in the Northern Hotel on May 27, 1957, relative to the Bow-

doin Oil & Gas Co. well No. 2, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, T. 32 N., R. 32 E., M. P. M., lease Great Falls 079208.

This well was commenced October 3, 1922, and completed October 5, 1923, at a depth of 3,180 feet, bottomed in the Madison formation. The Bowdoin Oil & Gas Co. was unable to complete or plug the well because of financial difficulties and it was reclaimed and conditioned by the United States from Public Works Administration moneys at a cost of \$22,667. This work was completed August 14, 1931. The area is now under lease to the Phillips County Post, No. 57, of the American Legion, department of Montana, under a special-use lease approved June 30, 1932.

The log of the well shows the following:

Water	Gas	Oil
68 to 138 feet.....	242 feet (show).....	2,338 to 2,340 feet (show).
230 to 242 feet.....	710 to 780 feet (heavy gas flow).....	
1,740 to 1,745 feet.....	970 feet (gas).....	
2,120 feet.....	2,270 to 2,280 feet (show of gas).....	
2,203 to 2,225 feet.....		
2,226 to 2,235 feet (flowing).....		
2,311 to 2,323 feet (flowing).....		
2,338 to 2,340 feet (flowing 1,000 barrels).....		
2,838 to 2,900 feet.....		
3,100 to 3,180 feet (flowing 24,840 barrels warm water (Madison)).		

Size	Casing, weight per foot (pounds)	Amount (feet)
15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	70	148
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	50	915
10-inch.....	40	1,912
8 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	32	2,420
6 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	24	2,920
5 $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch.....	20	3,180

3,200 feet of drilling at \$6 per foot.....	\$19,200
1,000 feet of 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch 24-pound casing at \$2.85 per foot.....	2,850
3,200 feet of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 14-pound casing at \$1.67 per foot.....	5,344
Mud, cement, well services, etc.....	15,000
Total.....	42,394

The actual estimated cost of the above is \$57,394; however, it is recommended that the total amount be increased to \$60,000 to cover cost of supervision and miscellaneous expenses.

Sincerely yours,

H. H. PERRIGO,
District Engineer.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The big problem facing these people in northeastern Montana is how are they going to save this resort. Numerous individuals have contacted the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], Representatives LEE METCALF and LEROY ANDERSON and me asking our assistance in this matter. Let me say for the RECORD that the people of northeastern Montana have spent a fortune in telephone calls and telegrams to make us aware of the difficulty.

The Montana delegation called a special meeting with the appropriate departmental officials in my office, and at that time it was resolved that under existing law the Legion post is responsible for maintaining the improvements on the land without expense to the Federal Government. In addition, the Department of the Interior has no legal authority to make the necessary repairs.

This case may appear to be clear cut as to the responsibility for these repairs, but the American Legion post is not in a position to finance the repairs because under their lease they have operated as a nonprofit organization with a minimum of profit which was immediately reinvested on improvements. The post has been under a contractual limitation in its charges and fees made to the public and have not been able to build up

It is unofficially reported that the 5 $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch casing was not run to the bottom of the hole at 3,180 feet as reported above, but was set at approximately 3,100 feet.

On or about May 1, 1957, the manager of the pool noticed particles of shale in the water which later increased to as much as a cubic yard during a 24-hour period. This matter was brought to my attention on May 13, and I visited the area on May 22, 1957, and collected samples of the shale. The samples of shale cannot be positively identified and may be coming from an upper horizon through a hole in the casing or they may be coming from between the top of the Madison and the bottom of the 5 $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch casing. Holes could and may have developed in the casing as all strings are badly corroded both inside and out.

The well was drilled through the Bowdoin Dome gas horizons and presents an immediate danger as the water may break out and flood these horizons at any time. The Bowdoin Dome unit is comprised of approximately 50 percent Federal lands.

Two methods of handling the situation are proposed:

NO. 1

Move in equipment and see if hole is open to bottom. If so, run string of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch tubing to bottom of hole, cement from bottom to top, perforate opposite Madison formation, and install wellhead connections. If unable to reach bottom, it is recommended that the well be plugged. It is estimated that the well can either be reconditioned or plugged at a cost of \$15,000.

NO. 2

In the event of failure to recondition the well under plan No. 1, it is recommended that a new well be drilled with estimated cost as follows:

a cash reserve to meet such a major emergency. Fees and charges have not been increased to correspond with increased costs.

I feel that the Federal Government has a responsibility in the matter because of limitations imposed on the lessee. The American Legion has maintained the buildings and facilities without cost to the Government.

The plunge is of great importance economically to the community and I am told that if it were abandoned the existing properties would be of little value to anyone because the stone buildings cannot be removed. I understand that the actual value of the land is about \$300.

Let me say to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee that my senior colleague [Mr. MURRAY] and I have an amendment at the desk providing that \$60,000 shall be made available in this appropriation bill to make the necessary repairs on the hot-water well at the Phillips County American Legion Plunge so that it can be put into operation again. I should like to have the Senator's advice.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if the bill is passed today it will probably go to conference before the end of the week.

The House conferees would naturally say that they had never heard of the item, and have no knowledge of it. There have been no committee hearings on the subject.

Could this subject be properly looked into and brought to the attention of the House committee, even before it is brought to the attention of the Senate, in connection with the supplemental bill which will be coming along very soon?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Is that the advice of the Senator?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is my advice, as a practical matter. The item might be entirely rejected by the House in connection with its action on this bill, because Members of the House have no knowledge of it.

On the other hand, if the item is brought to the attention of the House committee in the manner I have suggested, it may be glad to earmark a sum of money for that purpose in connection with the supplemental bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. My distinguished colleague and I are glad to accept the Senator's suggestion. We shall do the best we can to inform Members of the other body of the situation. As I have stated, this event took place on June 5 of this year, only 19 days ago, so naturally Members of the other body have had no means of knowing about it.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, I notice that in the item for forest surveys there is an increase of \$309,800.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, that item is for the purpose of expediting and speeding up forest inventories.

Mr. BARRETT. I think the committee is to be commended for increasing the funds for that purpose.

The question I have in mind particularly relates to the matter of cooperation with the States, particularly the Mountain States, in making intensified local forest-timber surveys. In a good

many sections of Wyoming, as well as in the forest areas of other States in the Rocky Mountain region we have never had a survey made of timber supplies and requirements conducted or carried out. This will be the first time that surveys have been conducted. We are very badly in need of information with reference to the timber resources of States like Wyoming if we are going to be able to furnish the statistical information necessary to encourage the expansion of forest industries. We need that inventory right now.

What I should like to inquire about particularly is what arrangements, could be made, through contributions from the States, to accelerate the program of forest surveys?

Mr. HAYDEN. I am sure that any State legislature which would advance funds for that purpose would find the Forest Service ready and willing to cooperate. There can be no question about that.

Mr. BARRETT. As I understand, in this bill funds for this purpose have been increased by \$309,800 for the next fiscal year. Can the Senator tell me what proportion of that amount would be available for cooperative arrangements with the States?

Mr. HAYDEN. Since there has been no testimony given on that subject, it is a question which would be left to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. BARRETT. In other words, the Secretary of Agriculture does have the discretion under the bill to enter into cooperative agreements.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct. He could enter into such cooperative agreements. There is a total of \$1,406,000 provided for the survey.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the yeas and nays be ordered on the question of the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for his assistance in this matter. A very worthwhile purpose will be served by increasing funds for the survey.

Now I would like to take a moment to discuss funds for forest roads and trails.

I understand that not only the full amount of the budget request has been made available for that purpose but an additional amount of \$336,000. I assume the additional amount was to take care of payments to the civil service retirement fund.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; the full budget estimate figure was allowed.

Mr. BARRETT. I thank the Senator.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. First of all I wish to express my personal appreciation for the constructive action the committee has taken with reference to the funds for roads and trails in all three categories; namely, the forest roads and trails, with an allowance of \$24,336,000, under the Department of Agriculture; the \$31 million for the National Park

Service, and the \$12 million for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

As the distinguished chairman knows, over a great many years the National Park Service and the Indian Bureau, particularly, have suffered from a situation whereby—although Congress authorized appropriations to build the roads—

Mr. HAYDEN. They could never obtain the funds.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. They could not obtain the funds. There was a great lag. In the 1954 public roads bill I proposed that there be established the principle of contracting authorizations. That has been recognized by the Committee on Appropriations, and it is now made possible for the services which administer the roads on lands where Uncle Sam has responsibility, to take care of the roads and to do justice and a fair job, as in the case of other roads.

I know the Senator from Arizona, who has done so much for the building of good roads, believes in the principle that Uncle Sam should take care of his public lands as well as privately owned lands are taken care of.

Mr. HAYDEN. I certainly do.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I should like to ask a few questions. With respect to the funds for the mineral purchase program, I notice a sentence to the effect that there are adequate funds for carrying on the columbium-tantalum buying program. Can the Senator be more specific on that point? I refer to the item "Acquisition of Strategic Materials" on page 4 of the committee report.

Mr. HAYDEN. The amount recommended to be appropriated for that purpose is ample. If additional money is not needed, there is no use in recommending that it be appropriated.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. When the debate occurred not so long ago with reference to the tungsten program we were told that there would be included in the bill an amount for columbium-tantalum.

Mr. HAYDEN. That debate involved a lump-sum appropriation. Our information is that the columbium-tantalum program has a balance left over which will take care of it for the entire year, and that additional appropriations are not necessary at this time.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am glad to have the assurance of the chairman on that point, because I recall testimony by experts from downtown who stated that the columbium-tantalum program had not reached the national defense goal and that there was need for further acquisition of those two minerals, which are increasing in importance.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no doubt that they are increasing in importance, but the development has been slow, and money is available. Therefore, there was no necessity for appropriating any more money at this time.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. There is one further point about which I should like to inquire. It is with reference to the Office of Saline Water. I note that the House allowed the budget estimate of \$1,159,000, whereas the Senate committee's recommendation is for \$725,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator will note that that is a very substantial increase over the appropriation of last year. The committee, after careful consideration, decided that we could not justify such an increase as the House provided. The amount was increased over the previous year, however.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes; it was an increase of possibly \$175,000 over the amount provided last year.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. "I believe the Senator agrees with me that the Office of Saline Water has produced notable results, and that possibly the money which the Government expends on this research program will repay itself many times over and over again in the form of increased water supplies which we may be able to obtain for some of our larger municipalities, for example.

Mr. HAYDEN. We hope that some inventive genius will break through the barrier and make it possible to get the salt and alkali out of water. That has not yet been done from an actual economical standpoint. But the experiments are proceeding, and from them we hope results will come. It is an important program. In fact, it is of such importance that the committee recommends more money than was appropriated last year, although we do not recommend as much as the budget estimate calls for.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The junior Senator from South Dakota has prepared a statement on this subject. I shall not take the time to read it or to burden Senators with it. However, I should like to ask permission to have it printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks, in the hope that the conferees may refer to it, and that possibly in conference during the consideration of this item, some of the points I make may lead toward approaching the House figure.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the Senator's statement is up to his usual par, I am sure we will benefit from having the statement before us.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CASE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

The original Saline Water Act of 1952 with the amendments introduced and strongly supported by myself was for \$2 million for 5 years, or \$400,000 a year. In 1955, because of the encouraging results obtained by the Department of the Interior under that small exploratory research program, I introduced and urged enactment of the amendments in 1955 which increased and extended the program that was then approaching pilot-plant phases.

Those amendments were enacted, increasing the authorization from \$2 million to \$10 million, or about \$1.2 million a year. This was done in light of the growing water shortages throughout the country and the rapid progress being made into the more expensive pilot-plant phase on several of the developments.

Now for the first full appropriation year under the 1955 amendment the House of Representatives has passed without a single reduction or limitation the amount request-

ed by the Department, which was slightly less than the pro rata annual fraction of the \$10 million. That appropriation is sorely needed.

The pro rata amount is approximately \$1,250,000 and the Department requested only \$1,159,000 based upon conservative estimates for this very essential expansion. The amount requested was necessarily estimated more than a year ago, of course.

Now only a few weeks ago the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs issued a report insisting that the Department expedite and expand this important work in fiscal year 1958, and the Department has advised that all of this appropriation is essential to move the program into high gear. The research and development work has clearly reached the stage where the more extensive pilot-plant activity is imminent and the House committee, which has kept close surveillance on this fine work, concurred in the need for this expansion.

As might be expected, only a few ideas of the many hundred proposed have withstood the tests of scientific study and laboratory experimentation.

One of them, developed entirely under the saline-water conversion program, is a method called solvent extraction, whereby certain solvents are used to extract fresh water from salt water.

Another is a completely new process which the Department has named osmionisis; in that process, the difference in the salt concentrations of two saline water sources is used as the energy source in a separation process using ion-exchange membranes, eliminating the need for a separate power supply.

Another method uses hydraulic pressure in combination with certain membrane materials to extract the fresh water.

Under this program work has been done on the development of small conversion units which would be suitable for household or individual farm use, particularly for such a purpose as livestock watering, for example. I certainly believe that such developments have a definite place in the program. Some type of small distillation equipment or perhaps some type of membrane demineralizer which could improve the quality of water supplies from underground or brackish sources by removing salts and at the same time softening the water—such a household unit would be most useful in my State as well as in North Dakota, Nebraska, Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, and other States that have similar water problems; it would also be useful, of course, in coastal States. Research is needed in order to develop practical fool-proof units of that type which could be sold at a reasonable price.

This program, which I have described very briefly, reflects the fact that additional sources of fresh water will become necessary in the future. Our population is growing rapidly. It is generally agreed that someday we will need to develop fresh water from the ocean for great cities. This program is pointing the way.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior for 1956 says:

"Progress during the year on several conversion processes shows continued improvement in factors affecting low-cost production.

"Several improvements in distillation processes have been developed and, if intermediate research and pilot plant work now started is successful, it appears reasonably certain that costs of large-scale distillation of saline water will be reduced to 50 cents or less per 1,000 gallons in the near future.

"Improvements in solar distillation, consisting of both increased production rates and reduced capital costs, show rather clearly that water may be produced by these processes in areas where the climate and other pertinent factors are favorable, at costs com-

parable with the costs of other distillation processes.

"Developments in improved freezing processes for separating salt from water also appear promising and one contract research program is underway which offers promise of producing water at between 50 cents and \$1 per 1,000 gallons.

"The various electrochemical and osmotic processes which appear more suitable for treatment of brackish waters are advancing very satisfactorily, both in this country and abroad, and the results of field testing of one membrane process have provided valuable information by aid of which major further improvements are now being undertaken."

There is another aspect of the problem. It is the problem of personnel.

I have followed the program closely and I know something of the difficulty that is encountered in persuading engineering and scientific organizations to divert the time and attention of their scarce professional personnel from one scientific pursuit to another. I commend the officials of the Department for having obtained the cooperation and assistance of some of the finest scientific engineering and industrial organizations of the country on this work.

They have been able to do so, however, only through faith that the Congress will follow through on the more advanced stage of the research and development—indeed as both Houses have unanimously declared should be done when they enacted the amendments of 1955.

The curtailment of much of this research as proposed under this committee reduction would not merely cause delay of some work to 1959, more seriously even, it would cause the reassignment of much of this scientific personnel to other work, discourage the cooperation of the industrial and scientific organizations, and set the saline-water program back many years.

These are previous years—waterwise—in this country and we cannot afford to waste them.

This important program has cost only about \$2 million all together in 5 years. This is approximately only one-half of one-thousandth of 1 percent the total national budget.

Therefore, I hope that the conferees should restore the amount of the budget estimate as passed by the House.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I asked the Department of the Interior, Saline Water Division, to advise me as to what would be the result, in terms of program curtailment, if the budget estimate is not fully provided for this research program. The Department replied under date of June 21, 1957, and I ask unanimous consent that the letter, together with an attached statement, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1957.

Hon. FRANCIS CASE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CASE: In response to telephonic request today by your administrative assistant, Mr. Jack Gerken, there follows the information as best as we can estimate at present of the effects of the proposed appropriation cut reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee in appropriations for the saline water conversion program for fiscal year 1958:

The field testing of the new Hickman distillation process which you inspected at Cam-

bridge, Mass., sometime ago would have to be delayed until fiscal year 1959.

Further work on the W. L. Badger evaporation cycle would have to be postponed in February and the technical personnel dispersed, causing perhaps another 6 months' delay and at the added cost of closing down and starting up.

The large-scale solar distillation pilot plant scheduled now for San Diego would have to be deferred a year.

Much of the very productive exploratory work on the valuable new ideas for low-cost conversion would be stopped. The work on processes suitable for treating brackish waters would have to be curtailed, although not quite in the same proportion as the others because of the emphasis placed on this work in the Senate committee report. The needs and reductions are shown on the attached table.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID S. JENKINS,
Director.

Office of Saline Water

Effect of Senate reduction of \$434,000 on research and development program, fiscal year 1958

Activity	Needed	Reduction
Development of rotary stills; defer field test Badger-Hickman still (continue research and development).....	\$85,000	\$35,000
Other distillation (except solar); shutdown W. L. Badger, LTV distillation Mar. 1, 1958. Suspend low temperature difference development October 1957.....	175,000	150,000
Solar distillation; cancel construction of large in-place still.....	130,000	75,000
Membrane processes (brackish waters); suspend testing work at Bureau of Reclamation and postpone all cell development but continue existing membrane research and development.....	217,000	80,000
Freezing processes; eliminate previously approved project. Other processes and surveys; postpone for 1 year work on nuclear energy combinations and industrial use survey.....	95,000	20,000
	156,500	74,000
Total reduction.....		434,000

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, why the committee cut out all the planning money for the Natural History Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. As a member of the committee, I voted to eliminate the money, but I did so without completely realizing its importance. I call the attention of the chairman of the committee to page 564 of the hearings, where in a very succinct manner is pointed out the necessity for the planning money. This project was originally started in 1930, when it was considered that the facilities in the Natural History Building of the Smithsonian were inadequate. This year the House adopted the budget estimate, but the Senate committee eliminated the \$800,000. I realize the Senate committee cut out all new planning money in the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is \$30 million now available for their new museum on which action has been very slow.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. What did the Senator say? Is there money available?

Mr. HAYDEN. Thirty million dollars is available for the new museum, progress on which has been going along very slowly.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Oh, yes; but that is entirely different from the matter under discussion.

Mr. HAYDEN. So I understand, but it is in the same general area.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The money provided by the House was for additional space in the present building, which is extremely crowded so that the employees have to work under very difficult conditions. I am not going to ask the Senate now to restore any of the money, because I know that the committee voted for all these authorizations. But the House did include \$800,000. I know that even half that amount would be extremely acceptable to the Smithsonian Institution in order to go forward with the project this year.

I only ask the chairman that he be not too stiff in his conference with the House on this subject, because half the amount provided by the House would allow the Smithsonian to go forward with what is really a very great need.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am certain the Senate conferees will give very special and respectful consideration to any representation made on the part of the House.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am certain I speak for veteran Senators who are regents of the Smithsonian and who have gone into this subject for 2 or 3 years. I hope the Senator, with his usual broad-mindedness, will reconsider the matter.

PUBLIC LAW 733—THE MINERALS PURCHASE ACT

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. I notice on page 4 of Report No. 476 concerning the Interior Department and related agencies appropriation bill, 1958, that an appropriation is recommended in the amount of \$6,700,000 under the Minerals Purchase Act, Public Law 733, 84th Congress, for the purchase of fluorspar and asbestos.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. MALONE. That amount is provided to continue the purchase of the minerals asbestos and fluorspar; but no money is included for the purchase of tungsten. The report says that there is money reserved for the purchase of columbium-tantalum.

Will the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations give us an explanation.

Mr. HAYDEN. The explanation is that we have tried earnestly and on frequent occasions to obtain appropriations for tungsten, and have found the House to be absolutely adamant against them. Originally, as the Senator from Nevada will remember, this appropriation was included in the urgent deficiency bill, and the House refused even to consider it. Then we added it to two supplemental bills.

So on three different occasions the Senate gave the House an opportunity to act on the matter. Finally there was a very decisive vote on the floor of the

House, which indicated that the House would not accept the item. Such being the case, we felt that the only way to handle the matter, in view of all the representations which we made, and our apparent inability to get anywhere, was at least to try to obtain what it seemed the House would agree to, which, in this instance, is to make the funds available for asbestos and fluorspar.

Mr. MALONE. The first appropriation approved by the Senate last year was \$35 million. The conference committee came up with \$21 million, which we knew would not last out the 1957 fiscal year. I am certain the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations agrees with me that Congress should appropriate funds to continue the purchase of tungsten along with the other minerals, in accordance with Public Law 733 of the 84th Congress. What suggestion would the chairman have to handle this matter in the future?

Mr. HAYDEN. Under the circumstances, there having been two very decisive record votes in the Senate, showing that the vast majority of Senators favor this program, and indicating their view that there is a very important moral commitment and obligation on the part of Congress to those who engage in the mining of tungsten, in view of the attitude of the House, which refuses to agree, the only suggestion I can make—and I have heard it advanced by the Senator from Nevada on other occasions—is that if we cannot provide a subsidy of this kind in cash, a tariff protection would be the only other way out. That is to say, if there were to be an adequate import duty on tungsten, so that the difference between the cost of production in the United States and abroad could be made up, then the mines in the United States could continue to develop, and would not have to be closed.

As a practical matter, I understand, in accordance with the new strategic metals program, which the administration is advocating, the House Committee on Ways and Means proposes to give this proposal prompt consideration. If such be the case, and if such a bill then comes over from the House, the Senate will have an opportunity to see what can be done for the domestic producers of tungsten.

FIXED PRICE PER UNIT OR A DUTY DIFFERENCE IN WAGE STANDARDS OF LIVING

Mr. MALONE. Then the chairman of the Committee on Appropriation believes, as does the senior Senator from Nevada, that it is necessary to make up the difference between the cost of production here and in the chief competing nation on each product—tungsten, in this particular case—either by a fixed price, which was done in Public Law 733, or with a flexible import duty or tariff, which would make up that difference.

In either case the difference in the wage standard of living and by this cost of doing business here and abroad must be represented.

Mr. HAYDEN. Those are the only two known ways which to accomplish that result, if we are to have a living, thriving

ing, continuous strategic minerals industry in the United States.

Mr. MALONE. The Senator from Nevada agrees wholeheartedly with the distinguished Senator from Arizona that it would be much better if Congress were again to reassert its constitutional responsibility in the field of foreign trade and were again to establish the policy, such as it had for 145 years, of making up the difference with a duty. Take the profit out of sweatshop labor at the water's edge. Article 1, section 8, of the Constitution specifically provides that Congress shall regulate foreign trade and the national economy, and provides Congress the means to do the job with a duty that would equalize labor costs.

Since the Secretary of the Interior apparently has broken the sound barrier at the White House and has at least a suggestion from the White House concerning lead, zinc, and some other metals, that a difference made up either in a duty or a fixed price is necessary to continue the mining of such strategic materials in the United States, does the Senator from Arizona believe that a bill introduced in the House and considered by the House Ways and Means Committee called the administration long-range plan is the manner in which to handle the matter?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is my judgment. There are only two ways to do it, and that is one way. If it is handled in that way, we will be doing nothing more for tungsten than the administration is proposing for lead and zinc.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I agree with the Senator from Arizona. The committee tried, I think, every conceivable way of including this item, from the standpoint of the Committee on Appropriations, but there was no realistic chance of including it, because of the position taken by the House. As a matter of fact, when the committee held its first meeting to mark up the Interior Department appropriation bill, which we are now discussing, we met around the table and decided among ourselves that we were going to cooperate with the economy program, in which the country is tremendously interested, and that we would not only hold the line as drawn by the House Committee on Appropriations, but would bring about some reductions in places where we thought the House has been overly generous in its appropriations.

So the appropriation recommended by the Senate Committee is, in fact, some \$1 million less than that provided by the House, with the sole exception of strategic materials item. Having done that, having reached our judgment on the items, and having brought about a \$6 million reduction in the House appropriations, we adjourned to wait and see what the House would do on tungsten and other strategic minerals. We could have had a bill before the Senate a long time earlier, except for that.

The chairman suggested, and we all thought, that it was wise to wait to see

what would happen in the House. We know what happened.

As a consequence, the Senate committee placed in the bill \$6,700,000, which is not in controversy with the House, and which is essential if we are to continue the program affecting fluorspar and asbestos, which is amply justified by the record, and if we are going to continue to have columbium and tantalum.

By putting the \$6,700,000 in the bill, that brought total appropriation bill to an amount slightly above the amount provided by the House, a net increase of \$1,856,900.

But there is no question that the problem which the Senator from Nevada points out is a very realistic one. It is understood by our committee. But I think we are going to have to find a new tool with which to work.

We have in the State which I have the privilege to represent, in part, the Homestake Gold Mining Co., which is the largest domestic producer of gold in the United States. It is confronted with a very serious problem growing out of the situation of the fixed price of gold and a constantly increasing cost of production. With the dwindling supply of gold, the market is not very relaxed. The matter is one of serious consequence. We must consider this question carefully. I do not know what will happen if we cease producing gold altogether in America.

After all, the Homestake Gold Mining Co. is a commercial institution, not an eleemosynary institution. It must be able to obtain for the gold it produces an amount sufficient to meet its cost of production; it cannot produce gold at a loss or just for the fun of producing it.

In the United States we are reaching a situation in which we require gold in abundance for monetary purposes. But our great Nation is about to be without a single operating gold mine because of a failure to face a problem in regard to gold very closely analogous to that the Senator from Nevada is discussing in the case of other minerals.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, let me say that about the only way to help gold mining would be either through a realization that gold is a depleting metal, and thus to include it under the depletion allowance, which I think really should be done. We raised the depletion allowance on 24 metals in the Senate Finance Committee from 15 percent to 23 percent in 1951, I believe it was. I have two gold bills in the Senate—one a free market—and one for a gold standard.

Mr. MUNDT. I agree.

OWNERSHIP OF FORT KNOX GOLD

Mr. MALONE. As a matter of fact, although at Fort Knox the United States has \$22,400,000,000 of gold in storage, only \$6,500,000,000 of it belongs to the United States. In a few days I shall take the floor of the Senate to explain that the difference between the \$6½ billion and the \$22½ billion is owned by foreigners, bought with Marshall plan money or with the money of the successor of the Marshall plan.

Mr. MUNDT. When the Senator from Nevada makes that speech, which I know will be of edification to the Con-

gress and to the entire country, I hope he will point out at the same time that the United States is about to lose its last large supplier of gold. So someone had better begin to think seriously about providing, by means of governmental action, some relief for the gold producers of the United States.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, in closing my remarks about gold, I should like to say that the important point in that connection is the security of the Nation. The gold standard may also be a contributor to the security of the United States. For 24 years the United States has had no gold behind its currency. Now the Congress of the United States says it is trying to stop inflation, but they make no move that would do it.

The Senate Finance Committee, of which I am a member, has now embarked upon an inquiry into this situation; and in that connection it is important to bear in mind that the Congress has gone crazy the last 24 years in dividing the markets of the United States among the other nations of the world through the 1934 Trade Agreements Act. They took this country off the metal standard in 1933. They have sent more than \$60 billion of taxpayers' money to foreign nations.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement appearing on page 4 of the report of the Appropriations Committee, under the heading "Acquisition of Strategic Minerals."

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Acquisition of strategic minerals

Appropriation, fiscal year 1957—	\$21,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year	
1958 -----	40,000,000
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation---	6,700,000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$6,700,000 for the acquisition of strategic minerals under Public Law 733, 84th Congress.

The recommendation will provide \$4,200,000 to continue the fluorspar program and \$2,500,000 to continue the asbestos program. There are adequate funds available to continue the columbium-tantalum program.

The committee recommends that no funds be allowed for the purchase of tungsten. It is the view of the committee that it is not possible to obtain funds for the purchase of tungsten under the provision of Public Law 733. In the event Public Law 733 is amended or new legislation enacted pertaining to the acquisition of tungsten the committee would consider a request for funds, which should be submitted in the regular manner, to implement such legislation.

FOREIGN EFFORT TO BREAK TUNGSTEN MARKET

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I should like to point out, particularly to the chairman of the committee, so the debate will show that in the last few months there has been a great, concentrated effort to break the tungsten market of the world.

The history of all the strategic and critical materials, especially the minerals, has been that there is always an effort to put our domestic producers out of business through low unit prices, and

then to raise the world price as much as the market will bear when the domestic producers are closed down.

The United States market is the objective of all foreign producers. Whenever the producers in the United States are engaged in production, the foreign market goes down. Whenever the United States producers go out of pro-

duction, the foreign market goes up, and the foreign price goes up as much as the market will bear. The sweatshop labor countries of Europe and Asia can do this under the 1934 Trade Agreements Act.

In the case of tungsten, we have foreign contracts as high as \$59 a unit, and we are still carrying out the contracts.

FOREIGN CONTRACTS

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a table showing the foreign contracts for tungsten which the United States intends to fulfill.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Active contracts with foreign tungsten producers as of Dec. 31, 1956

Contract No., GS-OOP	Contract date	Contractor	Origin	Undelivered balance (STU) Dec. 31, 1956	Contract unit price in effect Dec. 31, 1956, per STU	Estimated value undelivered quantity ¹	Termination date
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
614 (SCM).....	Feb. 6, 1951	King Island Scheelite.....	Australia.....	101, 250	\$55. 00	\$5, 568, 750	Apr. 8, 1958
724 (SCM).....	June 22, 1951	Wah Chang Corp.....	Brazil.....	414, 460	55. 00	22, 795, 300	Dec. 4, 1959
1068 (SCM).....	May 1, 1951	Minerales y Metales.....	Argentina.....	179, 140	50. 00	8, 957, 000	June 30, 1958
1336 (SCM).....	Oct. 11, 1951	S. A. Fermin Malaga.....	Peru.....	118, 250	46. 739	5, 526, 886	Dec. 21, 1958
1612 (SCM).....	Oct. 2, 1951	Canadian Exploration, Ltd.....	Canada.....	180, 000	55. 00	9, 900, 000	Do.
2486 (SCM).....	Jan. 2, 1952	Mauricio Hochschild.....	Bolivia.....	51, 214	59. 00	3, 021, 626	June 30, 1957
2610 (SCM).....	Dec. 31, 1951	Bolivian Tin & Tungsten.....	do.....	58, 333	{ 29. 00 55. 00	3, 348, 256	Dec. 31, 1957
3727 (SCM).....	Jan. 27, 1953 ⁴	African Metals Co.....	South Africa.....	3, 000	53. 00	159, 000	Feb. 28, 1957
2857 (SCM).....	Apr. 22, 1952	Storeys Creek Tin Mining Co.....	Tasmania.....	5, 130	55. 00	282, 150	Apr. 21, 1957
18034 (D).....	Aug. 29, 1952	Minerales de Compostela.....	Spain.....	10, 300	53. 00	545, 900	Mar. 20, 1957
12224 (D).....	Mar. 18, 1952	Beralt Tin & Wolfram.....	Portugal.....	39, 000	47. 50	1, 852, 500	Sept. 30, 1957
Total.....				1, 160, 076	53. 60	61, 957, 368	

¹ Based on contract unit price in effect Dec. 31, 1956.

² Grade A.

³ Grade B.

⁴ Offer actually accepted by the Government Sept. 5, 1952.

Columbite, 800,532 pounds, at \$2.411=\$1,929,282.

Fluorspar, 169,322 short dry tons, at \$65.03=\$10,672,365.

Asbestos, all grades, 2,883 short tons, at from \$250 to \$832=\$1,722,887.

Mr. MALONE. The total amount of the contracts is greater than any appropriation we have proposed to continue a domestic going concern mining industry under the provisions of Public Law 733. The total amount of the foreign contracts is double the proposed appropriation of \$30 million for domestic purchases.

Mr. HAYDEN. They vastly surpass it.

Mr. MALONE. Naturally, we believe that the purchases under the contracts should be fulfilled, since the credit and honor of the United States are involved, although the contracts should not have been entered into in the first place.

In order that the RECORD may be complete, I should like to point out that the amount of tungsten being used in the manufacture of jet engines and other critical materials then being constructed in the United States was reduced during the Korean war and subsequent thereto. Early last year, Mr. Quarles testified. In that connection, I now read from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 18, 1957, at page 1919:

Mr. Quarles testified before our committee last year. Mr. Quarles had never heard of the production of tungsten in this country.

I digress to remind the chairman of the committee that for 20 years very little tungsten was produced in this country, according to all the statements of the Government officials there was no tungsten to be found in this Nation.

Of course, under a policy of free trade, with no tariff or no fixed price to make up the difference in the wage living standards here and abroad the tungsten mines in the United States could not operate, so no tungsten was produced in the United States.

We pay more per workingman in industrial insurance and social security than many foreign nations pay in wages.

Mr. HAYDEN. As I recall, during those years the United States was dependent almost entirely upon a Chinese source.

Mr. MALONE. That is correct. What a predicament the United States would be in today, if that situation had continued.

I read further from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 18, 1957:

Mr. Quarles testified before our committee last year. Mr. Quarles had never heard of the production of tungsten in this country. He still thought it to be in short supply—and must be rationed—that is, the amount of tungsten which could be used in jet engines, or percentage must be reduced below the needed amount for a maximum life of the engine. The life of the engines was very much shortened through this shortsighted policy.

Many of our aviators, who participated in the Korean war, flew in jetplanes with engines made with too little tungsten. As a result, the engines had a short life, and no doubt that fact resulted in additional loss of life among our aviators from engine failures.

I read further:

However, as soon as he learned that we were producing large amounts of tungsten in this country he abolished the limitation provision.

That was only last year, let me point out, when at that moment we were producing twice as much as we were consuming.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the text of my Senate bill 34, which is before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Eighteen critical minerals are included and when the Tariff Commission taxes only as an agent of Congress—this Nation will be back in business.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.,

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. It is declared to be the policy of the Congress—

(a) to facilitate and encourage trade with foreign nations on the basis of fair and reasonable competition;

(b) to maintain an investment climate through the principle applying equally to the whole country;

(c) to provide necessary flexibility of import duties, on certain critical minerals, metals, and materials, thereby making possible appropriate adjustments in response to changing economic conditions;

(d) to assure the accomplishment of these objectives by returning to the provisions of the Constitution (article 1, section 8) in the control over American import duties on such critical minerals, metals, and materials, now subject to international agreements;

(e) that as used in this act and amendments made by this act the term "critical minerals, metals, and materials" includes antimony, asbestos, beryllium, chromite, cobalt, columbium-tantalum, copper, fluor-spar, lead, manganese, mica, molybdenum, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, uranium, and zinc, all being used in the production of jet engines;

RESTATEMENT OF EXISTING IMPORT DUTIES

Sec. 2. Title I, paragraph 1 to 1559, inclusive, of the Tariff Act of 1930 are hereby amended by repealing the classifications and rates therein contained on critical minerals, metals, and materials, and substituting therefor the classifications and rates obtaining and in effect on the expiration of 90 days after the date of enactment of this act; by reason of proclamations of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or otherwise; and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

ADMINISTRATION OF TRADE AGREEMENTS

Sec. 3. Title III, part II, of the Tariff Act of 1930 is amended by adding after section 331 the following new section:

"SEC. 331A. Administration of trade agreements.

"(a) All powers vested in, delegated to, or otherwise properly exercisable by the President or any other officer or agency of the United States in respect to the foreign trade agreements on critical minerals, metals, and materials, entered into pursuant to section 350 of this act are hereby transferred to, and shall be exercisable by the Commission, including, but not limited to, the right to invoke the various escape clauses, reservations, and options therein contained, and to exercise on behalf of the United States any rights or privileges therein provided for the protection of the interests of the United States.

"(b) The Commission is hereby authorized and directed—

"(1) to terminate as of the next earliest date therein provided, and in accordance with the terms thereof, all the foreign trade agreements on critical minerals entered into by the United States pursuant to section 350 of this act;

"(2) to prescribe, upon termination of any foreign trade agreement, that the import duties established therein shall remain the same as existed prior to such termination, and such import duties shall not thereafter be increased or reduced except in accordance with this act."

PERIODIC ADJUSTMENT OF IMPORT DUTIES

SEC. 4. Title III, part II, section 336, of the Tariff Act of 1930 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 336. Periodic adjustment of import duties.

"(a) The Commission is authorized and directed from time to time, and subject to the limitations hereinafter provided, to prescribe and establish import duties on critical minerals, metals, and materials, which will, within equitable limits, provide for fair and reasonable competition between domestic articles and like or similar foreign articles in the principal market or markets of the United States. A foreign article shall be considered as providing fair and reasonable competition to United States producers of a like or similar article if the Commission finds as a fact that the landed duty paid price of the foreign article in the principal market or markets in the United States is a fair price, including a reasonable profit to the importers, and is not substantially below the price, including a reasonable profit for the domestic producers, at which the like or similar domestic articles can be offered to consumers of the same class by the domestic industry in the principal market or markets in the United States.

"(b) In determining whether the landed duty paid price of a foreign article, including a fair profit for the importers, is, and may continue to be, a fair price under subdivision (a) of this section, the Commission shall take into consideration, insofar as it finds it practicable—

"(1) the lowest, highest, average, and median landed duty paid price of the article from foreign countries offering substantial competition;

"(2) any change that may occur or may reasonably be expected in the exchange rates of foreign countries either by reason of devaluation or because of a serious unbalance of international payments;

"(3) the policy of foreign countries designed substantially to increase exports to the United States by selling at unreasonably low and uneconomic prices to secure additional dollar credits;

"(4) increases or decreases of domestic production and of imports on the basis of both unit volume of articles produced and articles imported, and the respective percentages of each;

"(5) the actual and potential future ratio of volume and value of imports to volume and value of production, respectively;

"(6) the probable extent and duration of changes in production costs and practices;

"(7) the degree to which normal cost relationships may be affected by grants, subsidies (effected through multiple rates of export exchange, or otherwise), excises, export taxes, or other taxes, or otherwise, in the country of origin; and any other factors either in the United States or in other countries which appear likely to affect production costs and competitive relationships.

"(c) Decreases or increases in import duties on critical minerals, metals, and materials, designed to provide for fair and reasonable competition between foreign and domestic articles may be made by the Commission either upon its own motion or upon application of any person or group showing adequate and proper interest in the import duties in question: *Provided, however*, That no change in any import duty shall be ordered by the Commission until after it shall have first conducted a full investigation and presented tentative proposals followed by a public hearing at which interested parties have an opportunity to be heard.

"(d) The Commission, in setting import duties so as to establish fair and reasonable competition as herein provided, may, in order to effectuate the purposes of this act, prescribe specific duties or ad valorem rates of duty upon the foreign value or export value as defined in sections 402 (c) and 402 (d) of this act or upon the United States value as defined in section 402 (e) of this act.

"(e) In order to carry out the purposes of this act, the Commission is authorized to transfer any article from the dutiable list to the free list, or from the free list to the dutiable list.

"(f) Any increase or decrease in import duties ordered by the Commission shall become effective 90 days after such order is announced: *Provided*, That any such order is first submitted to Congress by the Commission and is not disapproved, in whole or in part, by concurrent resolution of Congress within 60 days thereafter.

"(g) No order shall be announced by the Commission under this section which increases existing import duties on foreign articles if the Commission finds as a fact that the domestic industry operates, or the domestic article is produced, in a wasteful, inefficient, or extravagant manner.

"(h) The Commission, in the manner provided for in subdivisions (c) and (f) in this section, may impose quantitative limits on the importation of critical minerals, metals, and materials, in such amounts, and for such periods, as it finds necessary in order to effectuate the purposes of this act: *Provided, however*, That no such quantitative limit shall be imposed contrary to the provisions of any foreign trade agreement in effect pursuant to section 350 of this act.

"(i) For the purpose of this section—

"(1) the term 'domestic article' means an article wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States; and the term 'foreign article' means an article wholly or in part the growth or product of a foreign country;

"(2) the term 'United States' includes the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia;

"(3) the term 'foreign country' means any empire, country, dominion, colony, or protectorate, or any subdivision or subdivisions thereof (other than the United States and its possessions);

"(4) the term 'landed duty paid price' means the price of any foreign critical mineral, metal, and material, after payment of the applicable customs or import duties and other necessary charges, as represented by the acquisition cost to an importing consumer, dealer, retailer, or manufacturer, or the offering price to a consumer, dealer, retailer, or manufacturer, if imported by an agent.

"(j) The Commission is authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for carrying out its functions under the provisions of this section.

"(k) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the entry and declaration of foreign articles with respect to which a change in basis of value has been made under the provisions of subdivision (d) of this section, and for the form of invoice required at time of entry."

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 337

SEC. 5. Title III, part II, section 337, of the Tariff Act of 1930 is hereby amended as follows:

(a) Subdivision (a) thereof by striking out the word "President" and substituting therefor the words "Tariff Commission."

(b) Subdivision (b) thereof is hereby repealed.

(c) Subdivision (d) thereof is hereby repealed.

(d) Subdivision (e) thereof is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(e) Exclusion of articles from entry: Whenever the existence of any such unfair method or act shall be established to the satisfaction of the Commission, it shall direct that the articles concerned in such unfair methods or acts, imported by any person violating the provisions of this act, shall be excluded from entry into the United States, and upon information of such action by the Commission the Secretary of the Treasury shall, through the proper officers, refuse such entry."

(e) Subdivision (f) thereof is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(f) Entry under bond: Whenever the Commission has reason to believe that any strategic and critical mineral, metal, and material is offered or sought to be offered for entry into the United States in violation of this section, but has not information sufficient to satisfy it thereof, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon its request in writing, forbid entry thereof until such investigation as the Commission may deem necessary shall be completed; except that such articles shall be entitled to entry under bond prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

(f) Subdivision (g) thereof is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(g) Continuance of exclusion: Any refusal of entry under this section shall continue in effect until the Commission shall find and advise the Secretary of the Treasury that the conditions which led to such refusal of entry no longer exist."

STATISTICAL ENUMERATION

SEC. 6. Title IV, part III, section 484 (e), of the Tariff Act of 1930 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(e) Statistical enumeration: The Chairman of the Tariff Commission is authorized and directed to establish from time to time, after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, a statistical enumeration of imported articles in such detail as he may consider necessary and desirable to effectuate the purposes of this act. As a part of each entry there shall be attached thereto or included therein an accurate statement giving details required for such statistical enumeration. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized and directed to make such reasonable and proper digests from, and compilations of, such statistical data as the Chairman requests. In the event of a disagreement between the Chairman and the Secretary of Commerce as to the reasonable and proper nature of any request the matter shall be referred to the President, whose decision shall be final."

REVISED TEXT OF TARIFF ACT

SEC. 7. The Tariff Commission, as soon as practicable, shall prepare and cause to be printed as a public document available for public distribution a complete revised text

of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended: *Provided*, That all acts or parts of acts conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect upon the expiration of 90 days after the date of its enactment, but no foreign trade agreement shall be entered into under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, after the date of enactment of this act.

Mr. MALONE. The bill amends the 1930 Tariff Act and provides the flexibility needed by the Tariff Commission, an agent of the Congress, to take the profit out of foreign cheap labor at this water's edge. The flexible duty or tariff would be reduced as the wage living standard of the chief competitive nation were improved—and when they approached our standard free trade would be almost automatic and immediate. The duty would be sufficient at all times to make up the difference between the wage standard of living and the cost of doing business in the United States and in the chief competing foreign nation.

KOREAN GOVERNMENT HELPED BREAK MARKET

Let me say to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee that on June 4, 1957, the Korean Government sold at auction to 3 bidders, 225 tons of tungsten concentrates. The price ranged from \$15.50 less \$2 penalty, to \$12.08 without penalty; \$7.93 duty was paid on the entire lot. That had the effect of breaking the entire world market.

In addition, let me say that the taxpayers of the United States are the ones who spent the money to open the Korean mines, purchased the machinery and opened the mines in Korea, while the Korean war was going on. As a matter of fact, when the Korean war became unpopular, toward the end—when our troops were being murdered, because they were neither allowed to win nor allowed to lose—some of the State Department officials said that the Korean war was justified because it made the necessary tungsten available to the United States—although, as a matter of fact, there is in the United States more tungsten than can be used in 500 years; and all that is needed—as the chairman of the committee has pointed out—is a duty or a fixed price sufficient to make up for the difference between the wage standard of living and the cost of doing business in the United States and in the chief competing country.

Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, would the chairman believe that in the bill which is now before the House Ways and Means Committee—the administration bill to deal with zinc and lead—through imposing tariffs or duties when the world market dropped below a certain price or parity and would not apply when the price rose beyond a given point could be utilized to stabilize the price for tungsten?

Could an appropriation be included in that bill to buy tungsten under the Public Law 733?

Let us remember that the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Seaton, has testified repeatedly before the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee that he approves Public Law 733, and the necessary appropriation, and did recommend that

\$40 million be included for fiscal year 1958 for the purchase of tungsten, fluor-spar, asbestos, and columbium-tantalum. Does the chairman of the committee believe we could handle the matter in that way through that legislation?

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me ask the Senator a question first. The quantity of tungsten used to harden steel is comparatively small. I am speaking now of percentage-wise. In a given ton of steel, the amount of tungsten necessary to harden the steel is small—so small that any fluctuation in the price of steel would more than compensate for the amount of tungsten in it. Is that correct?

Mr. MALONE. I would say to the Senator, which is something little realized by the public, it is like the soda in biscuits. The amount of tungsten or the amount of manganese in a ton of steel makes no apparent difference in the price of steel.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true.

FLEXIBLE TARIFF

Mr. MALONE. The price of tungsten or manganese makes no difference because they are like the soda in the biscuits—so little is used.

Mr. HAYDEN. That being the case, I cannot conceive why there should be any strong objection to a flexible tariff such as the Senator from Nevada has suggested, and such as the Secretary of the Interior suggested with respect to lead and zinc. The principle would be the same; but an increase in the price of lead and zinc, because they are mineral products used in comparatively large quantities would more adversely affect American industry than would the price of tungsten.

Mr. MALONE. That is correct. The Senator from Nevada was a special consultant for the Senate Military Affairs Committee during World War II, and also for the Secretary of the Interior, on critical minerals and materials—and the examination of military establishments.

He used the phrase in reports then that the price of tungsten or manganese had little relation to the price of the end product, simply because it was like the soda in a biscuit. Whether one paid 10 cents or 50 cents a pound for it, he could not find that difference in the price of the product. I point out, further, that manufacturers using tungsten in their tungsten-carbide product have a tariff on tungsten-carbide of 42 cents a pound, plus a 10 percent ad valorem tariff, which makes the difference in American and foreign wages—keeping them in business.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the old story that we must have a tariff on a manufactured product, but we must have raw materials free of tariff.

Mr. MALONE. Everybody, I think—logically so from their standpoint—is for free trade on what he buys and for a tariff on what he sells; but I will say to the distinguished chairman of the committee we are beyond that point. We must have a principle laid down by Congress, if our security is not to be threatened. The security of the Nation comes first.

According to laboratory experiments tungsten is shown as being the most important critical mineral, simply because there is nothing except a tungsten alloy that will increase the heat resistance of metals from 1,650° to 2,000° and above.

As guided missiles replace long-range airplanes, and as jet airplanes increase in speeds, higher heat resistance in metals is necessary. So it would be very easy to defeat the security program of this country by closing domestic mines and making us dependent on nations across major oceans for our supply.

In connection with this debate, and without going into it further, I should like to point out, that on page 5287 of the debate on April 17, 1957—this year—I pointed out the Morgenthau referendum, where Harry Dexter White first suggested that we give \$5 billion to Russia to furnish these minerals to us, so that we would become dependent entirely on Russia.

This was when the Secretary of the Interior had sold his bill of goods to the country—that we did not have any tungsten or manganese—which we knew was a hoax, but he evidently believed it. Then Morgenthau sent to the President of the United States a recommendation for giving \$10 billion to Russia to furnish these materials.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. MALONE. Let me complete this one statement first.

Mr. THYE. Very well.

Mr. MALONE. I want to have the debate show that for 20 years we produced little of these materials simply because of the free-trade program—this 1934 Trade Agreements Act—the so-called reciprocal trade act. The people were sold a bill of goods that we had no such materials when as a matter of fact the only thing preventing production was that Congress put the American workingmen in direct competition with the sweatshop labor of Europe and Asia through the 1934 Trade Agreements Act which expires in June of 1958 and should not be renewed.

I will say now, for the benefit of the Senate, and I would like anyone who cares to debate it to do so, that we can be independent in the production of manganese and tungsten and several of these critical and very vital materials in the United States if we are willing to lay down the policy that countries which send those materials to us pay the difference between the wages and cost of doing business in this country and those in the chief competing nations on each product.

What these spokesmen for cheap imports mean is they do not want to pay American wages.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONE. If the chairman will allow me to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. THYE. If the distinguished chairman of the committee will permit me—

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. THYE. The Senator from Nevada is very familiar with the various min-

erals, because he has made them a specialty in his life's work. We in Minnesota have endeavored to obtain an appropriation, and we have been successful, because \$100,000 has been provided for plans and planning for a research laboratory which will come under the Bureau of Mines. We in Minnesota have a vast deposit of low-grade iron ore in the form of taconite. We have other known minerals in the iron ore region in my State. A research laboratory might well develop methods of obtaining various strategic materials which are so essential and so needed in a self-sufficient economy.

Does the Senator, as a mining engineer, agree with me that the provision for a research laboratory in an area of vast iron-ore deposits in the northern region of Minnesota is a most timely and most worthwhile expenditure on the part of the Federal Government?

Mr. MALONE. We have discussed it in our committee. I am wholeheartedly in favor not only of that laboratory work, but of all the laboratory work going on in the Bureau of Mines at the present time. We should supplement it and we should augment it, for the very reason that the taconite ore now made available through a new laboratory process will result in not millions but billions of tons of profitable iron ore.

Mr. THYE. An unlimited quantity.

Mr. MALONE. So far as anyone knows, the supply is limited. Therefore, instead of the United States being short of iron ore, as everybody was writing in magazines a few years ago, it would be running out of our ears if we would just pay the price necessary to make up the difference in the labor costs.

The same is true with manganese.

Mr. THYE. Yes.

Mr. MALONE. We had never been able to work 10 or 12 percent manganese ore until the new experiments showed us the way, but all we need now is to take the action already described under article I, section 8 of the Constitution.

If Congress reassumes its constitutional responsibility by not extending the 1934 Trade Agreements Act in June of next year, the United States will be in business again, and not dependent upon India for manganese, for example, where we could not get a pound of the required ore, when war started, and where they can stop delivery in peacetime, like they stopped the shipment of monosite sands a few years ago, because they thought we did not have another source. We did have another source.

If we become dependent upon these nations, then we are forced to sign further agreements for their benefit, because they will say it may not be convenient to continue sending these minerals to us. It is a case of genteel blackmail.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I am a member of the committee. I am delighted to know we were able to obtain in the appropriation bill an item of \$100,000 for the purpose of the research laboratory to be established in Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. President, for years we carried on research in the field of taconite, to find a method of separating the mineral from the rock to make that mining operation economically feasible. Having been successful, through the research conducted at the University of Minnesota and the Bureau of Mines, we developed a plan for the separation of the mineral from the rock. That brought about the development of a new industry in Minnesota.

There is a large plant at Silver Bay on the north shore of Lake Superior. At that plant not only are hundreds of men employed, but the development of iron-ore mining and iron-ore operations has been greatly increased, because the taconite was an overburden on the high-grade ore. There was a cost involved in its removal and handling, but now, rather than being a cost, it is actually a part of our iron-ore economy.

Also, as the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] has said, this process has opened up unlimited tonnage of iron ore within the confines of the United States, and we will not be dependent for our iron on some other country.

This research laboratory which is provided for by the planning funds of \$100,000 might well make available other strategic minerals which are necessary in this age of advanced science and scientific development.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. In closing my part of the debate Mr. President—and the reason I have taken this time is because I think the record should be clear—that the chairman believes that the principle embodied in Public Law 733 can be augmented in the administration's long-range mineral bill, either through a tariff or duty arrangement, or the necessary appropriation for the continued purchase of tungsten either in the long-range minerals bill or a subsequent supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield for a few observations?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BIBLE. First, I read with great regret that there is no inclusion in the regular Interior Department appropriation bill of money for the purchase of tungsten. I am certain the Senator from Arizona knows my feelings in that regard. I have expressed them at other times.

Mr. HAYDEN. They are very similar to my own.

Mr. BIBLE. I recognize that the Senator from Arizona has been most sympathetic and has done his very best to prevail upon the House of Representatives to recede on that particular item; without success, to date.

I am interested in determining what the Appropriations Committee means when it says in its report, on page 4:

In the event Public Law 733 is amended or new legislation enacted pertaining to the acquisition of tungsten the committee would consider a request for funds, which should be submitted in the regular manner, to implement such legislation.

Mr. HAYDEN. We were hopeful that something would come out of the long-range mineral program the administration recently submitted. That is what we were driving at. We are still hopeful something will be done in that respect.

Mr. BIBLE. I am asking the question, I may say, primarily because of the fact that the Secretary of the Interior, Fred Seaton, speaking before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with relation to the long-range mining program, specifically said that so far as tungsten was concerned the administration wholeheartedly supported Public Law 733 and wholeheartedly supported the appropriations that went with it, but that was, in effect, the long-range program. Since I happen to be a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I wonder if there is any thought in the mind of the Appropriations Committee as to how the law could be amended so as to secure proper implementing legislation.

Mr. HAYDEN. The language read from the report was inserted merely because we knew there was a new program underway, which was recommended by the Department. Having tried and tried to operate under the program and having been unable to get the money, we were hopeful that something could be done, and we thought it would do no harm for the committee to suggest that if any new legislation is enacted, we would consider funds to carry out such legislation.

Mr. BIBLE. Is it fair to say that if the climate on the other side of the Hill should improve, the position of the Senate Committee on Appropriations is the same as it has been throughout on this particular problem; that is, to keep full faith with the American miner in carrying out the plain provisions of Public Law 733?

Mr. HAYDEN. I think we have demonstrated over and over again that we felt the Government was breaking faith, by our failure to provide the money. We would like, certainly, to have full faith maintained.

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator from Arizona feels, however, that at this particular time there is no particularly good purpose to be served by again going to the House of Representatives with this item.

Mr. HAYDEN. We have tried it 3 times without any success. Of course, this bill has to be passed. We simply had to give that item up. We did take care of the other two minerals.

Mr. BIBLE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ALLOTT. There is just one question which has occurred to me.

In the language of the report which has been read, it says:

In the event Public Law 733 is amended or new legislation enacted pertaining to the acquisition of tungsten the committee would consider a request for funds, which should be submitted in the regular manner, to implement such legislation.

May I inquire, does that mean that perhaps the Committee on Interior and

Insular Affairs should itself initiate some legislation in order perhaps to make a new request for tungsten?

Mr. HAYDEN. What the committee had in mind was that undoubtedly the administrators would submit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House and Senate their new plan. It is not essential at all that those committees accept the plan without change. They may modify it. If they should make such a modification, we thought it might be helpful to tungsten, and we wanted to show it.

Mr. ALLOTT. Then is it the intention of the committee to have this request come through the executive department in the ordinary course as a request for funds in the budget, and so forth?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. ALLOTT. I am sure all the other Senators who are interested feel just as I do; that is, we are very appreciative of the effort the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the other members have made to look into this very critical question, which is going to affect so many of our people in the West.

I would be very remiss if I did not at this time pay my compliments to the chairman, and thank him for all the efforts he has made in behalf of our western miners.

Mr. HAYDEN. We did it with sincerity, I assure the Senator.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, it is not my purpose to ask a long list of questions, because I know that the chairman of the committee has already been subjected to a great deal of arduous interrogation.

I should like to ask about one item in which I am particularly interested. I think the chairman realizes my pre-occupying interest in outdoor recreation, and particularly in the national forests, which are so important to the chairman's State and to my State.

With respect to the amounts allowed by the committee for recreation in the national forests, I note that the committee has recommended \$8,770,000. I believe that is the same sum that was proposed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I note that it is somewhat lower than the budget estimate. This is the question that I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Is it his belief and that of his colleagues on the committee that the sum recommended for recreation in the national forests will permit the inauguration on an effective basis of the so-called Operation Outdoors, by which the officials of the Forest Service expect greatly to expand the recreational facilities and opportunities within the borders of the national forests?

Mr. HAYDEN. Of course, it will not carry out the proposed plan as fully as more money would. On the other hand, the committee report states that this amount will provide an increase of \$5 million over the amount available for the current year. That allows for a

start on the program, and that is what we were aiming at.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Let me ask one further question. I am sure the chairman of the committee has in mind that for the next 5 years, at least, which is the immediate scope of the contemplated program, there will be generous appropriations for recreation in the national forests, so that such facilities as campgrounds, picnic grounds, trails, and similar facilities, can be improved and saved from the deterioration which has taken place in the past several decades?

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no question about the need of money for that purpose. The need is so great that I do not see how the Budget Director could refuse to recommend more money for the program. That is my own judgment. I am living in that hope. Our committee asked the Forest Service to present such a program. We feel that we have made a good start, and we intend to stay with the task.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the chairman of the committee. I am well aware of his great interest in this program. If I am not mistaken, in 1955, which was the year when I first came to the Senate, I had some conferences with the chairman of the committee. That was one of the things which contributed toward his sponsorship of the largest sum the Forest Service had ever received for recreation in the national forests. I may be mistaken about that, but certainly in recent years that was the most generous appropriation ever allowed for that purpose.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have tried to be helpful in that regard.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I appreciate the interest of the chairman of the committee. Having visited in his State, I know that the forests in Arizona have fully as great recreational opportunities for visitors as do those magnificent national forests in Oregon. So I am sure the Senator from Arizona will continue to watch this program very vigilantly.

I thank the chairman of the committee.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. I know the Senator from Arizona is careful, thoughtful, and helpful in connection with these bills.

It so happens that I am a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and have been very much interested in its building program.

On page 564 of the hearings there was a presentation of an item of \$800,000 for planning for new wings of the Natural History Building.

The able chairman, if he will consult the hearings, will find that only 2 or 3 questions were asked, but the item was eliminated. It was approved by the House. I wonder if there was any particular reason for that action, or whether it was merely a desire to keep the bill within proper proportions.

Mr. HAYDEN. It was important to keep the bill in line. We shall have an argument with the House conferees over whatever increases or reductions we

have made when we reach the stage of conference.

However, the fact is that other building enterprises for the Smithsonian Institution have progressed very slowly. What is practically a \$30 million program is underway. In view of the slow progress being made with that, we felt that perhaps a little delay in this instance would not be harmful.

Mr. ANDERSON. The slowness in connection with the \$36 million building program resulted from the fact that the architects came back with a \$50 million program, and we felt that the Congress had expressed itself as desiring a \$36 million program. So we asked the architects to cut the program back to the figure of Congress, which I am sure the Senator from Arizona would feel to be the proper course. But the other additions have been authorized for a substantial period of time. I do not intend to argue with the able Senator from Arizona on the floor of the Senate about this item, but I express the hope that when the bill reaches conference this subject will receive careful consideration.

Mr. HAYDEN. We shall certainly give it careful consideration.

Mr. ANDERSON. The United States has made very slight progress in museum construction of this type in the past 50 years. Other countries have made most substantial progress. If a person wishes to see the latest in museum design, he must go to Germany, France, or Switzerland to see it. He will not see it in the United States. It seems too bad that the Smithsonian Institution, which I think the Senator will agree is a most distinguished institution—

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no question about that.

Mr. ANDERSON. It seems too bad that the Smithsonian Institution cannot have this money. I only express the hope that when the bill goes to conference the Senator from Arizona will take a more optimistic attitude toward the possibility of constructing these facilities.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the distinguished chairman of the committee yield for a few questions?

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. DOUGLAS. First, I congratulate the chairman of the committee for effecting substantial reductions in the total appropriations requested by the administration. I understand that such reductions amount to approximately 11 percent. I think the committee deserves a great deal of credit for the economies which have been effected. I have studied the bill in some detail. I think the cuts have been made very judiciously. Essential services have been conserved, and in some respects expanded, while wasteful expenditures have been reduced, and in many cases eliminated.

However there is one subject about which I should like to ask a series of questions.

On May 31 of this year an article written by a well-known commentator and columnist was published in the Washington Post, and in numerous other

newspapers over the country, in which it was stated that the redecorating of the offices in the Fish and Wildlife Service and the two bureaus underneath the Fish and Wildlife Service had entailed an extra expense of \$38,287.33. I should like to ask the distinguished chairman, whom we all respect and honor, and for whom we have great affection, whether he went into this charge?

Mr. HAYDEN. Inquiry was made with regard to it. We were advised that the figures the Senator has quoted were Services Administration for such furnishings.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Are the figures substantially correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; they are substantially correct, but they are comparable to other figures—

Mr. DOUGLAS. These figures represent the cost of redecorating certain offices, if I may use a phrase, "to suit the advanced status" of the officials thus appointed. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That may be assumed to be at least one reason why it was done.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Am I correct in understanding that the cost of redecorating the office of Assistant Secretary Leffler came to \$8,256.08?

Mr. HAYDEN. I believe that is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. And of this amount scarlet-colored carpeting and oriental rugs cost \$2,320.29.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is so stated.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is that correct, approximately?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is approximately correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Those are very expensive rugs for which the taxpayers had to pay. They are oriental rugs, not American rugs. I understand that some scarlet-colored drapes for the assistant secretary cost \$766.25. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. I believe that is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Those are rather extravagant drapes, I would say, costing \$766.25. I wonder whether there were not some other drapes left over that could have been used.

Mr. HAYDEN. Undoubtedly there were some old ones available.

Mr. DOUGLAS. My wife has some drapes which she bought, I believe, for about \$20, and they look very well. Then I am told that \$1,135.60 was spent for two electric typewriters. Are those figures approximately correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes, they are correct. There is a great demand for electric typewriters.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Did they need the electric typewriters?

Mr. HAYDEN. I assume that they were substituted for some old ones.

Mr. DOUGLAS. So that possibly this particular expenditure might be justified; is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. I believe so.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Then there was an expensive desk and some chairs for \$1,130.37. Is that not rather an expensive desk? The figure of \$1,130.37 for a

desk and some chairs is correct, is it not?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does that not seem to be a rather extravagant expenditure for a desk and chairs?

Mr. HAYDEN. Knowing what good furniture costs, it may or may not be.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Were there not already desks and chairs available that could have been used?

Mr. HAYDEN. Perhaps.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I believe the desk in my office and I think the Senator's desk in his office have been in use for a good many years.

Mr. HAYDEN. I would not trade my desk for any other desk in the world.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Perhaps the market value would not be in excess of \$100. Is that not true?

Mr. HAYDEN. If age and depreciation have anything to do with my desk, I believe that is true.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In Illinois we had an expenditure of \$99 for a wastepaper basket, which some said was a necessity. Now we have in a Federal Government office an expenditure of \$1,130.37 for a desk and some chairs.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. One of the problems in connection with the new Senate Office Building at the moment is providing furniture for it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hope the Senate will be more careful than the Department of the Interior has been.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am hopeful the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Arizona and the other Senators will keep their old desks.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I pledge myself to keep my old desk and wastepaper basket. I believe my wastepaper basket has a commercial value of 90 cents.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Because if we are going to buy new furniture for all the new offices in the new building, and also furniture in the refurbishing of the old office building, it will amount to a great deal of money. I am giving that notice now.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think the warning is a very timely one, and I hope all of us will heed the injunction of the Senator from New Mexico. I want to say that I will do so.

Mr. President, when the new Assistant Secretary was appointed head of the Fish and Wildlife Service, he was given a deputy, was he not?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. Suomela is the deputy, as I understand.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. For redecorating his office, an additional expenditure was made of \$2,234.32.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is quite a modest sum.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall comment on it in a moment. One item is for \$540.95, for an oriental rug. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In justice to Mr. Suomela, it should be noted that he tried to stop the redecoration of his office.

Mr. HAYDEN. It has been so reported.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that Mr. Suomela tried to avoid having his office redecorated at the expense of the taxpayers?

Mr. HAYDEN. It was so reported.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But he was forced to have his office redecorated by higher officials in the Department of the Interior. Despite his protests, an oriental rug costing \$541, approximately, was forced down his throat, so to speak. Is that not true?

Mr. HAYDEN. Apparently so.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Arizona is a very cautious man. I am glad that he is cautious, because I do not believe in besmirching reputations. However, I wish to say for the sake of the Record that Mr. Suomela seems to be a very conscientious man, and I wish we had more people like him in the Government service, people who are interested in saving the taxpayers' money.

Now to continue. Am I correct in my understanding that two additional offices were fitted up, for the Director of Commercial Fisheries and the Director of Sports Fisheries?

Mr. HAYDEN. There was a general refurbishing.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The refurbishing of those offices came to \$27,796.93.

Mr. HAYDEN. I believe that is the correct figure.

Mr. DOUGLAS. For the sake of the Record, I believe it should be made clear that these figures are comprised in the total figure of \$38,287.33, and should not be considered as being in addition to that figure.

There was also expended in this total of \$38,287.33 a sum of \$16,510 for partitions and tile lavatories.

Mr. HAYDEN. Tile is very popular.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Very popular and very expensive.

Mr. HAYDEN. It costs money.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it necessary for these functionaries to take shower baths in a tile lavatory? Is it necessary for them to stand on expensive tile? Is it not possible for them to stand on concrete while they wash their physical bodies?

Mr. HAYDEN. From a practical standpoint, I believe that is possible.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Am I correct also in understanding that \$4,008.14 was spent on additional carpets for the offices?

Mr. HAYDEN. An office must have carpeting.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Did they not already have some carpeting which could have been used, even though it was slightly worn?

Mr. HAYDEN. They were starting anew.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator is trying to be fair, and he is leaning over backwards. That is always a good thing to do, but I think the truth should be brought out. Is it not true that \$4,008.14 was spent on new carpets for these two offices?

Mr. HAYDEN. I believe the Senator's figures are correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is that not a gross waste of public money? Am I correct in understanding that the excuse of the Department for making these expendi-

tures is that since these men were promoted in status by Congress they were entitled to the prerequisites of their higher status and that it was Congress' fault because it created the new positions?

I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona this question: Is there any act of Congress providing that when a man becomes an Assistant Secretary, he should get \$2,320 worth of oriental rugs, \$766 worth of scarlet drapes, and a desk and some chairs worth \$1,130, or \$16,510 in partitions and tiled lavatories and \$4,000 in carpeting for another office?

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no such mandatory provision in the law.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In other words, the Department took advantage of the increase in status of these people in order to expend the taxpayers' money on lavish and extravagant expenditures not justified in any way?

Mr. HAYDEN. The criticism of the Senator may be justified in some respects.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Does the new lighting equipment which has been installed in Senators' offices come under this budget?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is provided for in the legislative budget.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Does the Senator know the lighting I have in mind?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes, I do.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I did not know whether some conceived the idea of throwing money away, and that that was the most effective way to do it. At least I was greatly disturbed when I saw the new lamps being brought into the office. The lamps I had were wholly adequate. It looked to me as though someone was trying to serve the seller, not the Senators or the taxpayers.

Mr. DOUGLAS. We do not have \$1,000 desks or \$2,300 worth of carpet, or \$766 worth of drapes, or \$2,000 worth of other carpeting, or expensive tile lavatories.

Mr. CHAVEZ. But we are likely to have them unless we stop them before the new Senate Office Building is furnished and the Old House Office Building is refurbished.

With the indulgence of the Senator from Illinois, I may say to the Senator from Ohio that one of those lights was placed in my office without my asking for it. I preferred the old lights. I asked to have the new light removed, because it made the room look like an operating room. It looked as though preparations were being made to work on someone's physique. The lamps are beautiful. But if we had let them put in the new hospital lamps, every one of the old, fine lamps would have become junk, and probably would have been sold as surplus to some junk dealer.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think the Senator from New Mexico has given a very timely warning. I hope we will all use restraint and back him up in the furnishing of the new Senate Office Building. I think it is a great mistake when people get the idea that dignity of office must

be shown in extravagance of expenditures. There is too much of it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Such as in the purchase of new lights.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Or drapes, or oriental rugs, or desks, or wastebaskets, or other articles. Simplicity ought to govern.

Mr. CHAVEZ. And more than simplicity. The desk before which I now stand in my desk. It was occupied, I have been told, by Henry Clay. I would not exchange it for a \$1,500 desk. There are some people who would be glad to furnish me one, if the Senate would buy it.

Mr. LAUSCHE. May I ask the Senator if it was felt there would be a lot of operating done in the Senator's office, and that therefore it was necessary to put in surgery room lighting equipment?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That must have been what they had in mind. But I would not change the lamps which are now in my office. Not long ago a whole string of new lights was installed across the room unbeknown to me. The girls could not work on the typewriters or answer the telephone because the lights were so bright.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am certain that no improper operating of any kind took place in the office of the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It will have to be done with my consent, or it will not be done.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to ask one final question on this subject. Did the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations dealing with the Interior Department consider the possibility of reducing the administrative expenditures of the Department of the Interior for the coming year by an amount sufficient to penalize the Department for the lavish extravagance which it showed?

Mr. HAYDEN. The committee made a reduction of approximately \$700,000.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In the administrative expenses?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The committee took into account the lavish expenditures, and felt that the department should tighten its belt correspondingly?

Mr. HAYDEN. The committee felt that the department could get along with less money.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I congratulate the committee and the Senator from Arizona. I hope similar action will be taken in the case of every department which is wasting the people's money by making lavish expenditures. While I do not wish to make a partisan issue of this, I may say that the insolence of office quickly enmeshes people, so that any pledge of economy disappears quickly, and they acquire extravagant habits, particularly when they can charge them up to the taxpayers.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield, to permit me to make an observation?

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I have been in Congress and on the Appropriations Committee for 27 years. In what I am about to say I am not referring to the Department of the Interior particularly, but to

all departments. Every time a new appointee takes over a particular office, he wants new furniture, new rugs, new everything. That generally costs something. The discarded equipment is sent to surplus. Some study should be made of such practices in all departments. I know how such persons behave and how they operate. A man will hold office for 8 months; then he will leave and return to his own business. A new businessman comes into the picture, and he has to change everything. That is the viciousness of this system.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Each secretary has to have a deputy and has to have an undersecretary. Each undersecretary has to have a deputy. There is a multiplicity of assistant secretaries. Each assistant secretary has to have a deputy. So there is a proliferation of officials having high-sounding titles, plus extremely costly redecorating. Is that not true?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does not the Senator from New Mexico think it is high time the administration became thrifty and tried to save the taxpayers' money?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Will the Senator allow me a few moments to comment on the resurrection of my good friend from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS]? I use the word "resurrection" advisedly, because I recall that back in 1950 or 1951 the distinguished Senator wrote what was, in my opinion, one of the finest works which was ever written about economy in the Federal Government. I have felt on occasions that my good friend from Illinois has wandered away from his original thesis.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Oh, no.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I am glad to hear him today sounding like the Senator DOUGLAS of old, who stands up and defends wasteful practices in the Government.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator does not mean "defends," does he? I am opposing them.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Yes; the Senator is opposing wasteful practices in Government. There were occasions during the last week when I felt he might have wandered a little afar from his original thesis.

If the Senator from Illinois has the figures showing the amount of the waste in the Department of the Interior, the junior Senator from Arizona will be very glad to join him in offering an amendment to strike out the amounts for those expenditures, if the Senator from Illinois will prepare the amendment. I suggest that only because I do not have the figures.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should be glad to do it, but I understand from the Chairman that that has already been done. The committee has already inflicted punitive damages, so to speak, upon the administrative officials of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. HAYDEN. The expenditures to which the Senator from Illinois refers

have already been made. The committee took that situation into consideration and made a cut of \$700,000 in the amount available for administrative expenses in the next fiscal year.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Am I correct in assuming, then, that the figures related by the Senator from Illinois are history?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; but they are recent history.

Mr. GOLDWATER. They are nothing at all compared with the inventory of 120 years' supply of jeep parts, which the Senator found in 1951; or the 280,000 pounds of hamburger which the Navy had in 1950.

I thank the Senator from Illinois for bringing these things to the attention of the Senate. I agree that that is the way to cut budgets. We ought to look for bright lights; we ought to stop dripping faucets; we ought to stop the purchase of expensive carpets and equipment; and we ought to stop financing Hells Canyon dams.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thought the Senator would come to that. I am very glad the Senator from Arizona has shown the solicitude for my moral character which he has. I tried to be solicitous about it myself. I am very glad when others also are solicitous.

Mr. GOLDWATER. It is a subject for which no solicitude is needed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am always glad to have criticism, even though gentle, which suggests lines of thinking and lines of improvement.

This is no recent cause on my part. I criticized waste under the Truman administration, under my own party's administration.

I think, therefore, I am privileged to criticize waste under this administration. I have done so on numerous occasions this year. So far as the implication of the junior Senator from Arizona that I should not have voted for the Hells Canyon bill and certain other bills, I may say that I believe the Government should be an instrument for human welfare. I believe the Government should carry out natural resource development when such development is economical.

I believe in national security, but I do not believe in waste. Neither do I believe in subsidies to people who do not need them. That is my position.

I opposed the upper Colorado project because it is an extremely wasteful project, with very high-cost power. The cost of power is about 7 mills on the upper upper Colorado.

I favored Hells Canyon because that will provide low-cost power, power costing about 2.5 to 2.7 mills a kilowatt-hour.

Where the projects are economically justifiable, I will favor them; where they are not economically justifiable, I will oppose them.

Similarly, I favor Federal expenditures to help education, to help the aged, and to help those who are sick. But I am opposed to huge subsidies to airlines who do not need them or to shipbuilders who do not need them or to ship operators who do not need them or to mineral interests who do not need them, and to a whole series of other wasteful subsidies to the rich and powerful who do not need them.

I mention these in order that the Senator from Arizona may realize that I am more consistent regarding these matters than he might believe me to be.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I have never doubted the consistency of the Senator from Illinois, although at times, as I have stated, I thought his feet were beginning to wander from the true path.

Mr. DOUGLAS. When that occurs, I hope the Senator from Arizona will notify me; and if that happens, I shall try to correct myself.

Mr. GOLDWATER. It develops that the Senator from Illinois is in favor of these projects, but is opposed to having certain persons in the Department of the Interior stand on tile, and is opposed to the use of Persian carpets—

Mr. DOUGLAS. They cost money, too.

Mr. GOLDWATER. And the Senator from Illinois is opposed to expenditures for draperies. So the issue narrows down to one of interior decoration.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No; there are many other aspects which involve economy, which I have opposed this year and in other years, but this is one on which I have touched today.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Tonight, I shall read the Senator's book again; but I believe that in 1951 he had more expansive—not expensive—ideas, which I think included dealing with such items as hamburger.

Mr. DOUGLAS. And I did not want the major auto makers to "soak" the Government by way of excessive mark-ups for spare parts, as I pointed out in my book.

Mr. GOLDWATER. And there was also objection regarding 11,000 dozen oyster forks.

I simply wished to lay the basis for my next question to my senior colleague, as follows:

On page 469 of the hearings, in connection with the matter of research which will be done to local archeological areas in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, I notice the following:

It is planned to carry out much of the survey and excavation work with the full cooperation of local agencies, such as the University of Utah and the New Mexico State Museum. However, as their resources are limited, it would not be possible for them to carry out a program of this scope unaided.

Is it not true that the committee also had in mind that the University of Arizona, the Museum of Northern Arizona, and possibly Arizona State College might participate in this?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. The others are referred to as examples.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I have no objection to the inclusion of the University of Utah and the New Mexico State Museum, but I wished to make sure that my senior colleague intended that the Arizona institutions also be included.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, on page 16 of the committee report, there is an item regarding the DeSoto-Bertrand Bend Wildlife Refuge. Reference to the hearings indicates that the estimate for the project is \$200,000. I should like to

know where the money to be allocated will come from.

Mr. HAYDEN. It will come from two sources: the duck stamp fund, and probably from an additional appropriation later on.

Mr. HRUSKA. Is it not true that the balance remaining in the duck stamp fund is relatively so meager at the present time that any substantial depletion of it would be unwelcome in other parts of the country?

Mr. HAYDEN. I did not understand that the duck stamp fund had faded out.

Mr. HRUSKA. It has not, and I do not mean to say that it is insolvent.

Mr. HAYDEN. I assume a share will come from that source, and the rest will have to be appropriated.

Mr. HRUSKA. The report also states:

None of the funds provided for this refuge are to be obligated until the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission has considered the proposals and granted its approval of the refuge.

As I understand, until that approval is granted, none of this money will be expended.

Mr. HAYDEN. It was judgment of the committee that an authority of this kind knew much more about migratory bird matters than we do, and that it was the proper authority to pass upon the feasibility and practicability of carrying on that work.

Mr. HRUSKA. Of course, there would be much objection by the landowners on either side of the river, as I understand, to the taking of the property.

Mr. HAYDEN. They might object; but, on the other hand, if they are paid what the land is worth, their objections may cease.

But as to the question of whether this is the proper place in the area for the refuge, we wish to consult the best authority.

Mr. HRUSKA. I thank the chairman of the committee.

My next question is somewhat contingent on the public works appropriation bill, which contains an item of approximately \$600,000 for the digging of the cutoff channel, pursuant to the recommendation which has been submitted by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Unless that language is changed, or unless some alternatives are proposed, it would appear that it is taken for granted that the refuge will be approved as an entire plan, because the engineers are directed to dig that channel.

Mr. HAYDEN. If it were deemed to be advantageous, from the point of engineering reasons, that the channel be dug, that could be done without any relationship whatever to the establishment of a wildlife refuge. For example, I remember that a witness who owned land in that bend said he had no objection to the construction of a channel, but he did not want his farm taken for a wildlife refuge.

Mr. HRUSKA. That might be true. My question is this: If it is done, where will the funds come from, to compensate for the separation damages in the case of approximately 4,000 acres of Nebraska land which will be separated from the mainland of Nebraska?

Mr. HAYDEN. What is the separation damage to which the Senator refers?

Mr. HRUSKA. The damage is this: Those 4,000 acres are now within one mile and a half or so of a paved highway, and they are within the reach of utilities, markets, and so forth. However, they will be removed by at least 10 miles from a paved highway, and there will be difficulty of access, and they will be isolated, and will virtually be an island; and I presume that separation damage will ensue as a result, because that land will be included within the loop created by the digging of the cutoff channel.

Mr. HAYDEN. Will those circumstances be greatly different from the circumstances in connection with other cases of the construction of such loops?

Mr. HRUSKA. My question is this: Will funds be allowed for the damage which will be caused by reason of that separation?

Mr. HAYDEN. It seems to me that the Corps of Engineers will have to take those factors into consideration. Frankly, I do not know whether they have taken them into consideration.

Mr. HRUSKA. I appreciate the Senator's statement. Apparently they have not taken them into consideration, because they are expecting the funds for the land acquisition and the development of the land within the loop for the bird refuge to come from the Fish and Wildlife Service, and apparently they are making no allowance for the \$600,000 for the digging of the channel itself. My question simply was where those funds would come from, if that transpired.

Mr. HAYDEN. That will have to be developed.

Mr. HRUSKA. I thank the chairman.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question about the item for additions to the Natural History Building of the Smithsonian Institution. I am a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and some of my colleagues have asked me about this matter and about the position of the Senate Appropriations Committee regarding the amount approved by the House of Representatives in connection with the plans for additions to the Natural History Building of the Smithsonian Institution.

I wish to say that I am among those who feel that it is most unfortunate that this item has been deleted. I understand that it has been authorized since 1930, and that the only thing which now stands in the way is our desire not to spend any more money than necessary this year.

I should like to have the RECORD show why that item was deleted.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have previously stated that to other members of the Board of Regents.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am sorry that I was not in the Chamber at the time.

Mr. HAYDEN. One of the reasons was that we had made an appropriation for other construction for the Smithsonian Institution; and so little prog-

ress had been made, that we thought the same situation might apply in this case.

Second, as the Senator from New Jersey has stated, we thought the Smithsonian Institution could get along with a little delay at a time when there is widespread demand for reduction in Federal expenditures.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Am I correct in my understanding, along with that of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and others, that the Senator from Arizona plans to discuss this matter in the conference?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes, indeed. We shall be glad to.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I hope that that will be done, so that we can get all the facts before the conferees.

Mr. HAYDEN. We shall not be adamant about the matter. We shall be open-minded, and shall be glad to listen to reason.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank the Senator very much.

SURVEY OF GROUND WATER RESOURCES IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY EMBAYMENT AREA

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I am pleased that funds are provided in the pending Department of Interior appropriation bill to initiate a survey of the ground water resources in the Mississippi Valley embayment area.

In the 84th Congress I introduced a bill to authorize the Department of the Interior to conduct such a survey. This bill was cosponsored by Senators Hill, Sparkman, McClellan, Clements, Long, Stennis, Symington, Kefauver, and Gore. I am sure that the cosponsors will be glad to learn that the survey proposed by the bill will be initiated in the next fiscal year. When the bill was pending before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget recommended against enactment of the legislation on the basis that passage of this type of legislation would hinder their efforts to carry out an orderly nationwide program for studying our water resources. However, at the same time the Department announced that it was in full accord with the objectives of the legislation. The distinguished chairman of the committee, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] wrote to Secretary Seaton and urged that the Department of the Interior request funds for the 1958 fiscal year to begin the survey, in view of the fact that the Department in its objections to the authorizing legislation assumed the responsibility for requesting funds from Congress to carry out an orderly program for conducting surveys of this type. I am grateful for the helpful and cooperative work of the Senator from Montana, and everyone in the Mississippi Valley embayment area will be indebted to him for his efforts in getting the survey started.

The Mississippi Valley embayment area is that portion of the Midsouth area which in the geologic past was covered by the sea. It is now underlain by a natural groundwater reservoir which furnishes more than 90 percent of the water used for domestic, industrial, and agricultural purposes in the entire region. The embayment area covers parts of Arkansas,

Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas. It would be rather superfluous for me to point out at this time that we have ample supplies of surface waters in this area. However, not even 10 percent of the water used for all purposes in the region is derived from surface sources. To indicate the importance of groundwater reserves in the embayment region, I might point out that the Memphis area alone uses more than 135 million gallons a day for municipal and industrial purposes, while irrigation requires 400 million gallons a day during the 3-month rice-growing season in the Grand Prairie region in Arkansas. The water supply of almost every farm, town, and city in the region is dependent upon underground water reservoirs.

Our water resources are a depletable asset, and we must find ways to recharge the reservoirs which are slowly being depleted by the increased demands for water in the region. The disastrous droughts of the last few years in the area west of the Mississippi have graphically illustrated the need for preserving this precious asset. The proposed survey will enable the Geological Survey, in cooperation with other interested Federal, State, and local agencies, to examine this multi-state system of underground water formations in order to determine its capacity to transmit and store water, the quality and quantity of the water, and the extent to which the water table may be recharged by use of surface waters. A thorough knowledge of the characteristics of the underground water system in the area will be of untold value in determining how to use our water resources most efficiently.

It has been estimated that it will take 5 years or more to complete an exhaustive survey of the entire embayment area. I understand that the Geological Survey is prepared to spend \$75,000 in the next fiscal year in getting the survey underway. This is certainly a very small initial investment on a program which could be of tremendous importance to all the States within its region. I know that the results will prove to be a wise investment toward better management of our Nation's water resources.

Mr. President, I request unanimous consent to have a statement which I prepared concerning this project printed in the body of the RECORD following my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE GROUND-WATER RESOURCES OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY EMBAYMENT

The Mississippi Valley embayment as here considered consists of 90,000 square miles in the Mississippi River Valley extending from about the latitude of the 32d parallel northward to the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, as shown on the attached map. It includes parts of eight States—eastern Arkansas, northwestern Alabama, northern Mississippi, southwestern Kentucky, northern Louisiana, southeastern Missouri, western Tennessee, and northeastern Texas. Because the area extends into the related coastal part of the Gulf Coastal Plain the southern boundary is not clearly defined

and has been drawn arbitrarily along county lines.

For many years in the geologic past this area was an embayment covered by an arm of the sea, during which time several thousand feet of sediments were deposited in the embayment. Included in these sediments are deposits of sand and gravel which now form the huge ground-water reservoirs of the embayment, and make the area one of the most important ground-water provinces in the United States. The reservoirs consist of water-bearing formations, or aquifers. Water enters these geologic formations where they are at or near the surface, and moves considerable distances to points of withdrawals, in some places passing under State lines. Thus the area is underlain by a natural hydraulic system which should be studied as a unit.

Large surface streams cross the area at various points. However, this supply is not available where it is needed most, as the use of these streams for irrigation is economically limited in most instances to the proximity of the streams.

The most valuable resources of the area are the soil and the water that makes the soil productive. The average annual precipitation is 45 to 50 inches. However, droughts are common during the growing season.

The importance of ground water can best be realized when one considers that the water supply of almost every farm, town, and city in the region comes from wells. More than 90 percent of the water used for domestic, industrial, and irrigation supplies comes from wells and springs, because ground water is nearly everywhere available and costs less to develop and treat than surface water. Also, ground water has a relatively constant temperature and quality, and is silt free.

Large quantities of ground water are pumped from the water-bearing formations of the embayment for irrigation, municipal, and industrial supplies. It is estimated that in the Grand Prairie region of Arkansas 400 million gallons of water a day is pumped for rice irrigation during the 3-month growing season. With the expansion of the area of rice irrigation northeast and east of the Grand Prairie region, the consumption of water for irrigation in that part of the State is more than that for the Grand Prairie region. In part of the Grand Prairie region the rate of withdrawal of ground water exceeds the rate of replenishment by natural recharge, and therefore further studies are needed to determine whether it is feasible to replenish the aquifers by artificial recharge. Within the last few years the area of rice irrigation has been extended into Mississippi and Missouri. In Mississippi the number of irrigation wells in the Mississippi alluvial plain increased from about 25 to 350 between 1949 and 1954. The volume of water pumped for rice irrigation in Mississippi almost doubled each year during this period. In 1954 the total pumpage of ground water for irrigation in all of northern Mississippi was estimated at 325 million gallons a day, average for the entire year. For the 3-month growing season in the delta the average pumpage was at the rate of 1,210 million gallons a day.

Supplemental irrigation of row crops and pasture is increasing rapidly, and will continue to increase, as a result of the present drought conditions and the fact that recent research by agricultural experiment stations has demonstrated that supplemental irrigation is practical as a means of saving the crops and also of increasing their yields even in seasons of normal rainfall. The extension of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to include the entire United States and the passage of the Hope-Aiken bill will tend to further the use of supplemental irrigation. Recent experiments by Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station in northern Louisiana show that the yield of such crops

as sweetpotatoes can be increased considerably by irrigation, and that use of water from underground sources eliminates the danger of plant disease carried by surface water. It appears reasonable to conclude that eventually such a large number of farmers will install irrigation systems that the resulting demand for ground water will become greater than the supply.

In addition to the use of water for irrigation, industrial plants and municipalities in the embayment area down to the 32d parallel in Mississippi use a total of about 134 million gallons of ground water a day. Also, in the Memphis area more than 135 million gallons of ground water a day is used for municipal and industrial purposes.

Industrial expansion and increased agricultural prosperity therefore are dependent to a considerable extent upon the availability, amount, and quality of ground water, and the extent to which the supply may be reused as a result of adoption of methods of natural or artificial recharge.

Ground water in the Mississippi Valley embayment occurs in four principal aquifers, all of which extend under more than one State. All yield water to wells in more than one State. Water may enter the aquifers in one State and move to centers of pumping in other States. In each aquifer the effects of pumping may extend across State boundaries. For example, effects of heavy pumping from wells in the Memphis area extend into Mississippi and Arkansas, and part of the water pumped in Memphis comes from these States. Likewise, large withdrawal of water in Mississippi and Arkansas may affect the parts of ground-water reservoirs that underlie Tennessee. None of these aquifers is sufficiently investigated so that the availability, amount, and quality of the ground water can be evaluated. It would be unwise to attempt a large-scale development without this information. Also, the proposed investigation will yield information needed to assure wise conservation and regulation of water.

The present investigations being made by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, and the city of Memphis give valuable information on parts of embayment. However, they do not cover the entire area, and they do not treat the study on a regional basis. The Mississippi Valley embayment includes parts of eight States, and is underlain by a geologic and hydrologic system that must be studied as a unit. Therefore, in view of the major importance of ground water to the welfare of the area, a comprehensive regional study of the ground-water resources is needed, and should be conducted either as a Federal program or as a joint, coordinated Federal-State cooperative program, in contrast to the group of generally unrelated Federal-State cooperative programs in each of the States.

In studying the occurrence, quantity, and quality of ground water it would be necessary to map the aquifers both on the surface and in the subsurface. Where an aquifer crops out and is subject to recharge, the size and shape of the recharge area would be determined. The possibility of increasing the recharge through recharge wells or spreading of surface water on the recharge area would be studied. The relationship of ground water to flood control and drainage projects and to the use of excess rainfall for recharge, thus saving flood water otherwise lost to the gulf, would be considered. In areas where water is discharged from the aquifer, the relationship between the aquifer and streamflow would be studied, both to determine the effect of decreased discharge from an aquifer into a stream brought about by increased pumping from wells and to predict the base flow of the stream when there is no direct surface runoff.

The extent of the water-bearing formations, the continuity of the different formations, the capacity of the ground-water reservoirs to transmit water, the storage capacity of the aquifers, the amounts of pumping, the configuration of the water tables, and the quality of water would be determined. By combining all of the information as to the outcrop area, the amount of recharge to and discharge from the aquifer, and the continuity and ability of the aquifer to transmit water, it would be possible to estimate the perennial yield of each water-bearing formation.

All available information, both from the Federal projects now in operation and from State surveys, would be used. It is estimated that such a program would require 5 years and cost \$900,000; the cost during the first year would be \$100,000. A large part of this money would be spent on an exploratory program of test-well boring and conducting pumping and other aquifer tests and making electrical and radioactivity logs of wells to determine the character, thickness, and extent of the aquifers. By the end of the third year the major part of the exploratory drilling and boring program would be completed and emphasis would be placed on pumping tests and other quantitative studies and on the chemical analyses of the water. Observations on the fluctuations of the water to determine storage effects and quantitative changes in storage should be started as soon as practicable and continued indefinitely.

Progress reports covering the results of the work would be prepared annually, with a comprehensive report on the geology and hydrology to be included in the report at the end of the third year. A final report analyzing all the data obtained and giving information in regard to the perennial yield of the area, the areas of overdraft, and the areas in which additional water could be developed would be prepared at the end of the fifth year.

AREA BY STATES

Alabama

All or parts of six counties in the northwestern part of Alabama are included in the embayment region. The water-bearing formations (aquifers) which underlie this part of Alabama are some of the most productive in the State and extend into Mississippi. Some of the water which enters these formations in Alabama moves into Mississippi. Studies are needed to determine how much water is available in Alabama and the quantity that moves into Mississippi.

None of these aquifers in Alabama have been sufficiently investigated, so that the availability, amount and quality of ground water can be evaluated. It would be unwise to attempt a large-scale development without this information. Also, the proposed investigation will yield information needed to assure wise conservation and regulation of water.

Arkansas

About one-half of the State consisting of all or parts of 46 counties in eastern and southern Arkansas is included in the project. This part of the State is the source of some of the largest groundwater supplies in Arkansas. In the Grand Prairie region, Arkansas, more than 400 million gallons of water a day is required for rice irrigation during the 3-month growing season. With the expansion of the area of rice irrigation northeast and east of the Grand Prairie region the consumption of water for irrigation in that part of the State is more than that for the Grand Prairie region. Also, the use of ground water to irrigate crops such as cotton, corn, and oats is increasing. It appears reasonable to conclude that eventually such a large number of farmers will install irrigation systems that the resulting demand for ground water will become greater than

the supply. Industrial expansion and increased agricultural prosperity therefore are dependent to a considerable extent upon the availability, amount, and quality of ground water, and the extent to which the supply may be replenished as a result of adoption of methods of natural or artificial recharge.

In a large part of the area in Arkansas none of these aquifers are sufficiently investigated to make possible a sound evaluation of the availability, amount, and quality of ground water. It would be unwise to attempt a large-scale development without this information. Also, the proposed investigation will yield information needed to assure wise conservation and regulation of water.

Mississippi

Fifty-one counties in Mississippi are included in the embayment region. More than 95 percent of the public water supplies are from wells. In the Mississippi alluvial plain (Yazoo delta) the number of irrigation wells in operation increased from about 25 to 350 between 1949 and 1954. The volume of water pumped for irrigation almost doubled each year during the period. In 1954 the total pumpage of ground water for irrigation was estimated at 1,225 million gallons a day during the growing season.

The use of supplemental irrigation from wells for row crops and pasture is growing rapidly, and will continue to grow, as a result of the passage of the Hope-Aiken bill. In addition to the irrigation development, several industrial plants in the Mississippi alluvial plain are using a total of about 100 million gallons of water a day.

Some of the aquifers in Mississippi are not sufficiently investigated, so that the availability, amount, and quality and quantity of water can be evaluated. It would be unwise to attempt a large-scale development without this information. Also, the proposed investigation will yield information needed to assure wise conservation and regulation of water.

Kentucky

All or parts of 11 counties in the western part of Kentucky are included in the Mississippi Valley embayment. About 90 percent of the municipal supplies are from ground water. This is one of the most productive ground-water areas in Kentucky. This region has the greatest potential for ground-water development of any area in Kentucky, with the possible exception of glacial alluvium along the Ohio River known as the Jackson Purchase region. It is an area of rapid industrial growth, and information on the quantity and quality of water available is urgently needed. It would be unwise to attempt a large-scale development without this information. Also the proposed investigation will yield information needed to assure wise conservation and regulation of water.

Missouri

All or part of nine counties in southeastern Missouri are included in the embayment region. This forms a part of a large area in which large quantities of ground water are used for rice irrigation. Further studies of the area are needed to determine the quantity and quality of water available.

Louisiana

Fourteen parishes in northern Louisiana are included in the embayment region.

Tennessee

Most of Tennessee west of the Tennessee River—all or parts of 19 counties—is included in the embayment. This is the most productive ground-water area in Tennessee. Large quantities of water from wells are used for domestic, public, and industrial supplies. In the Memphis area more than 135 million gallons of ground water a day is used for municipal and industrial purposes.

In most of this area these aquifers are not sufficiently investigated, so that the avail-

ability, amount, and quantity and quality of ground water can be evaluated. It would be unwise to attempt a large-scale development without this information. Also, the proposed investigation will yield information needed to assure wise conservation and regulation of water.

Texas

Four counties in northeastern Texas are included in the embayment region.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I should like to call up my amendment to the pending bill, sent to the desk earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 17, line 6, it is proposed to strike out "\$17,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$17,900,000: *Provided*, That of such amount \$1,000,000 shall be used for the construction and development of the Independence National Historical Park."

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, this amendment has been discussed with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and with the ranking minority member. Its purpose is to make it possible to continue in the fiscal year 1958 the improvements already under way at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, and the surrounding area.

In 1948 the Congress created the Independence National Historical Park. It was a three-way deal. The city of Philadelphia gave Independence Hall and the surrounding area to the United States Government and undertook to make certain improvements. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania undertook to improve the area north of Independence Hall, has spent some \$7½ million already, and is about to spend more. The Federal Government has already spent \$7½ million in the area which it undertook to improve.

Because of something, which I can only describe as a "snafu," with which the distinguished Senator from Arizona is cognizant, the necessary amount to continue that work this year was left out of the budget.

The Director of the National Park Service, Mr. Wirth, appeared before the Committee on Appropriations and explained how that unfortunate incident had occurred. He pointed out they had programed for this work, during the coming fiscal year of 1958, an amount slightly in excess of \$1 million, which was to be divided among demolition, landscaping, and restoration of historic buildings.

Mr. President, if this amendment is not adopted and I hope it will be accepted by the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]—the work which is now about one-third to halfway completed will stop, and nothing will happen to the Federal part of the program during the fiscal year, while the State and city will go ahead. The Federal Government will be unable to continue the work that it has been undertaking.

Mr. President, as a result of the appearance before the distinguished Senator's Subcommittee on Appropriations by the senior Senator from Pennsylvania

[Mr. MARTIN], myself, and the Chairman of the committee appointed by the President to put this project through, Judge Edwin O. Lewis, of Philadelphia, the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for this work.

Mr. President, it has been my view—and I imagine the Chairman of the committee will agree with me—that not very much can be done on a \$1 million program if only \$100,000 is provided to carry it out. I hope very much that the distinguished Chairman of the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I do not think we can agree to all the Senator asks for, as the Senator has stated that there is no budget estimate. It was an accident or something which happened, so that the estimate simply was not submitted.

We are, of course, loath to put items in an appropriation bill for which there is no estimate or request.

There was an explanation made of the item, to which perhaps the committee did not respond properly when it provided \$100,000.

How would the Senator feel if I conferred with my friend, the ranking Republican member of the subcommittee [Mr. MUNDT], and suggested \$500,000 as a suitable amount for the next fiscal year? Could something worth while be done with that amount?

Mr. CLARK. I may say to my friend, the Senator from Arizona, that every little bit helps. We can certainly do 5 times as much with \$500,000 as we can do with \$100,000. While we can only do half as much as we could with \$1 million, I have come to learn, in my short span in the Senate, that half a loaf is better than no bread.

Mr. HAYDEN. We can take that amount to the House. Is that agreeable?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I have conferred with the chairman of the subcommittee on the Interior Department appropriations about this matter and I have also talked with the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK]. I have also been approached by the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN].

I must say that I visited at Independence Square just a week ago tomorrow in connection with the Alexander Hamilton Student Scholarship Convention, which was concluded there on Friday, and I had an opportunity to be shown around the place. I looked at some of the improvements which are being made, and I feel it is a highly meritorious project of interest to all Americans. After all, that is the birthplace of the Constitution, the greatest charter of freedom any free people have ever had.

I wish to associate myself with the statement made by the chairman of the committee, and agree to take the \$500,000 to conference.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I desire to modify my amendment by reducing the amount requested from \$1 million to \$500,000, which will call for decreasing the total sum from \$17,900,000 in the proposed amendment \$17,400,000.

As modified the amendment would read as follows:

On page 17, line 6, strike out "\$17,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$17,400,000, *Provided*, That of such amount \$500,000 shall be used for the construction and development of the Independence National Historical Park."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has the right to modify his amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. It will be earmarked in the bill instead of in the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] as modified.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] for their understanding of the need to have this work go forward not only for the benefit of my home town, but for the benefit of the Nation as a whole.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. Can the distinguished Senator, who has charge of the Interior Department appropriation bill, tell me whether the pending bill includes any funds for the acquisition of lands to create, to add to, or to take the place of a wildlife refuge in western Kentucky between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, near the site of the Barkley Dam?

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no money in this bill for that purpose.

Mr. COOPER. Many citizens of Lyon, Trigg, and other counties have written me. They express great concern over a reported plan to acquire a large acreage, estimated at some 15,000 acres, in their counties. They have stated that the proposed refuge would require the acquisition of most of the land along the shores of the lake to be created on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and that it would remove from the tax rolls a large percentage of the arable and cultivable land in their counties. Can the Senator also inform me whether or not there were any deliberations in the committee relating to plans in anticipation of such acquisition?

Mr. HAYDEN. There was no discussion whatsoever.

In a general way, my understanding is that the construction of the Barkley Dam would do away with a certain area devoted to fish and wildlife refuges, and that the Corps of Engineers feels obligated to replace the area taken away. From what the Senator says, the proposed replacement is not acre for acre, but some proposals would very greatly increase the acreage.

Mr. COOPER. This proposal would call for 15,000 acres in place of the wildlife refuge of 4,000 acres.

Mr. HAYDEN. This is a matter which Congress must consider very carefully before anything is done. Nothing of the kind is provided for in the pending bill.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Under the heading "Acquisition of Strategic Minerals," there is a proposed appropriation of \$6,700,000, to remain available until December 31, 1958, for the purpose of "carrying out the provisions of the Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956." My inquiry is: Will this appropriation, if made, be available for the purchase of tungsten?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. There is a specific limitation in the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Was the amendment offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] accepted?

Mr. HAYDEN. I understood that the amendment was adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. LAUSCHE. As I understand, the bill does not contemplate the purchase of tungsten.

Mr. HAYDEN. Not at all.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I understand that the exclusion of the money for use for the purchase of tungsten is covered in the following language:

Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for purchases authorized in section 2 (a) of said act.

Mr. HAYDEN. Purchases under section 2 (a) of the act are discussed in the committee report, in the following language:

The committee recommends the allowance of \$6,700,000 for the acquisition of strategic minerals under Public Law 733, 84th Congress.

The recommendation will provide \$4,200,000 to continue the fluorspar program and \$2,500,000 to continue the asbestos program. There are adequate funds available to continue the columbium-tantalum program.

The committee recommends that no funds be allowed for the purchase of tungsten. It is the view of the committee that it is not possible to obtain funds for the purchase of tungsten under the provision of Public Law 733. In the event Public Law 733 is amended or new legislation enacted pertaining to the acquisition of tungsten the committee would consider a request for funds, which should be submitted in the regular manner, to implement such legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] is necessarily absent.

If present and voting the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senators from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART and Mr. JENNER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 81, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—81

Aiken	Eastland	Lausche
Allott	Ellender	Long
Anderson	Ervin	Magnuson
Barrett	Flanders	Malone
Beall	Frear	Mansfield
Bennett	Fulbright	Martin, Iowa
Bible	Goldwater	Martin, Pa.
Bricker	Gore	McClellan
Bush	Green	McNamara
Butler	Hayden	Morse
Byrd	Hennings	Morton
Carlson	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Carroll	Hill	Murray
Case, N. J.	Holland	Neuberger
Case, S. Dak.	Hruska	Potter
Chavez	Ives	Purtell
Church	Jackson	Revercomb
Clark	Javits	Robertson
Cooper	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Cotton	Kefauver	Schoeppel
Curtis	Kennedy	Scott
Dirksen	Kerr	Smathers
Douglas	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Kuchel	Smith, N. J.

Symington	Thye	Williams
Talmadge	Watkins	Yarborough
Thurmond	Wiley	Young

NOT VOTING—14

Bridges	Langer	Payne
Capehart	Monroney	Russell
Humphrey	Neely	Sparkman
Jenner	O'Mahoney	Stennis
Johnson, Tex.	Pastore	

So the bill (H. R. 5189) was passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. YOUNG conferees on the part of the Senate.

PROPAGANDA EXPOSED JEOPARDIZING PALESTINE ARAB REFUGEES

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, in the press in Washington today and in the press in New York we have two widely divergent stories on what is happening in the latest chapter in Egypt's propaganda against the United States. The Washington Post says in its headline, "Egypt's Press Says United States Plot Stirs Revolts." The New York Times headline is "New Cairo Drive Aims at Refugees."

We are told by the Egyptian press of secret negotiations between Iraq, Jordan, and Israel, with the United States in the alleged role of mediator to resettle in Iraq the approximately 500,000 Palestine Arab refugees now in Jordan. This is called an American plot. The facts of the situation are that the propaganda datelined Cairo, and emanating from the Government-controlled Egyptian radio and press, deals with the very lives of 922,000 Palestine Arab refugees. I wish to denounce this as false propaganda and it is exposed by the New York Times. It is dangerous propaganda, too. It plays with the misery of human beings, and holds back again the solution of this vexing problem of the Palestine Arab refugees.

Such malicious irresponsibility must be promptly and unhesitatingly exposed. It must be well known to Colonel Nasser and his propagandists that riots and bloodshed among the Palestine Arab refugees—which have occurred before—are the only likely outcome of such false propaganda.

The time is ripe for the United States to spark a major drive in the Middle East for the resettlement of the Palestine Arab refugees, including implementation of the Johnston plan for the development of the Jordan River valley. But this would be done in the open, with full consultation of all parties and assurances of Israel's contribution toward resettlement.

The Palestine Arab refugees remain one of the most nettling problems standing in the way of some affirmative progress toward permanent peace and regional cooperation in the Middle East. It is my conviction that for some time Egypt's Colonel Nasser has been the

principal advocate of continuing to use these 922,000 unhappy human beings as the main unsettling factor in the Middle East by blocking efforts to resettle them in Arab lands.

I have made inquiries here into this matter. I state again that I can find no substance to the Cairo story I have referred to. I hope this irresponsible propaganda—maliciously false—will backfire even in the troubled Near East, and show the Palestine Arab refugees that the Arab States other than Egypt—which, in my opinion, is in effect doing the Soviet Union's work in that area of the world—and that the other nations, including our own, who contribute so generously to the UNRWA for Palestine Arab refugees, know how essential is resettlement of the Palestine Arab refugees on the highest priority.

I ask unanimous consent that the two news stories to which I have referred may be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from New York?

There being no objection, the news articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of June 24, 1957]

EGYPT'S PRESS SAYS UNITED STATES PLOT STIRS REVOLTS—HAMMERS AT CHARGES OF SECRET PARLEYS ON REFUGEE HOME IN IRAQ

CAIRO, June 23.—The Egyptian press today predicted that what it called an American plot against Palestine Arab refugees would lead to revolts and disturbances in Jordan.

For the third day, the Government-controlled press hammered away at the charge that the United States was mediating in secret talks between Israel and pro-Western Arab countries to resettle refugees from Jordan in neighboring Iraq.

(Israeli sources in Jerusalem denied any such talks were in progress.)

A half million Arab refugees of the 1948 Palestine war are crowded into the territory west of the Jordan River annexed by Jordan after the war.

The press accused Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq, and Lebanon of treating with hatred Israel and with American colonialism.

Iraq officials denied that Iraq would accept the refugees. A statement said Iraq is not in favor of settling Palestine refugees in any country except in their homeland in Palestine.

The Egyptian press also carried a report of the semiofficial Middle East News Agency that Foreign Minister Samir Rifai of Jordan and Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion met recently in Aqaba, Jordan, with a view to reaching agreement on preliminary steps toward the conclusion of a peace agreement between the two countries.

The leftist newspaper Al Messaa said: "The biggest treason is being committed these days in the history of the Arab nations—a treason that will remain a black spot in Arab history and lead to the ouster of those who committed it."

[From the New York Times of June 24, 1957]
NEW CAIRO DRIVE AIMS AT REFUGEES—REPORT OF JORDANIAN-ISRAELI TALKS VIEWED AS EFFORT TO STIR UP UNREST

(By Osgood Caruthers)

CAIRO, June 23.—Using the Palestine refugee problem as his most powerful weapon President Gamal Abdel Nasser has opened a massive propaganda campaign against those Arab governments that have abandoned him to line up with the West.

This has become evident during the last 3 days in a sudden outburst of obviously inspired stories, bitter editorials and radio broadcasts emanating from Cairo.

President Nasser's semi-official Middle East News Agency topped a barrage against Jordan today with a completely unattributed story that Samir el-Rifain, Jordan's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, had met secretly with Premier David Ben-Gurion of Israel at Aqaba "with a view to reaching agreement on preliminary steps toward the conclusion of a peace agreement between the two countries."

The story went on to say that "agreement was reached between Israel and the representatives of pro-West Arab countries on the forcible transfer of Palestinian refugees to unpopulated areas in the desert between Jordan and Iraq."

The Middle East agency distributed this story under an Amman dateline although the news service has not had a reporter in Jordan since its correspondent was expelled from that country in April.

The principal target of the Cairo stories, editorials and broadcasts has been King Hussein and his pro-Western Jordanian Government. Diplomats in Cairo see in President Nasser's campaign an all-out effort to incite the half-million Palestine refugees in Jordan to open revolt.

Those who have watched the events of the last three months, in which Jordan, Lebanon, and Saudia Arabia have come out in open opposition to the pro-Soviet policies of Egypt and Syria, have wondered how President Nasser would strike back.

The Egyptian leader has held that the people of those countries still support his nationalist policies of "positive neutralism," which in fact have invited Soviet penetration into the Middle East.

PAST RIOTS CITED

In now becomes clear that the Egyptians have decided that Palestine refugees, whose hungry and hopeless thousands make up half of Jordan's population, are the best weapon.

Incredible as the Middle East agency's report may seem to a student of the Middle East, it is certain to have some effect among more innocent masses of refugees and Arabs throughout the Middle East.

Any suggestion of a final peace with Israel is like a red flag among the great majority of Arabs. More important, however, is the fact that any suggestion of a resettlement of Palestine refugees or of trying to resolve their problem any way other than by their return to their homes in what is now Israel is almost certain to incite violence. Such suggestions in the past have caused riots among the refugees.

An analysis of Egyptian press and radio reports shows that President Nasser's campaign began subtly a month ago. At that time there was a sudden spate of inexplicable attacks against the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, which is charged with caring for almost 1 million refugees.

Although Egyptian authorities pledged full cooperation with the United Nations agency, charges continued that it was "plotting to annihilate refugees," was helping the Jordanian Government identify and arrest "Arab nationalist" element in refugee camps and was halting its rehabilitation services as part of a so-called Western imperialist plot to settle the problem in Israel's favor.

IRAQ AID TO JORDAN SEEN (By Sam Pope Brewer)

BAGHDAD, Iraq, June 23.—Iraq has agreed to give important economic aid to Jordan, according to a reliable source. Representatives of the two countries conferred today on details.

King Faisal of Iraq, King Hussein of Jordan, and Crown Prince Abdul Illah of Iraq

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 27, 1957
For actions of June 26, 1957
85th-1st, No. 111

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HIGHLIGHTS: (See Page 6).

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H.R. 5189, the Interior appropriation bill for 1958, which includes Forest Service items. Senate conferees were appointed June 24.
Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 6287, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1958. pp. 9328-33
Received conference report on H.R. 6070, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1958 (H. Rept. 648). pp. 9322-24, 9355
2. PEANUTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H.R. 6764, to amend the act of June 24, 1936, so as to delete the requirement for reports from persons owning or operating peanut picking or threshing machines (H. Rept. 646). p. 9355
3. ADVISORY COMMITTEES. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H.R. 7390, to amend the Administrative Expense Act of 1946 so as to establish standards for certain advisory committees. pp. 9333, 9355
4. LANDS; RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 2147, to provide for the construction by Interior of the San Angelo reclamation project, Tex., H.R. 6940, to authorize Interior to reimburse owners of lands acquired under the Federal reclamation laws for their moving expenses, and H.R. 8054, to provide for the leasing of oil and gas deposits in lands beneath inland navigable waters in Alaska. p. D582

5. FISCAL POLICY. The Joint Economic Committee issued a report on fiscal policy implications of the economic outlook and budget developments (H. Rept. 647). p. 9355
6. EXPERIMENT STATIONS. Received from this Department the annual report on the State agricultural experiment stations. p. 9355
7. MONETARY PROBLEMS. Both Houses received a report on the activities of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems (H. Doc. 200). pp. 9219, 9355
8. COOPERATIVES. Rep. Becker inserted a newspaper editorial favoring Federal income taxation on cooperative corporations in the same manner as other business corporations. p. 9328
9. TRANSPORTATION. Passed with amendment H.R. 5728, to modify the general corporate powers and utilization of funds, and increase the borrowing authority of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. pp. 9334-49
10. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Lanham criticized the foreign trade policies of the State Department. pp. 9352-53

SENATE

11. PEANUTS. Passed without amendment S. 609, to repeal the requirement for certain reports from operators of peanut picking or threshing machines. pp. 9266-7
12. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H.R. 7259, establishing type 21 Virginia fire cured tobacco as a separate kind of tobacco for marketing quota purposes and limiting its price support level to an amount not in excess of the higher of (a) the 1957 level or (b) 90% of parity. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 9267
13. RECREATION. Passed as reported S. 846, to establish a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission of 15 members, including 8 from Congress and 7 from private life, to develop a national policy for outdoor recreation and encourage recreational uses of national resources. pp. 9270-2
14. DISASTER RELIEF. Sen. Humphrey urged disaster aid for flood-stricken areas in Minn., and inserted his letter to the Secretary, a news article, and a petition on the flood problem. pp. 9253-7
15. RESEARCH. Sen. Capehart urged more extended agricultural research and inserted two articles on the uses for farm products. pp. 9262-4
16. LIVESTOCK. The proposed amendments to S. 1356, to transfer the jurisdiction over unfair trade practices in the meatpacking industry to the FTC, offered by the American Meat Institute, were criticized by Sen. Watkins on the grounds that the Department of Agriculture never issued a cease and desist order to any packer. pp. 9309-11
17. PRICE SUPPORTS. Received from the Secretary a proposed bill to authorize CCC to acquire title to unredeemed loan collateral without obligation to make equity payments; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

ment insert "\$1,046,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$21,763,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,344,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "purchase of fifty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$675,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,377,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken by said amendment and in lieu of the sum named therein insert "\$600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,420,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 3, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 27, and 41.

ALBERT THOMAS,
SIDNEY R. YATES,
JOE L. EVINS,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
CLARENCE CANNON,
C. W. VURSELL,
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
LISTER HILL,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN,
LEVERETT H. SALTONSTALL,
KARL MUNDT,
CHARLES POTTER,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6070) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Service Commission

Amendment No. 1—Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 2—Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows: Appropriates \$2,360,000 instead of \$2,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,417,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3—Administrative expenses, employees' life insurance fund: Reported in disagreement.

Federal Civil Defense Administration

Amendment No. 4—Operations: Authorizes \$750,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$598,000 as proposed by the House and \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Federal Power Commission

Amendment No. 5—Salaries and expenses: Provides that not to exceed \$335,000 shall be available for investigations relating to Federal river development projects as proposed by the Senate instead of \$325,000 as proposed by the House.

Federal Trade Commission

Amendment No. 6—Salaries and expenses: Authorizes \$251,250 for expenses of travel as proposed by the Senate instead of \$237,000 as proposed by the House.

General Accounting Office

Amendment No. 7—Salaries and expenses: Authorizes \$1,600,000 for expenses of travel as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

General Services Administration

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9—Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service: Authorize \$222,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$205,300 as proposed by the House and \$238,650 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$130,339,000 instead of \$127,464,000 as proposed by the House and \$133,214,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that of the increase provided above the House allowance \$1,000,000 is for the rental, operation, and protection of leased space.

Amendment No. 10—Repair and improvement, federally owned buildings: Authorizes \$260,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$270,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11—Sites and expenses, purchase contract and public buildings projects: Inserts language as proposed by the Senate prohibiting use of funds during fiscal year 1958 in connection with Federal office building Numbered 7 on square 167 in the District of Columbia.

Amendment No. 12—Payments, public buildings purchase contracts: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13—Construction, public buildings: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 14—Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 15—Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: Authorizes \$170,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$120,000

as proposed by the House and \$192,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16—Expenses, supply distribution: Authorizes \$117,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$110,000 as proposed by the House and \$123,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18—Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service: Authorize \$48,400 for expenses of travel instead of \$44,750 as proposed by the House and \$52,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$7,263,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,254,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 19 and 20—Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service: Authorize \$27,500 for expenses of travel as proposed by the Senate instead of \$25,000 as proposed by the House; and appropriate \$1,515,000 instead of \$1,330,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 21 and 22—Strategic and critical materials: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 23 and 24—Strategic and critical materials: Delete language proposed by the Senate to establish a mica buying station at Santa Fe, New Mexico; and delete language as proposed by the Senate relating to the availability of funds.

Amendments Nos. 25 and 26—Administrative operations fund: Authorize \$10,530,000 instead of \$10,230,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,830,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize \$153,300 for expenses of travel instead of \$137,700 as proposed by the House and \$168,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 28: Deletes language proposed by the Senate creating 10 additional grade GS-16 positions at the field level. The conferees are in agreement that such positions are necessary and urges the Post Office and Civil Service Committees to accomplish the objectives of the Senate language as soon as possible.

Housing and Home Finance Agency Office of the Administrator

Amendments Nos. 29 and 30—Salaries and expenses: Delete language proposed by the Senate providing that the salary of a general counsel shall hereafter be at grade GS-18 and the agreement of the conferees on Amendment No. 28 is equally applicable to this situation; and authorize \$1,750,000 for nonadministrative expenses in connection with site inspection and audit of slum clearance and urban renewal, college housing, and public facility loan projects instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31—Administrative expenses, housing studies: Deletes item inserted by the Senate for administrative expenses in connection with housing studies.

Interstate Commerce Commission

Amendments Nos. 32 through 40—Salaries and expenses: Authorize \$200 for purchase of newspapers as proposed by the House instead of \$500 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the purchase of 62 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only instead of 80 including 62 for replacement as proposed by the Senate, and delete language proposed by the Senate authorizing purchase of uniforms or allowances therefor; authorize \$1,135,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$1,085,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,185,000 as proposed by the Senate; appropriate \$16,750,000 instead of \$16,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$17,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize \$1,363,500 for railroad safety activities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,350,000 as proposed by the House; au-

thorize \$956,600 for locomotive inspection activities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$950,000 as proposed by the House; authorize \$225,000 for defense mobilization functions as proposed by the Senate.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
Amendment No. 41: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 42: Authorizes \$402,500 for expenses of travel instead of \$380,000 as proposed by the House and \$425,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Deletes language proposed by the Senate authorizing the purchase of motor vehicles.

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$71 million for salaries and expenses, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$70 million as proposed by the House.

National Capital Housing Authority

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$38,000 for maintenance and operation of properties, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$40,000 as proposed by the House.

National Science Foundation

Amendment No. 46: Authorizes \$175,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the House and \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47: Authorizes \$350 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals instead of \$300 as proposed by the House and \$400 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48: Restores House language relating to high school science and mathematics teachers.

Securities and Exchange Commission

Amendment No. 49: Authorizes \$219,250 for expenses of travel instead of \$197,500 as proposed by the House and \$241,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Selective Service System

Amendment No. 50: Provides for the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle instead of forty-four as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51: Deletes Senate proposal to reappropriate \$35,000.

Amendment No. 52: Restores House language relating to registration, classification, and induction activities of local boards.

Veterans' Administration

Amendment No. 53: Provides for the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle instead of six as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 54: Authorizes \$17,500,000 for the loan guaranty program as proposed by the Senate instead of \$18,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 55: Authorizes not to exceed \$1,046,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$992,200 as proposed by the House and \$1,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 56: Appropriates \$21,763,400 for medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses instead of \$20,773,800 as proposed by the House and \$22,763,400 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 57: Authorizes \$10,344,000 for medical research instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,344,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 58: Authorizes the purchase of fifty passenger motor vehicles instead of one hundred as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 59: Appropriates \$2,826,250,000 for compensation and pensions as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,840,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 60: Appropriates \$784,047,000 for readjustment benefits as proposed by the Senate instead of \$787,987,000 as proposed by the House.

Independent offices—General provisions

Amendment No. 61: Deletes Senate proposal relative to annual inventory reports on real property.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Amendment No. 62: Authorizes \$1,250,000 for administrative expenses of the Board instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 63: Authorizes \$675,000 for administrative expenses of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation instead of \$650,000 as proposed by the House and \$700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Housing and Home Finance Agency

Amendment No. 64: Authorizes \$1,377,000 for administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans, instead of \$1,327,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,427,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 65 and 66: Authorizes \$1,100,000 for administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs), instead of \$970,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,940,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restore House language amended to provide \$600,000 for nonadministrative expenses instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 67: Authorizes \$12,420,000 for administrative expenses, Public Housing Administration; instead of \$12,305,000 as proposed by the House and \$13,170,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ALBERT THOMAS,
SIDNEY R. YATES,
JOE L. EVINS,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
CLARENCE CANNON,
C. W. VURSELL,
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, 1958

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5189) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. KIRWAN, NORRELL, SIEMINSKI, MAGNUSON, CANNON, JENSEN, FENTON, BUDGE, and TABER.

SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 295) authorizing salaries and expenses of special and select committees, fiscal year 1957, to be paid from the item "Miscellaneous items," contingent fund of the House, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That to the extent necessary authorized salaries and expenses of special and select committees, fiscal year 1957, may be paid from the item "Miscellaneous items," contingent fund of the House.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OUR LATIN AMERICAN POLICY

(Mr. PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, 2 of my colleagues and 1 Member of the other body have expressed themselves publicly in criticism of the change I have been proposing in our Latin American policy.

My thesis is simple: The American people love democracy and hate dictatorships; therefore our State Department should so proclaim, and frame its policies accordingly.

Specifically, all economic and military aid to Latin American dictatorships should cease; our official relationships with dictatorships should be courteous but cool; our official relationships with democracies should be friendly, hospitable, and helpful. These ideas are not new.

My constituent, Gerry Murphy, never would have been murdered in the Dominican Republic by Generalissimo Trujillo's order had not Trujillo, with some reason, assumed he could count on our Government's accepting his transparently false explanation of Gerry's death, an explanation which, however, the United States has strongly rejected. Now Trujillo refuses to reply to notes from our Government asking that his lieutenant, Arturo Espallat, recently Dominican Consul General in New York City, divest himself of diplomatic immunity and return to the United States for questioning and possible trial in connection with the Murphy-Galindez case.

Hemispheric solidarity, based on alleged friendship with dictators like Trujillo is illusory and, in the eyes of Latin America, hypocritical and cynical. Lincoln, who is their hero, too, would not have pretended to believe such "allies" respectable or useful.

Judging by my mail, both from this country and Latin America, by my visitors and by the enthusiasm of my reception on recent visits to Puerto Rico and Costa Rica, the people of Latin America are eager to recognize the United States as their moral leader and warm friend in their quest for government which recognizes the dignity of a human being.

HUNGARY AND THE UNITED NATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY].

Mrs. KELLY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 204, which is at the Speaker's desk.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas the Hungarian freedom revolution broke out October 23, 1956, was catastrophic in nature and subsequent events shocked the conscience of the free peoples of the world; and

June 27, 1957
No. 112

HOUSE

17. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H.R. 5189, the Interior appropriation bill for 1958, which includes Forest Service items (H. Rept. 653). (pp. 9440-42, 9494). See table at the end of this Digest for information regarding Forest Service items.
A request by Rep. Kirwan for permission to file a conference report on H.R. 7441, the agricultural appropriation bill, by midnight, Thurs., June 27, was withdrawn at the request of Rep. Harrison, Va. (p. 9442). It is understood that the report of the conferees will not be filed for approximately a week.
18. PEANUTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H.R. 6570, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to remove green peanuts from the marketing penalty provisions (H. Rept. 649).
19. ORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H.R. 8364, to amend the Reorganization Act of 1949 so as to make the Act applicable to reorganization plans transmitted to Congress at any time before June 1, 1959 (H. Rept. 657). p. 9494
20. HOUSING. Received the conference report on H.R. 6659, the housing bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 659). (pp. 9442, 9487-93, 9494) Authorizes grants by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to the land-grant colleges for farm housing research of not to exceed \$300,000 for each of the years 1958 and 1959 as proposed by the House, instead of \$200,000 for each of these years as proposed by the Senate.
21. ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 6788, to authorize the abbreviation of the record on the review of enforcement of orders of administrative agencies by the courts of appeals. p. D589
22. ACCOUNTING. The Government Operations Committee/ordered reported H.R. 8195, to facilitate the payment of Government checks. p. D589
23. SURPLUS DISPOSAL. Received from this Department a progress report on the orderly liquidation of stocks of agricultural commodities held by CCC, reflecting estimated activity under the various disposal programs, programs of disposition, and estimated remaining inventory as of June 30, 1958. pp. 9493-94
24. FORESTRY. Both Houses received from this Department and the Department of the Army a notice of intention of the two Departments to interchange jurisdiction of certain military and national forest lands, pursuant to Public Law 804, 84th Congress. pp. 9358, 9494
Received a Wisc. Legislature memorial favoring legislation to restrict the importation of plywood. p. 9495
25. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H.R. 6523, to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to provide compensation for employees of the U.S. suffering injuries from war-risk hazards or during detention by a hostile force or person. p. 9447
Rep. Lane spoke on the need for a program to decrease the shortage of scientists, engineers, and technicians. pp. 9464-65

Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill to authorize the establishment of 88 positions for specially qualified scientific and professional personnel in Commerce at rates of compensation not to exceed the maximum rate payable under Public Law 313, 80th Congress; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 9494

26. POSTAL SERVICE. Received from the Postmaster General a cost ascertainment report for the 1956 fiscal year. p. 9494

27. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the Interior appropriation bill will probably be considered today, June 28. p. 9465

ITSMS IN APPENDIX

28. CONSERVATION. Rep. McGovern inserted an editorial which details the efforts of a S. Dak. farmer in the field of conservation farming. p. A5151

29. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Brooks inserted a speech delivered before the Nat'l Rivers and Harbors Congress, "Water Resources and the Tidelands Area." pp. A5153-4

30. INFORMATION; CORN. Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserted a letter from the executive editor of the Congressional Quarterly news features in defense of certain charges made against the Quarterly's method of reporting rollcall votes, including the votes on the corn bills. pp. A5181-3

31. CORN. Rep. Coad inserted an article, "Grow Corn for Plastics," which points to another specific use of agricultural products for industrial purposes. pp. A5161-2

Rep. Knutson stated that the corn tassel, perhaps better than any other symbol, would be a fitting emblem for our country, and inserted articles and a letter on this subject. pp. A5166-7

32. REORGANIZATION. Rep. Cretella inserted a group message on the Hoover Commission Reports prepared by a group of private citizens outlining certain objectives. pp. A5169-70

33. INSECTICIDES. Rep. Reuss stated that lovers of wildlife the country over are deeply concerned over the effects of chemical sprays for trees and other vegetation on fish and wildlife and inserted articles by conservationists on this subject. p. A5174

34. 4-H CLUBS. Rep. Ikard inserted an award winning speech by a 4-H Club Member describing some of the accomplishments of club members. pp. A5175-6

BILLS INTRODUCED

35. DAIRY PRODUCTS. S. 2408, by Sen. Thyne, to authorize a special milk program, a veterans and Armed Forces dairy products program, and an accelerated brucellosis eradication program; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

36. RECREATION. S. 2409, by Sen. Neuberger, to establish a Federal Recreation Service in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 9359-60

37. PERSONNEL. S. 2414, by Sen. Cotton, to establish a Central Security Office to coordinate the administration of Federal personnel loyalty and security programs, to prescribe administrative procedure for the hearing and review of cases arising under such programs; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 9388-91
38. ACREAGE RESERVE. H.R. 8415, by Rep. Jarman, to provide for increased participation in the acreage reserve program by producers of basic commodities in major disaster areas; to Agriculture Committee.
39. MARKETING. H.R. 8418, by Rep. Matthews, to provide flexibility in the operation of marketing agreement programs; to Agriculture Committee.
40. INDUSTRIAL USES. H.R. 8428, by Rep. Weaver, to provide for the increased use of agricultural products for industrial purposes; to Agriculture Committee.
41. EDUCATION. H.R. 8429, by Rep. Wright, "to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act;" to Education and Labor Committee.

- 0 -

COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS:

June 28: Administration of Public Law 480, S. Agriculture (members of Congress to testify). Humane slaughter bills, H. Agriculture (exec). Compulsory poultry inspection bill, H. Rules. Improved methods of stating budget estimates, H. Rules. Mutual security authorization bill, H. Foreign Affairs (exec - to mark up). Foreign aid appropriations, H. Appropriations (exec).

July 1: New USDA barter policy, H. Agriculture (probably Berger and Rawlings, CSS, and Ioanes, FAS, will testify).

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on Interior appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to extend Reorganization Act. House committee reported bill to remove green peanuts from marketing penalties. Senate agreed to conference report on Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Senate passed legislative appropriation bill. Senate passed measure to release extra long staple cotton from stockpile. House received USDA report on liquidation of CCC surplus commodities. Sens. Cotton and Stennis introduced and discussed bill to establish Central Security Office.

-6-
Conference Report -- Forest Service
Appropriations for 1958 included in Department
of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958

(Reported June 27, 1957)

Funds and Principal Language Changes

		Increases and Decreases	
Amend-:		Senate Bill	Conference
ment :	Agency and Item	Compared	Action
No. :		with	Compared with
:		House Bill	House Bill
:FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION:		:	:
:		:	:
: Forest land management:		:	:
34 and:	Senate reduced amount for fighting forest	:	:
35 :	fires but added an equal amount to the ap-	:	:
:	propriation "Forest Research" for an ex-	:	:
:	panded forest fire control research program:	-\$250,000:	-\$250,000
:		:	:
: Forest research:		:	:
36 :	Senate provided increases as follows:	+510,000:	+510,000
:	Forest and range management research:	:	:
:	For Arizona watershed management project :	:	:
:	to develop improved watershed practices:	:	:
:	applicable to the western States :	(+100,000):	(+100,000)
:	For forest genetics research at the :	:	:
:	Southern Institute of Forest Genetics :	:	:
:	at Gulfport, Mississippi :	(+60,000):	(+60,000)
:	For an expanded research program on hard-	:	:
:	wood management problems in the New :	:	:
:	England States :	(+100,000):	(+100,000)
:	Forest fire control research:	:	:
:	For additional research on forest fire :	:	:
:	problems, especially in the Southeast :	:	:
:	and South Pacific areas of the Nation :	(+250,000):	(+250,000)
:		:	:
:ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING:		:	:
:		:	:
37 :	House eliminated language and funds for this :	:	:
:	item; Senate restored language and partially :	:	:
:	restored House cut :	+500,000:	+500,000
:		:	:
:GENERAL PROVISIONS:		:	:
:		:	:
: Section 201:		:	:
38 :	Senate increased the limitation on the :	:	:
:	purchase of passenger motor vehicles by :	Senate	Senate
:	eleven. :	revised	recedes
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:

UNIT STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Appropriations, 1958, Compared with Appropriations, 1957 and Budget Estimates, 1958

[Note.--Amounts for 1957 include all supplemental appropriations to date, and are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1958 Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958.]

Item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget Estimates, 1958	Appropriations, 1958	Increase (+), or Decrease (-), Appropriations, 1958 Compared with Appropriations, 1957	Budget Estimates, 1958
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management :a/	\$61,915,750:	\$72,730,000:b/	\$68,750,000:	+\$6,834,250:	-\$3,980,000
Forest research :	10,155,000:	11,325,000:	11,835,000:	+1,680,000:	+510,000
State and private forestry co-operation :					
Total, Forest protection and utilization :	12,190,000:	13,245,000:	13,245,000:	+1,055,000:	- -
Forest roads and trails :c/	84,260,750:	97,300,000:	93,830,000:	+9,569,250:	-3,470,000
Assistance to States for tree planting :	24,000,000:	24,336,000:	24,336,000:	+336,000:	- -
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Cache National Forest, Utah ... :d/	- -	4,000,000:	500,000:	+500,000:	-3,500,000
Superior National Forest :e/					
Special Acts :	50,000:	50,000:	50,000:	- -	- -
Cooperative range improvements :c/	500,000:	500,000:	500,000:	- -	- -
Deduct, to avoid duplication in total, amounts transferred from Forest Service funds for fighting forest fires pursuant to the provision in the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1957 :	10,000:	10,000:	10,000:	- -	- -
Total, Annual Appropriations :	700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	- -	- -
	-800,000:	- -	- -	+800,000:	- -
	108,720,750:	126,896,000:	119,926,000:	+11,205,250:	-6,970,000

Deduct amounts included above	:	:	:	:	:	:
appropriated from receipts ..	:	-710,000:	-710,000:	-710,000:	-	-
Total, Annual Appropriations	:	:	:	:	:	:
from the General Fund of the	:	:	:	:	:	:
Treasury	:	108,010,750:	126,186,000:	119,216,000:	+11,205,250:	-6,070,000
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily	:	:	:	:	:	:
"Payments to States and Territories":	:	:	:	:	:	:
and "Roads and Trails for States" -	:	:	:	:	:	:
payable from national forest	:	:	:	:	:	:
receipts)	:c/	45,151,200:c/	47,287,400:c/	47,287,400:	+2,136,200:	-

a/ Includes amounts provided in the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1957 as follows: \$5,000,000 direct appropriation and \$1,500,000 to be derived by transfer from other appropriations, and \$800,000 provided in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 to be derived by transfer from other appropriations.

b/ Includes contingency funds for use to the extent necessary for control activities under the Forest Pest Control Act, \$1,760,000; and to meet emergency forest fire situations as follows: Budget Estimate, \$5,250,000, Act, \$5,000,000.

c/ In addition, prior year balances available.

d/ Appropriated in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

e/ Appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957. In addition, prior year balances available.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

JUNE 27, 1957.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KIRWAN, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5189]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5189) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6, 12, 13, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 38, and 43.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, and 42, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed in said amendment insert:

ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the "Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956" (70 Stat. 579), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,700,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for purchases authorized in section 2a of said Act.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,450,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$18,835,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$75; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$175,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 8, 30, and 39.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI,
DON MAGNUSON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
HAMER H. BUDGE,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5189) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$725,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,159,000 as proposed by the House. Of the amount provided, not to exceed \$125,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendment No. 2: Reported in disagreement.

OFFICE OF MINERALS MOBILIZATION

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$263,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$313,000 as proposed by the House.

ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$6,700,000 as proposed by the Senate to continue the fluorspar and asbestos programs, and deletes language proposed by the Senate to continue funds available to December 31, 1958, and language prohibiting availability of appropriation for expenses after materials are transferred to the strategic or supplemental stockpile. Funds are available for this purpose under other appropriations. The managers on the part of the House are in agreement that additional research on tungsten is justified and an increase for this purpose has been provided in the appropriation to the Bureau of Mines. The managers on the part of the House are in further agreement, in light of the present Government inventory of tungsten, which represents an excessive surplus to the long-term strategic stockpile objective, that future Government purchases will not be warranted until such time as they can be fully justified as an essential defense requirement.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$5,480,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 6: Permits purchase of 31 passenger motor vehicles instead of 41 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$59,460,000 for education and welfare services as proposed by the Senate instead of \$59,560,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$3,450,000 for general administrative expenses instead of \$3,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the increase provided for 1958 be used to employ only Indian personnel.

Amendment No. 10: Permits purchase of 300 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only as proposed by the Senate instead of 270 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates from tribal funds \$2,920,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$36,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$37,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The reduction made in the Budget estimates is to be allocated by the Geological Survey.

Amendment No. 13: Permits purchase of 125 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 145 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Deletes language as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF MINES

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$18,835,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources instead of \$18,910,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$18,700,000 as proposed by the House. Of the amount provided, not to exceed \$135,000 shall be available to maintain the standby oil-shale facility at Rifle, Colo. Only custodial employees are to be retained at the facility under the funds made available.

The managers on the part of the House direct that all the buildings, structures, and equipment used in connection with the oil-shale demonstration plant of the Bureau of Mines at Rifle, Colo., shall be disposed of during fiscal year 1958, under the established procedures of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, by further utilization within the Government after removal from the site, or by sale or lease as surplus property on or off site.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$1,095,000 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,135,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$14,150,000 for management and protection as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,750,000 as proposed by the House. Within the amount provided, the following items have been allowed: Field training facility, \$45,000; historic American buildings survey, \$139,265; historic sites survey, \$92,930;

and archeological investigations, \$334,900, including \$15,000 to locate the first Arkansas Post.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$11,600,000 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities instead of \$11,763,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$11,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$17,400,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement with the language in the Senate report with respect to plans for Mount Rainier. Within the amount provided, \$500,000 is to be made available for construction and development of the Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pa.

Amendment No. 20: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Authorizes purchase of 117 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 124 as proposed by the Senate.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$5,677,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,332,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that the De Soto-Bertrand Bend Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area shall be established and have approved \$200,000 to initiate acquisition of the land. The conferees further agree that all of the land within the loop shall be purchased but that only the minimum amount of land outside the loop necessary to provide a satisfactory wildlife refuge shall be acquired. The Fish and Wildlife Service shall confer with the landowners whose lands surround the loop and develop a mutually satisfactory land-acquisition plan.

Amendment No. 23: Inserts language and appropriates \$166,190 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate.

While the recommendations of the conferees are based on providing for administrative services of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries under the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, it is the view of the conferees that it would be desirable, and in keeping with the intent of the act, if such services were provided under the office of the Director of the respective bureaus. The Secretary has the authority under Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1262) to transfer the functions and funds involved in order to provide for separate administrative services.

The conferees agree that the Department should have latitude in determining, within the funds provided in the bill for administrative expenses, the manner in which administrative services are to be provided in Washington, D. C., and the regional Offices. However, as the budget estimate was submitted primarily on a basis of providing such services on a consolidated basis, it is directed, before separate administrative staffs are established under the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, that the plan be submitted to the Budget Bureau for detailed review and certification that it is in accordance with current management principles and criteria and that the plan can be fully implemented in an effective and efficient manner within the funds available. The con-

ferees wish to make it abundantly clear that they do not intend to approve any additional funds for this purpose regardless of the type of administrative organization finally approved and placed into effect.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$5,781,000 for management and investigations of resources as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25: Inserts language and appropriates \$117,510 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate. The statement of the managers on amendment No. 23 is applicable to this item.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Amendment No. 26: Inserts language and appropriates \$913,200 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate. The statement of the managers on amendment No. 23 is applicable to this item.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 27: Authorizes purchase of 114 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 124 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate authorizing transfers between appropriations.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$1,965,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,940,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

ALASKA PORT OF ENTRY FACILITIES

Amendment No. 31: Deletes language proposed by the House.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 32: Authorizes \$75 per diem for individuals instead of \$50 as proposed by the House and \$100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Authorizes use of \$175,000 for per diem payments instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House and \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

Amendments Nos. 34 and 35: Appropriate \$68,750,000 for forest-land management as proposed by the Senate instead of \$69,000,000 as proposed by the House and of this amount provide \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,250,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$11,835,000 for forest research as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,325,000 as proposed by the House.

ASSISTANCE FOR STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

Amendment No. 37: Inserts language and appropriates \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 38: Authorizes purchase of 157 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 168 as proposed by the Senate.

BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION

Amendment No. 39: Reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 40 and 41: Appropriate for land acquisition \$1,393,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,793,000 as proposed by the House and provide that of this amount \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,475,000 as proposed by the House shall be available for the purposes of section 1 (a) of the act of May 29, 1930.

In disallowing funds for the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Fairfax, Va., from the proposed Cabin John Bridge to Great Falls, \$1,500,000, and Prince Georges County, Md., from the District line to Fort Washington, \$1,900,000, the conferees are in agreement that the need for the extension of the parkway into these areas should be reviewed currently by the appropriate legislative committees.

The conferees further agree that the funds provided for land acquisition for the District of Columbia Park, the Parkway, and Playground system are not to be expended for the following pending further review: Buchanan Recreation Center, Cleveland Park Recreation Center, Northeast Playground, and the neighborhood park vicinity of New Hampshire Avenue and Park Road NW.

Amendment No. 42: Provides that of the amount appropriated for land acquisition, \$69,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House shall be available for expenses of the Commission.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Amendment No. 43: Restores House language and appropriates \$800,000 for additions to the Natural History Building as proposed by the House.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
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HAMER H. BUDGE,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.



House of Representatives

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1957

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art our refuge and strength and our help in times of trouble, we are again coming unto Thee in the sacred attitude of prayer, compelled by our necessities and constrained by Thy love.

Thou knowest that we are greatly concerned and disturbed about the present condition and future welfare of our Republic and the problem of its defense and security.

Grant that all our citizens may be inspired with an indomitable courage and determination to save our beloved country from those corrupting influences and evil forces which are seeking to undermine and destroy our national life.

May our chosen representatives daily give testimony that they have a lofty sense of duty and responsibility and are earnestly striving to achieve blessedness for all mankind.

To Thy name we ascribe all the praise. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Burleson, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1752. An act for the relief of Frank J. and Mae T. W. Burger;

H. R. 2964. An act to confer jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Jefferson Division, to hear, determine, and render judgment on certain claims of George W. Edwards, Jr., against the United States;

H. R. 3477. An act relating to moneys received from mineral lands in Alaska;

H. R. 3836. An act to repeal section 1157 of title 18 of the United States Code, as amended;

H. R. 3837. An act to amend the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with reference to educational leave to employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

H. R. 4945. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain real property in West Palm Beach, Fla., to the Port of Palm Beach District;

H. R. 6692. An act to authorize the transfer of the Coyote Valley Indian Rancheria to the Secretary of the Army, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7050. An act to amend the law with respect to the recoupment of funds expended in cooperation with the school board of Klamath, County, Oreg., because of the attendance of Indian children, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7249. An act to improve and extend, through reciprocal legislation, the enforcement of duties of support in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7259. An act relating to marketing quotas and price support for fire-cured, dark air-cured, and Virginia sun-cured tobacco;

H. R. 7835. An act to increase the authorization for appropriations for the Hospital Center and facilities in the District of Columbia and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 273. Joint resolution to waive the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) and (12) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, in behalf of certain aliens; and

H. J. Res. 379. Joint resolution making supplemental appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1958, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills, joint resolutions, and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3400. An act to provide full and fair disclosure of the character of charitable, benevolent, patriotic, or other solicitations in the District of Columbia; and for other purposes;

H. R. 3558. An act for the relief of Ernest Hagler;

H. R. 4159. An act for the relief of Z. A. Hardee;

H. R. 6306. An act to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing and directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to construct two four-lane bridges to replace the existing Fourteenth Street or Highway Bridge across the Potomac River, and for other purposes";

H. R. 7238. An act to amend the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act so as to provide for a more effective distribution of Federal funds for medical and other remedial care;

H. J. Res. 288. Joint resolution to waive certain provisions of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens;

H. J. Res. 290. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens;

H. J. Res. 307. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens; and

H. Con. Res. 204. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress on the problem of Hungary.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 20. An act for the relief of the widow of Col. Claud C. Smith;

S. 140. An act for the relief of Jan Szpytman;

S. 178. An act for the relief of Mrs. Edgar J. Smith (nee Concetta Chiodo) and her daughter, Roberta Smith;

S. 439. An act for the relief of Susan Tsiang Ho;

S. 554. An act for the relief of Giorgio Giordaneila;

S. 609. An act to amend the act of June 24, 1936, as amended (relating to the collection and publication of peanut statistics), to delete the requirement for reports from persons owning or operating peanut picking or threshing machines, and for other purposes;

S. 651. An act for the relief of Sister Clementine (Ilona Molnar);

S. 669. An act for the relief of Mrs. Antonietta Giorgio and her children, Antonio Giorgio and Menotti Giorgio;

S. 789. An act for the relief of Herbert T. King; his wife, Chang Si-Ling King; and his daughter, Chen Hsiao-Ling King;

S. 811. An act for the relief of Fannie Alexander Gast;

S. 823. An act for the relief of Maud Abraham;

S. 832. An act for the relief of Matilda Strah;

S. 846. An act for the establishment of a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study the outdoor recreation resources of the public lands and other land and water areas of the United States, and for other purposes;

S. 850. An act for the relief of Stavros Manousos;

S. 862. An act for the relief of Barbara L. Weiss;

S. 875. An act for the relief of Vuokko A. Bingham;

S. 876. An act for the relief of Katharina Theresia Beuving Keyzer;

S. 957. An act for the relief of Calogero Maniscalco;

S. 960. An act for the relief of Fotina (Theresa) Wardini;

S. 969. An act to prescribe the weight to be given to evidence of tests of alcohol in the blood or urine of persons tried in the District of Columbia for operating vehicles while under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

S. 1007. An act for the relief of Sgt. Donald D. Coleman;

S. 1048. An act for the relief of Matilda Hajos;

S. 1053. An act for the relief of Poppy Catherine Hayakawa Merritt;

S. 1082. An act for the relief of Katina Apostolou;

S. 1097. An act for the relief of Francoise Beyrouneau;

S. 1102. An act for the relief of Adolfo Camillo Scopone;

S. 1174. An act to clarify the general powers, increase the borrowing authority, and authorize the deferment of interest payments on borrowings of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation;

S. 1240. An act for the relief of Panagiotis Tulios;

S. 1244. An act for the relief of Teiko Watanabe Holderfield;

S. 1251. An act for the relief of Florinda Mellone Garcia;

S. 1253. An act for the relief of Myung Ok Shin;

S. 1283. An act for the relief of Garth Cecil Briden;

S. 1309. An act for the relief of Susanne Burka;

S. 1311. An act for the relief of Maria Gradi;

S. 1361. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act authorizing the Department of Highways of the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Pigeon River";

S. 1363. An act for the relief of Vassilios Kostikos;

S. 1397. An act for the relief of Angeiline Mastro Mone (Angeiline Mastroinni);

S. 1417. An act relating to the affairs of the Osage tribe of Indians in Oklahoma;

S. 1508. An act for the relief of Salvatore LaTerra;

S. 1510. An act for the relief of Reginald S. Levy;

S. 1519. An act for the relief of Isaac Lidji, Henry Isaac Lidji, and Syivio Isaac Gattegno;

S. 1718. An act to amend section 201 (a) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, relative to the terms of office of members of the Civil Aeronautics Board;

S. 1774. An act for the relief of Yee Suey Nong;

S. 1817. An act for the relief of John Panagiotou;

S. 1823. An act to authorize the conveyance of Bunker Hill Island in Lake Cumberland near Burnside, Ky., to the Commonwealth of Kentucky for public park purposes;

S. 1838. An act for the relief of Charles Douglas;

S. 1848. An act for the relief of Michelle Patricia Hill (Patricia Adachi);

S. 1918. An act to amend Public Law 31, 84th Congress, 1st session, to increase the authorization for appropriation to the Atomic Energy Commission for the construction of a modern office building in or near the District of Columbia to serve as its principal office;

S. 2027. An act for the relief of Vendein Kalenda;

S. 2161. An act to amend the act of August 14, 1955 (69 Stat. 725);

S. 2212. An act to amend the North Pacific Fisheries Act of 1954;

S. 2299. An act to amend section 3 (b) of the Securities Act of 1933;

S. Con. Res. 27. Concurrent resolution to create a joint committee to represent Congress at the 350th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, Va.;

S. Con. Res. 31. Concurrent resolution favoring the fulfillment of the program recommended by the National Historical Publications Commission for the publication of certain documents; and

S. Con. Res. 32. Concurrent resolution favoring congressional recognition of the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Museum to be located at Oklahoma City, Okla.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. CARLSON as members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 57-14.

HUNGARY AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Mrs. KELLY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the resolution (H. J. Res. 204) expressing the sense of Congress on the problem of Hungary, with a Senate amendment, disagree to the Senate amendment and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentle-

woman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mrs. KELLY of New York, and Messrs. HAYS of Ohio, SELDEN, FULTON, and BENTLEY.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (H. R. 5189) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 653)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5189) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6, 12, 13, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 38, and 43.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, and 42, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed in said amendment insert:

"ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

"For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 579), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,700,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for purchases authorized in section 2a of said Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$18,835,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$75"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 8, 30 and 39.

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HAMER H. BUDGE,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
WARREN MAGNUSON,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5189) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Saline Water

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$725,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,159,000 as proposed by the House. Of the amount provided, not to exceed \$125,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

Office of the Solicitor

Amendment No. 2: Reported in disagreement.

Office of Minerals Mobilization

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$263,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$313,000 as proposed by the House.

Acquisition of strategic minerals

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$6,700,000 as proposed by the Senate to continue the fluorspar and asbestos programs, and deletes language proposed by the Senate to continue funds available to December 31, 1958, and language prohibiting availability of appropriation for expenses after materials are transferred to the strategic or supplemental stockpile. Funds are available for this purpose under other appropriations. The managers on the part of the House are in agreement that additional research on tungsten is justified and an increase for this purpose has been provided in the appropriation to the Bureau of Mines. The managers on the part of the House are in further agreement, in light of the present Government inventory of tungsten, which represents an excessive surplus to the long-term strategic stockpile objective, that future Government purchases will not be warranted until such time as they can be fully justified as an essential defense requirement.

Bureau of Land Management

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$5,480,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 6: Permits purchase of 31 passenger motor vehicles instead of 41 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$59,-460,000 for education and welfare services as proposed by the Senate instead of \$59,-560,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$3,450,000 for general administrative expenses instead of \$3,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the increase provided for 1958 be used to employ only Indian personnel.

Amendment No. 10: Permits purchase of 300 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only as proposed by the Senate instead of 270 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$2,920,-000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Geological Survey

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$36,000,-000 as proposed by the House instead of \$37,-500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The reduction made in the budget estimates is to be allocated by the Geological Survey.

Amendment No. 13: Permits purchase of 125 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 145 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Deletes language as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Mines

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$18,-835,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources instead of \$18,910,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$18,700,000 as proposed by the House. Of the amount provided, not to exceed \$135,000 shall be available to maintain the standby oil-shale facility at Rifle, Colorado. Only custodial employees are to be retained at the facility under the funds made available.

The managers on the part of the House direct that all the buildings, structures, and equipment used in connection with the Oil Shale Demonstration Plant of the Bureau of Mines at Rifle, Colorado, shall be disposed of during fiscal year 1958, under the established procedures of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, by further utilization within the Government after removal from the site, or by sale or lease as surplus property on or off site.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$1,-095,000 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,-135,000 as proposed by the House.

National Park Service

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$14,-150,000 for management and protection as proposed by the Senate instead of \$13,750,000 as proposed by the House. Within the amount provided, the following items have been allowed: Field training facility, \$45,000; Historic American Buildings Survey, \$139,265; Historic Sites Survey, \$92,930; and Archeological Investigations \$334,900 including \$15,000 to locate the first Arkansas post.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$11,-600,000 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities instead of \$11,763,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$11,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$17,-400,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$20 million as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement with the language in the Senate Report with respect to plans for Mount Rainier. Within the amount provided \$500,000 is to be made available for construction and development of the Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Penna.

Amendment No. 20: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Authorizes purchase of 117 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 124 as proposed by the Senate.

*Fish and Wildlife Service**Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife*

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$5,677,-000 for Construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,332,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that the De Soto-Bertrand Bend Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area shall be established and have approved \$200,000 to initiate acquisition of the land. The conferees further agree that all of the land within the loop shall be purchased but that only the minimum amount of land outside the loop necessary to provide a satisfactory wildlife refuge shall be acquired. The Fish and Wildlife Service shall confer with the land owners whose lands surround the loop and develop a mutually satisfactory land acquisition plan.

Amendment No. 23: Inserts language and appropriates \$166,190 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate. While the recommendations of the conferees are based on providing for administrative services of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries under the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, it is the view of the conferees that it would be desirable and in keeping with the intent of the act, if such services were provided under the office of the Director of the respective bureaus. The Secretary has the authority under Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1262) to transfer the functions and funds involved in order to provide for separate administrative services.

The conferees agree that the Department should have latitude in determining, within the funds provided in the bill for administrative expenses, the manner in which administrative services are to be provided in Washington, D. C., and the regional Offices. However, as the budget estimate was submitted primarily on a basis of providing such services on a consolidated basis, it is directed, before separate administrative staffs are established under the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, that the plan be submitted to the Budget Bureau for detailed review and certification that it is in accordance with current management principles and criteria and that the plan can be fully implemented in an effective and efficient manner within the funds available. The conferees wish to make it abundantly clear that they do not intend to approve any additional funds for this purpose regardless of the type of administrative organization finally approved and placed into effect.

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$5,781,-000 for Management and investigations of resources as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25: Inserts language and appropriates \$117,510 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate. The statement of the managers on Amendment Numbered 23 is applicable to this item.

Office of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife
Amendment No. 26: Inserts language and appropriates \$913,200 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate. The statement of the managers on Amendment Numbered 23 is applicable to this item.

Administrative provisions

Amendment No. 27: Authorizes purchase of 114 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 124 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate authorizing transfers between appropriations.

*Office of Territories**Administration of Territories*

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$1,965,-000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,-940,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

Alaska port of entry facilities

Amendment No. 31: Deletes language proposed by the House.

General provisions, Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 32: Authorizes \$75 per diem for individuals instead of \$50 as proposed by the House and \$100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Authorizes use of \$175,000 for per diem payments instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House and \$200,-000 as proposed by the Senate.

*DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**Forest Service**Forest Protection and Utilization*

Amendments Nos. 34 and 35: Appropriate \$68,750,000 for Forest Land Management as proposed by the Senate instead of \$69,000,000 as proposed by the House and of this amount provide \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,250,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$11,835,-000 for Forest Research as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,325,000 as proposed by the House.

Assistance for States for tree planting

Amendment No. 37: Inserts language and appropriates \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

General provisions, Forest Service

Amendment No. 38: Authorizes purchase of 157 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 168 as proposed by the Senate.

BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION
Amendment No. 39: Reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 40 and 41: Appropriate for land acquisition \$1,393,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,793,000 as proposed by the House and provide that of this amount \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,475,000 as proposed by the House shall be available for the purposes of section 1 (a) of the act of May 29, 1930.

In disallowing funds for the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Fairfax, Virginia, from the proposed Cabin John Bridge to Great Falls, \$1,500,000, and Prince Georges County, Maryland, from the District line to Fort Washington, \$1,900,000, the conferees are in agreement that the need for the extension of the parkway into these areas should be reviewed currently by the appropriate legislative committees.

The conferees further agree that the funds provided for land acquisition for the District of Columbia park, the parkway, and playground system are not to be expended for the following pending further review: Buchanan Recreation Center, Cleveland Park Recreation Center, Northeast Playground, and the neighborhood park, vicinity of New Hampshire Avenue and Park Road NW.

Amendment No. 42: Provides that of the amount appropriated for land acquisition \$69,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House shall be available for expenses of the Commission.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Amendment No. 43: Restores House language and appropriates \$800,000 for addi-

tions to the Natural History Building as proposed by the House.

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JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRA- TION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 7441) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is that the Agriculture appropriation bill?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Will the gentleman withdraw that request?

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the request.

COMMITTEE SESSION DURING GENERAL DEBATE

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Affairs Committee may be permitted to sit during general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have leave of absence for tomorrow on account of official business in my district.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Adair	[Roll No. 125]	Grant
Allen, Ill.	Cannon	Green, Pa.
Bailey	Celler	Gwinn
Barrett	Christopher	Holtzman
Beamer	Colmer	Landrum
Bentley	Coudert	Lennon
Bowler	Dawson, Ill.	McConnell
Buckley	Diggs	Machrowicz
	Fogarty	

Miller, N. Y.
O'Konski
Pelly
Porter
Powell
Reece, Tenn.

Reed
Saylor
Taylor
Teague, Tex.
Thomson, Wyo.
Zelenko

Vursell
Whitener
Whitten
Wilson, Calif.
Zelenko

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this rollcall 388 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

HOUSING ACT OF 1957

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 6659) to extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing, to improve the availability of mortgage credit, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6070) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 26, 1957.)

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 3, line 22, insert "Provided further, That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established by Executive Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3. On page 4, line 1, strike out "\$123,800" and insert "\$309,500,"

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN. As I understand it, this amendment deals with certain employees' life insurance companies or associations. The Government has taken over 15 and this amendment would permit the Government to take over the other 9. Why is there any distinction between the 15 that the Government did take over and the 9 we refused to take over?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that there have been a lot of misstatements made about this and there has been much pressure placed upon the membership about it and, therefore, I think a statement is in order at this time.

In the first place there are about 149,000 members involved. The House some 18 months ago refused to put up money for taking over these companies. We figured that the Government was giving about 2,156,000 Federal employees the best life insurance deal on the market. The Government was paying one-third of the cost. Everybody was satisfied and happy. They thought it was right and fair.

We went to the other side and as usual, in those days at least, they put additional funds in the bill, and in conference the amount was compromised. The Civil Service Commission knew that the House had refused to approve their request to put the Government in this losing insurance business, and that is what it is, the taking over of private concerns. The Civil Service Commission did what was in violation of the House instructions. That is the truth of the matter.

Mr. MARTIN. That is not the question I asked. You did it for 15, why do you not do it for the other 9? Should not there be equal justice?

Mr. THOMAS. If the Civil Service Commission made a mistake, let us not turn around and compound it and lose another \$60 million. If you turn this down the legislative committee will right that matter. This is a rank discrimination if you favor the Senate amendment.

Mr. MARTIN. It is discrimination as I see it if we deny the legislation for the nine remaining associations.

Mr. THOMAS. I respectfully disagree with the gentleman. You will be giving 150,000 Federal employees 2 subsidized Government policies when the other 2 million Government employees only get 1.

Mr. MARTIN. Why did you discriminate in the first place and bail out 15 associations?

Mr. THOMAS. The Civil Service Commission did that and I think it ought to be corrected. The first step toward correcting it is to deny them these funds.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 1, 1957
For actions of June 28, 1957
85th-1st, No. 113

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. House Rules Committee reported resolution for consideration of compulsory poultry inspection bill. House committee ordered reported bills to exempt from quotas certain wheat used on farm where produced, and to provide for humane slaughter of livestock. House agreed to Senate amendments to legislative appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report on housing bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 5189, the Interior appropriation bill for 1958, which includes Forest Service items (pp. 9500-03). Concurred in a Senate amendment providing that the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, during the 1958 fiscal year, surplus foods from this Department, available pursuant to Sec. 32 of the act of Aug. 24, 1935, for distribution on the same basis as domestic distribution of surplus foods (p. 9500-01). For information regarding Forest Service items see Digest 112.

Agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 7599, the legislative appropriation bill for 1958 (pp. 9498-9500). This bill will now be sent to the President.

2. HUMANE SLAUGHTER; WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H.R. 8308, to establish the use of humane methods of slaughter of livestock as a policy of the U.S., and to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to exempt certain producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed or food on the farm. p. D593
3. POULTRY INSPECTION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H.R. 6814, to provide for the compulsory inspection of poultry and poultry products by this Department. pp. 9505-9528

4. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H.R. 2147, to provide for the construction by Interior of the San Angelo Federal reclamation project, Tex. (H. Rept. 664), and H.R. 6940, to authorize Interior to reimburse owners of lands acquired under the Federal reclamation laws for their moving expenses (H. Rept. 662). p. 9528
A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 4410, to suspend and modify the application of the excess land provisions of the Federal reclamation laws to lands in the East Bench unit of the Mo. River Basin project. p. D593
5. MINERALS. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported S. 334, to promote the development of phosphate on the public domain. Two similar bills, H.R. 2131 and H.R. 4687, were tabled. p. D593
6. SURPLUS DISPOSAL: FOREIGN TRADE. Conferees were appointed on S. 1314, to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480). pp. 9497-98
7. HOUSING. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 6659, the housing bill for 1957, which authorizes grants by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to the land-grant colleges for farm housing research of not to exceed \$300,000 for each of the years 1958 and 1959. pp. 9503-05
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the Consent Calendar will be called today, Mon., and consideration also will be given to a continuing resolution for temporary appropriations pending the enactment of the remaining regular appropriation bills; the Private Calendar will be called on Tues.; and that there will be no legislative business on Thurs., Fri., or Sat.. p. 9498
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 1. p. 9528

SENATE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee ordered reported with amendments H.R. 7665, the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1958, with an increase of \$971,504,000.00 over the House figure. p. D591
11. MINERALS. The Minerals, Materials, and Fuels Subcommittee ordered reported to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee S. 2039, to clarify the definition of labor imposed as a condition for holding mining claims on Federal lands pending the issuance of patents. p. D591

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Miller, Neb., inserted a speech by Interior Secretary Seaton, "Electric Power for an Expanding Economy." pp. A5185-6
Rep. Engle inserted two editorials criticizing the tax amortization certificates granted the Pacific Gas and Electric Co.. p. A5213
13. SMALL BUSINESS. Speech of Reps. Rhodes and Multer on the opposed criteria of security and non-availability for loans made by the Small Business Administration, urging less stringent loan standards. p. A5195

allowance of the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, and salary and expense allowance of the Vice President."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "For compensation of Senators, \$2,328,245."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "For mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators, \$51,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "For expense allowance of the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate, \$2,000 each, in all \$4,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "For the compensation of the Vice President of the United States, \$37,695."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "For expense allowance of the Vice President, \$10,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

"For compensation of officers, employees, clerks to Senators, and others as authorized by law, including agency contributions as authorized, which shall be paid from this appropriation without regard to the below limitations, as follows."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

"For clerical assistance to the Vice President, at rates of compensation to be fixed by him in basic multiples of \$5 per month, \$101,925."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"CHAPLAIN

"Chaplain of the Senate, \$5,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"For office of the Secretary, \$572,915."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

"For professional and clerical assistance to standing committees, and the Select Committee on Small Business, \$2,030,650."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Conference committees."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "For clerical assistance to the conference of the majority, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$40,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "For clerical assistance to the conference of the minority, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$40,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS

"For administrative and clerical assistants and messenger service for Senators, \$9,640,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

"For Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$1,760,940: *Provided*, That effective July 1, 1957, the basic annual compensation of the following positions shall be: Editor and printer, \$4,020, in lieu of \$3,000; 3 cabinetmakers at \$2,700 each in lieu of \$2,640 each; finisher, \$2,700 in lieu of \$2,640; upholsterer, \$2,700 in lieu of \$2,640; superintendent, service department, \$6,060 in lieu of \$4,800; foreman, repairman, \$2,820 in lieu of \$2,760; repairman, \$2,640 in lieu of \$2,580; repairman, \$2,520 in lieu of \$2,460."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND THE MINORITY

"For the offices of the Secretary for the Majority and the Secretary for the Minority, \$94,950."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

"For 2 clerical assistants, 1 for the majority whip and 1 for the minority whip, at not to exceed \$5,580 basic per annum each, \$20,045."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Contingent expenses of the Senate."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Legislative reorganization: For salaries and expenses, legislative reorganization, \$106,500."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Senate policy committees: For salaries and expenses of the Majority Policy Committee and the Minority Policy Committee, \$111,825 for each such committee; in all, \$223,650."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Joint Economic Committee: For salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee, \$143,360."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, \$233,520; and for expenses of compiling and preparing year end Joint Committee reports, \$865, said sum, or any part thereof, may be paid as additional compensation to any employee of the United States; in all, \$234,385."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Joint Committee on Printing: For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Printing, \$62,635; for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing the Congressional Directory, \$1,600; and for compiling, preparing, and indexing material for the biographical directory, \$2,605, said sum, or any part thereof, in the discretion of the chairman or vice chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, may be paid as additional compensation to any employee of the United States; in all, \$66,840."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Committee on Rules and Administration: For reimbursement to General Services Administration for space furnished the United States Senate, \$30,810; and for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing material for the Senate Manual, \$2,180, said sum, or any part thereof, in the discretion of the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, may be paid as additional compensation to any employee of the United States; in all, \$32,990."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Vice President's automobile: For purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Vice President, \$7,600."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Automobile for the President pro tempore: For purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the President pro tempore of the Senate, \$7,100."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Automobiles for majority and minority leaders: For purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, and operation of 2 automobiles, 1 for the majority leader of the Senate, and 1 for the minority leader of the Senate, \$14,200."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Reporting Senate proceedings: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, \$188,825."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Furniture: For services and materials in cleaning and repairing furniture, and for the purchase of furniture, \$31,190: *Provided*, That the furniture purchased is not available from other agencies of the Government."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Inquiries and investigations: For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate or conducted pursuant to section 134 (a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, including \$380,000 for the Committee on Appropriations, to be available also for the purposes mentioned in Senate Resolution Numbered 193, agreed to October 14, 1943, \$2,650,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Folding documents: For the employment of personnel for folding speeches and pamphlets at a gross rate of not exceeding \$1.61 per hour per person, \$29,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Senate restaurants: For repairs, improvements, equipment and supplies for Senate kitchens and restaurants, Capitol Building and Senate Office Building, including personal and other services, to be expended under the supervision of the Committee on Rules and Administration, United States Senate, \$85,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Motor vehicles: For maintaining, exchanging, and equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, \$16,560."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, \$1,455,000."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Postage stamps: For Office of the Secretary, \$650; Office of the Sergeant at Arms, \$725; Offices of the Secretaries of the Majority and the Minority, \$100; and for airmail and special-delivery stamps for Senators and the President of the Senate, as authorized by law, \$38,000, in all, \$40,275."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Stationery (Revolving Fund): For stationery for Senators and the President of the Senate, \$174,600; and for stationery for committees and officers of the Senate, \$12,900; in all, \$187,500, to remain available until expended."

Page 1, after line 6, insert "Communications: For an amount for communications which may be expended interchangeably for payment, in accordance with such limitations and restrictions as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, of charges on official telegrams and long-distance telephone calls made by or on behalf of Senators or the President of the Senate, such telephone calls to be in addition to those authorized by the provisions of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947 (60 Stat. 392; 2 U. S. C. 46c, 46d, 46e), as amended, and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949 (63 Stat. 77; 2 U. S. C. 46d-1), \$14,550."

Page 1, after line 6, insert:

"ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

"Salaries or wages paid out of the items under "Contingent Expenses of the Senate" shall hereafter be computed at basic rates, plus increased and additional compensation, as authorized and provided by law."

Page 11, line 5, strike out "\$357,000" and insert "\$361,385."

Page 11, line 5, strike out "\$183,000" and insert "\$187,385."

Page 11, line 7, after "House" insert "*Provided*, That effective July 1, 1957, the gross compensation of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate shall be \$17,500; and no more than three employees in the office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate may be designated as Senior Counsel, whose compensation shall be \$15,500 gross per annum each."

Page 11, after line 7, insert:

"JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NON-ESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

"For an amount to enable the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 726), to remain available during the existence of the committee, \$22,500, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate."

Page 13, after line 2, insert "Hereafter the purchase of supplies and equipment and the procurement of services for all branches under the Architect of the Capitol may be made in the open market without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, in the manner common among businessmen, when the aggregate amount of the purchase or the service does not exceed \$1,000 in any instance."

Page 14, line 2, strike out "\$897,100" and insert "\$901,800."

Page 14, line 10, after "\$307,000" insert "*Provided*, That not to exceed \$56,000 of the amount made available under this head for the fiscal year 1957 for construction of a combined sanitary-storm water sewer extending from the additional Senate Office Building to the existing sewer crossing Constitution Avenue just west of New Jersey

Avenue NW., is hereby continued available until June 30, 1958."

Page 14, after line 10, insert "Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Buildings: For maintenance, repairs, and rebuilding of the subway transportation system connecting the Senate Office Building with the Capitol, including personal and other services, \$4,500."

Page 14, after line 10, insert "Senate Office Buildings: For maintenance, miscellaneous items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and equipment, and for labor and material incident thereto, and repairs thereof; for purchase of waterproof wearing apparel and for personal and other services; including eight female attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,800 each, for the care and operation of the Senate Office Buildings; uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131); to be expended under the control and supervision of the Architect of the Capitol; in all, \$1,320,400: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$87,000 of the amount made available under the head 'Senate Office Building' in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957, shall continue available until expended."

Page 14, after line 10, insert:

"ADDITIONAL OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE

"Construction and equipment of additional Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to continue to provide for the construction and equipment of a fire-proof office building for

the use of the United States Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), \$2,846,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be obligated or expended for construction of the rear center wing of said building, from the ground floor up, provided for under the building plans heretofore approved by such Commission: *Provided further*, That the amount of \$20,600,000 fixed by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029) as the limit of cost for construction and equipment of an additional office building for the United States Senate is hereby increased by \$2,846,000."

Page 22, after line 8, insert:

"Sec. 105. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this act shall be available from July 1, 1957, unless otherwise provided, for the purposes provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1957, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof."

Page 22, line 9, strike out "105" and insert "106."

Mr. HORAN (during the reading of the Senate amendments). Mr. Speaker, our subcommittee is in complete agreement on these Senate amendments. I ask unanimous consent that further

reading of the Senate amendments be dispensed with and that they be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

(Mr. NORRELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, the bill as passed by the Senate is the same as passed by the House except for addition of items pertaining to the Senate or those joint items customarily carried in the Senate section. Following custom, the House leaves to the Senate the matter of determining its housekeeping items. The Senate has added \$26,474,375 to the bill. They made no changes in the Library items or the Government Printing Office, or in any of the items under the Architect of the Capitol except insofar as was necessary to take care of Senate items.

The bill totals \$104,844,660, as compared to estimates of \$108,271,443 a reduction of \$3,426,783. It is \$14,205,138 below appropriations for 1957. The following table summarizes the situation.

Group	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	House bill, 1958	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	House bill
Senate	\$22,362,615	\$23,376,015	\$22,271,890	\$22,271,890	—\$90,725	—\$1,104,125	+\$22,271,890
House of Representatives	35,960,740	38,680,385	37,827,705	37,827,705	+1,866,965	—852,680	
Joint offices and items	2,600,635	2,612,380	2,611,180	2,638,065	+37,430	+25,685	+26,885
Architect of the Capitol	35,044,200	17,791,500	12,833,400	17,009,000	—18,035,200	—782,500	+4,175,600
Botanic Garden	253,600	862,500	275,500	275,500	+21,900	—587,000	
Library of Congress	10,637,608	11,766,763	11,647,500	11,647,500	+1,009,892	—119,263	
Government Printing Office	12,190,400	13,181,900	13,175,000	13,175,000	+984,600	—6,900	
Total	119,049,798	108,271,443	78,370,283	104,844,660	—14,205,138	—3,426,783	+26,474,375

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5189) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 27, 1957.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: Page 3, line 1, insert the following: "*Provided further*, That not to exceed \$18,500 of the unobligated balance remaining on June 30, 1957, of the appropriation granted under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, shall remain available during the current fiscal year for printing the Handbook of Indian Federal Law."

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 8: Page 8, line 5, insert the following: "*Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 4 (a) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of July

31, 1956 (70 Stat. 747), not to exceed \$80,000 of this appropriation shall be available for payment of the Federal matching contribution to the retirement fund for Federal employees paid from tribal funds."

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 30: On page 26, line 7, insert the following: "*Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, during the current fiscal year, from the Department of Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as domestic distribution in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, without exchange of funds, such surplus food commodities as may be available pursuant to section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 612c) and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1431)."

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 39: Page 37, line 11, insert the following:

"BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES
COMMISSION

"The appropriation granted under this heading in the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1956 shall remain available until June 30, 1958."

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment; and pending that, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I think it should be announced that the conferees are in full agreement on this bill. The budget has been reduced by a round figure of \$59 million or a little over 12 percent. This is a good bill. It takes care of those things that should be taken care of and without wasting money. So I hope the conference report will be approved.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. On page 6 of the conference report I notice that \$913,200 is to be appropriated for salaries and expenses for the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. Am I to understand that the appropriation this year will be in that amount for this reorganized setup in the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service?

Mr. JENSEN. If the gentleman will read the language on page 5 of the report in connection with amendment No. 23 he will get the answer.

Mr. GROSS. I am still asking the question whether this means we are appropriating in this bill \$913,000 for salaries and expenses for the reorganized setup.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; because we are setting up a commercial fishery branch of the Service and also having the sports fishery branch. They are two separate and distinct businesses, so to speak. I can assure the gentleman that the personnel is going to be held down to a minimum.

Mr. GROSS. This is the reorganization that was approved by the House last year. At that time we were told it would involve the employment of only some 5 or 10 additional personnel and the cost would be very little. Now we find out it is going to cost, if I understand this situation correctly, a very substantial amount. I simply want to point out to the House how it is possible to get into a sizable expenditure on a reorganization that is supposed to provide economy as well as greater efficiency.

Mr. JENSEN. I may say to the gentleman, it was first estimated that this new office under the Fish and Wildlife Service was to cost \$1,757,000 for fiscal year 1958; the committee cut that figure about in half.

Mr. GROSS. Yes; but I would say to the gentleman it is still costing much

more than we were told it would cost when the bill came in from the legislative committee to provide for the reorganization.

Mr. JENSEN. I hope the gentleman is not trying to make his colleague from Iowa look like a spendthrift.

Mr. GROSS. No; not at all.

Mr. JENSEN. Because the gentleman knows and everyone in the House knows that I certainly would not approve of such a thing. My record proves that, and I have a conservative record.

Mr. GROSS. My remarks, of course, are not directed to the gentleman from Iowa. I am well aware of his record for economy in this House. I simply want to point out to the House that we were told last year there would be no particular increase in the personnel nor in the expenditures if this reorganization was made. Now, we find out differently. I do want to commend the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee [Mr. KIRWAN] for holding down this particular appropriation.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Could the gentleman inform us whether the total cost of the two new bureaus is greater than or equal to, or less than the amount that we provided for those functions last year?

Mr. JENSEN. They are slightly higher.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Is it slightly greater? As I read the Interior Department appropriation bill on the House side and on the Senate side, I came to the conclusion, adding the figures together, that for this year for both of these bureaus we appropriated less than was appropriated for both these functions last year.

Mr. JENSEN. The overall appropriation for the Department of the Interior is, as I said before, \$59 million in round figures below the budget estimate or a reduction of a little over 12 percent.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL].

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] for giving me the time to state just exactly what this conference report does to the oil-shale facility at Rifle, Colo., over which there has been a great deal of discussion during the last several years. As I understand the language, it makes the facility which is located on the naval oil shale reserve surplus to any governmental uses of the Departments of Interior and Navy and turns it over to the General Services Administration to dispose of in accordance with present law. That, to me, means that it will be disposed of and carried away from its present site. I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] if this language does not, in effect, mean that the property, the oil-shale reserve facility now located on the oil-shale reserve, will be dismantled within the next year and will be disposed of.

Mr. KIRWAN. We are making every effort to do that—to dismantle it and dispose of it in the next year.

Mr. ASPINALL. And that is regardless of any desire on the part of the Navy to have the property left on their oil shale reserve lands; is that correct?

Mr. KIRWAN. If the Navy had notified the Department of the Interior, or if they had notified this committee that they wanted that done, we would be happy to do it, if they picked up the tab for the 34 employees. But, there has been no effort made by the Navy to do that.

Mr. ASPINALL. Will the gentleman answer this question then? Is this language written in accordance with the wishes of the Department of the Interior?

Mr. KIRWAN. It was prepared at our request and in accordance with our committee's wishes.

Mr. ASPINALL. This language was written at your request?

Mr. KIRWAN. The language is at our request.

Mr. ASPINALL. Is it in agreement with Interior's wishes?

Mr. KIRWAN. I would not say it is in agreement. But, every time they ever appeared before our committee, they never made a good justification for continuing the program.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. As a matter of fact, has not the Interior Department requested that this property be turned over to the Navy Department? And is it not a fact that it is under the custody and control of the Navy Department today?

Mr. ASPINALL. That is my understanding. My understanding is that this property by executive order was turned over to the Navy Department and that the Navy is in control of it at the present time and will continue in control of it until this Congress says otherwise or until there are Executive orders to the contrary.

Mr. KIRWAN. Was there not a provision in the conference report on the 1957 Defense Department appropriation bill last year that told them to get rid of it? And they got rid of it by passing it back to the Interior Department and our committee.

Mr. ASPINALL. Is it the gentleman's understanding that the Defense Department asked to be relieved of their responsibility?

Mr. KIRWAN. The conference report last year told them to get rid of it, and the Department of the Navy passed it back to us. If the Navy wants it I am sure the committee will be glad to give it to the Navy, or to the Army, either, if the gentleman from Georgia wants them to have it.

Mr. ASPINALL. Under this language it is impossible to do that.

Mr. VINSON. Under this language you will have to dispose of everything, the machinery, automobiles, trucks, buildings, must all be sold.

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, and from the way they testified as to the lack of upkeep and the state of the property something should be done about it. Think

what would have happened if men had been in there when the roof collapsed. There were acres of unsupported excavated area. You cannot expect the thing not to collapse if you do not support the roof. I have worked in mines several years and know what I am talking about.

Mr. VINSON. If the gentleman from Colorado will yield, here is the history of the project: Some years ago the Navy authorized the Bureau of Mines to install and operate experimental oil-shale facilities at Rifle, Colo. A considerable sum of money was spent. A retort was built. Later the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior concluded that it did not want to carry on any further experimental work, feeling that this should be done by private companies.

Later a retort was built by an oil company owning some shale lands adjacent thereto. Their retort is entirely different from that built by the Bureau of Mines. Last year the committee refused to appropriate money either for operation or maintenance. The Bureau of Mines, therefore, through the Interior Department said to transfer this property back to the Navy Department, and on June 26 last year it was transferred.

What you are doing now is to force the Government to sell all of the property.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Here is the point. The gentleman is right to this extent, but he does not tell the whole story.

Mr. VINSON. I was going to but the gentleman would not let me finish.

Mr. JENSEN. Let me help you finish.

Mr. VINSON. I thank the gentleman very much.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. JENSEN. The subcommittee on Interior Appropriations was informed that the Navy wanted to own this property; so in our bill this year we dropped the amount which had been requested by the Bureau of the Budget for this facility.

We expected that the Appropriations Committee for the Navy would pick up and appropriate the money for this project, but they did not do it. How, therefore, can anyone expect our Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations to do other than we did?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman has gone too far. He is forcing this property to be sold. The custodial cost was cared for out of the Naval Petroleum Reserve program. The only complaint I find is that you are forcing the Government to abandon that property.

Mr. JENSEN. I must say to the gentleman that the Navy, apparently, does not want this property.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman is in error. The Navy is very anxious to let everything stand in status quo.

Mr. JENSEN. They made a very poor case before the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. VINSON. I would not say that. Mr. KIRWAN. Why did not the Navy submit its budget on this, then?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to use a little of my time. May I say that there is a jurisdictional question involved at the present time. The Bureau of the Budget recognizes the former position of the Department of the Interior. The Department of Defense has been unable to come up with a recommendation for funds because the Bureau of the Budget neglected or refused to recognize their right to the physical control of the plant. But it is my understanding that over in the other body the representatives of the Navy have asked for funds to take care of custodial and maintenance care. The House language in this report permits only custodial care; it does not permit any maintenance care whatever. The machinery and other articles involved that should be maintained will deteriorate very, very rapidly if there is not some maintenance care provided. The House language strikes out any possibility of maintenance.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. It is not so much a question of maintenance; it is a question of forcing the Government now by this language to dispose of the property.

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman is correct, and not only dispose of the property but dispose of it so that it has to be removed from Navy jurisdiction.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. Perhaps I can throw some light on this. Originally this was a naval reserve affair. Of course, it was handed to the Bureau of Mines to do some research work in the way of converting shale to oil, which is the function of the Bureau of Mines.

Mr. ASPINALL. The shale values belonged to the Navy and they have from the beginning but the oil-shale plant has belonged to the Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior.

Mr. FENTON. That is correct. Research has been developed to such a point that it is now feasible to develop oil out of shale at a pretty low cost. It has been the thought of some of the authorities in the Bureau of Mines that the research value as far as developing oil out of shale is concerned had proceeded far enough and that the Bureau of Mines should get out of it.

Mr. ASPINALL. Permit me to make one further statement. We have not yet reached the feasibility point. Not only that, but this language would close this facility forever before there was any possibility of reaching that point.

Mr. FENTON. There is some difference of opinion on that among the researchers themselves. One group seems to think they are far in advance of the Bureau of Mines at this time. Another

group from the Bureau of Mines itself claims they are 10 years ahead of what they were doing at Rifle.

Mr. ASPINALL. Would the gentleman from Pennsylvania answer this question: Is it his understanding that the Department of the Interior joins in this language which House managers have seen fit to put in the report?

Mr. FENTON. I do not know what the Bureau of Mines or the Department of the Interior think about it now, but it is the consensus of opinion of our committee that if the Navy wants the Rifle project it ought to at least pick up the tab for it. There are \$135,000 in this bill to take care of the place for fiscal 1958.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has just stated that if the Navy wants this it ought to pick up the tab. I agree with the gentleman. But what you are doing is not giving the Navy an opportunity to pick up the tab. You are disposing of the property.

Now, that is the only complaint that we are making here.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Three years ago the President's Advisory Committee on Petroleum recommended that this project be stopped. I cannot understand how the gentleman could expect the committee to do other than what we did after the Naval Affairs Committee refused to pick up the tab.

Mr. VINSON. Well, I want to say that I find no complaint for not making appropriations if the facts did not in the judgment of the committee warrant it. The only complaint I am making is with reference to forcing a disposal of the property.

Mr. Speaker, let me in somewhat chronological order acquaint the House with this whole situation. When I read the conference report this morning, I promptly dictated these few remarks, and I think it will place the issue clearly before the House.

The Navy has three oil shale reserves. Nos. 1 and 3 are located in Colorado. No. 2 is located in Utah.

Naval oil shale reserve No. 1 was set aside by President Wilson by Executive order on December 6, 1916. It includes an area of 41,353 acres of land.

Naval oil shale reserve No. 3 was established by Executive order on September 27, 1924. It includes approximately 22,600 acres of land which borders reserve No. 1 on the east, south, and west.

On August 12, 1944, the Department of the Navy authorized the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Interior to utilize the lands in furtherance of the synthetic liquid fuels program. For 10 years the Bureau of Mines carried on an extensive research and development program to establish methods and costs for producing oil and refined products from oil

shale, and considerable progress was made in all phases of the program.

The Department of Interior request for funds for continuation of the work during fiscal year 1957 was denied and, on June 14, 1956, the Secretary of the Interior requested the Department of the Navy to assume custody of the facilities constructed by the Bureau of Mines on naval oil shale reserves Nos. 1 and 3.

At the request of the Department of the Navy, the House Armed Services Committee considered the transfer proposal and approved it on June 20, 1956. Since that time the experimental facility has not been in operation. It has been maintained out of funds made available from the annual appropriation for naval petroleum reserves. These funds were used to pay custodial employees furnished by the Bureau of Mines.

In the conference report, amendment No. 15 states that—

The managers on the part of the House direct that all the buildings, structures, and equipment used in connection with the oil shale demonstration plant of the Bureau of Mines at Rifle, Colo., shall be disposed of during fiscal year 1958, under the established procedures of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, by further utilization within the Government after removal from the site, or by sale or lease as surplus property on or off the site.

The obvious intent of this language is to insure that no agency of the Government shall continue with the experiments in connection with the extraction of oil from oil shale.

Members should clearly understand the effect of this language before approving the conference report. It has been the continuing position of the Committee on Armed Services that these experiments should continue until we have found the solution to the economic extraction of shale oil from the vast shale deposits which are now under Government control. That continues to be my position.

The adoption of the language in the conference reports simply means that the House is making a policy decision to take the Government completely out of this important undertaking. And this occurs at a time when the process shows great promise of producing the answers which we have been seeking.

Therefore, I hope that this language will not be agreed to, because, in my judgment, the committee went far beyond what the facts and circumstances warranted.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

HOUSING ACT OF 1957

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6659) to extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing, to improve the availability of mortgage credit, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the

statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 27, 1957.)

Mr. SPENCE (during the reading of the statement). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the statement be dispensed with and that it be printed in full in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SHUFORD].

(Mr. SHUFORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHUFORD. Mr. Speaker, I refer to section 605 of H. R. 6659, as recommended by the conferees. Section 605 directs the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to fix reasonable limits on the charges, fee, and discounts imposed upon the builder, seller, or purchaser in connection with the financing, construction, or sale of any housing which is built or purchased with a home loan insured or guaranteed under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

The House Banking and Currency Committee included a similar provision in H. R. 6659 when the bill was reported by the committee. There were several other provisions reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee which also affected the veterans' housing program, which is under the jurisdiction of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee. On April 9, 1957, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs adopted the following resolution:

That the Veterans' Affairs Committee instruct the staff to draft amendments for possible presentation to the Rules Committee and on the floor of the House which would strike from H. R. 6659 any reference to veterans' housing or use of the veterans' NSLI funds as a secondary market for veterans.

This position was reaffirmed by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs in a meeting on May 7, 1957.

Pursuant to the resolution of the committee, the chairman objected to the inclusion of provisions in H. R. 6659 affecting the veterans' housing program. This viewpoint prevailed in the House and H. R. 6659, as passed by the House, deleted those sections of the bill affecting the veterans' housing program, including the reference to discount controls by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, which has now been restored by the conferees.

The record should reflect that the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs is being invaded, in our opinion, and that those responsible for this recommendation should assume responsibility for any adverse effects which

it may create in the veterans' housing program.

With concurrence of the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, the Honorable OLIN E. TEAGUE, I am placing in the RECORD a copy of a letter which the chairman directed to the conferees on H. R. 6659, urging adoption of the House version on discount controls so that the Veterans' Administration home-loan program will not be affected by the discount-control provision.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1957.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: H. R. 6659, as reported by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, contained a section directing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to fix reasonable limits on discounts paid in connection with Veterans' Administration guaranteed loans.

The subject of discount controls on Veterans' Administration guaranteed loans was considered at length by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs as part of extensive hearings relating to the veterans' housing program. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs, after considering the discount issue, declined to eliminate or attempt to control discounts in connection with Veterans' Administration guaranteed loans. The experience gained several years ago when such an attempt was made undoubtedly guided the committee in its decision. After 6 weeks of attempting to eliminate discounts several years ago, the regulations promulgated by the Veterans' Administration for the purpose were removed by an act of Congress, since they proved unsuccessful.

The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, by formal resolution, objected to the inclusion of provisions in a bill reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee which would alter the Veterans' Administration guaranteed home-loan program, which operates under the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs. As a result of the committee's opposition, the provision relating to discount control on Veterans' Administration guaranteed loans was removed on the floor of the House. The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency concurred in this action and reported H. R. 6659 without the discount-control provision for Veterans' Administration guaranteed loans. The provision was reinstated by amendment on the floor of the Senate. The result is that the House and Senate passed versions of H. R. 6659 differ on the point of control of discounts on Veterans' Administration loans, the Senate passed version of the bill containing the provision and the House version omitting it.

The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs continues its opposition to inclusion of provisions in a general housing bill which regulate the Veterans' Administration housing program and there is ample evidence to indicate that if such a provision is enacted into law, a substantial decline in Veterans' Administration guaranteed loans will occur immediately.

Experience in the Veterans' Administration home loan program for the first 4 months of 1957 and projections by the Veterans' Administration indicate that about 300,000 home loans will be made to veterans during 1957. The discount practice has been prevalent in the program for several years, and even during the periods when mortgage money was readily available the discount procedure seemed necessary to equalize the differences in the money market between various geographical areas of the United States.

The language adopted by the Senate does not appear to outlaw discounts. It appears to condone and control them. If such a

provision is enacted into law, the result will be that the stamp of Government approval is placed on the practice and ceiling set on discounts by the Federal Housing Administration and Veterans' Administration will tend to become maximums if they are sufficiently high to attract mortgage capital. If they are unrealistically low, they will simply exclude such capital from the market. Either result is undesirable.

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs is aware of the arguments that are advanced to the effect that the veteran ultimately pays the discount, and members of the committee undoubtedly share the desire to obtain ample mortgage financing funds without such a practice. The fact remains, however, that there is a difference in the money market in various areas of the United States and that there is no way to require a lender to loan money unless the interest yield is attractive. It is realized that some of the discount paid by the builder may be passed on to the veteran if the builder can devise a way to do so; however, it does not follow that if it were possible to eliminate discounts the veteran would necessarily profit by the full amount of the discount eliminated, since there is no assurance whatever that the builder would sell the house to the veteran cheaper, simply because he was required to pay no discount. A more probable result would be an enlarged profit to the builder, with very little difference in the price to the veteran.

In consideration of the circumstances outlined above, it is hoped that the Senate will recede from its amendment regarding control of discounts on Veterans' Administration loans and accept the House version on this point.

Very truly yours,

OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Speaker, I think that in the conference report we have brought a good housing bill back to the House. It is of course by no means perfect, but I believe that it represents a fair compromise. In my judgment it is a good workable housing bill which will provide much-needed relief to the housing industry and to many worthwhile housing programs, and I think that the House can give it wholehearted support.

I would like to discuss the most significant changes embodied in the conference report.

TITLE I—FHA INSURANCE PROGRAMS

LOWER DOWNPAYMENTS FOR SALES HOUSING

One of the most significant items in the conference report is the substantial liberalization of the downpayment terms in the FHA program. The lower downpayments we have provided should bring home ownership within the reach of hundreds and thousands of additional families. I am pleased to report that the House version on the downpayment

schedule prevailed in the conference. The House version lowered downpayments substantially but in my judgment was not quite as extreme as the Senate version. Under the conference report downpayments on FHA loans which are now 5 percent of the first \$9,000 of value and 25 percent of the excess, will be reduced to 3 percent of the first \$10,000 of value, 15 percent of the value between \$10,000 and \$16,000, and 30 percent of the excess value.

The conference report also liberalizes the downpayment terms for servicemen's housing under FHA section 222 program. It also reduces downpayments and increases the permissible loan amount for section 203 (i) housing, which is low-cost housing in outlying and rural areas.

HIGH-COST ALLOWANCE FOR SECTION 207

The conference report adopted a Senate amendment, which by permitting a high-cost area allowance for FHA's section 207 rental housing projects without regard to the average room count, should help production of much-needed rental housing at moderate rentals in many of our urban centers.

PROPOSED BROADENED FHA 221 PROGRAM

Mr. Speaker, the conference committee probably spent more time on one provision in the Senate bill than on all other items in the conference. This was the provision in the Senate bill which would have amended section 221 of the National Housing Act to extend eligibility for 221 insurance, now reserved for people displaced by urban renewal, to the elderly, people of moderate income, and other groups. I should like to pay particular tribute to the valiant fight waged for this program by my colleague, Senator SPARKMAN.

I do not wish the Members of the House to interpret the failure of the House conferees to agree to this section to be interpreted as personal opposition to it upon my part. I believe that the time is long overdue for us to devote more effort to finding a solution to the acute housing needs of both the elderly and those families in moderate-income brackets. I have long felt that these groups were largely neglected by our national housing programs. As long ago as 1949 I introduced a bill aimed at taking care of the housing needs of the middle-income groups. In the last Congress I introduced a measure to authorize direct loans for 50 years at 3½ percent to nonprofit institutions so that they might provide housing for the elderly.

It is my intention as chairman of the Subcommittee on Housing to hold hearings next year aimed at finding a solution to the pressing housing needs of the elderly and moderate-income groups. I want to assure the House that this will be done.

TITLE II—FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

I. SECONDARY MARKET OPERATIONS

The compromise bill provides substantial funds so that FNMA can continue its mortgage purchase support program of FHA and GI loans. It provides that FNMA's borrowing authority will be increased by \$650 million. This is substantially less than the \$1.25 billion in-

crease provided for in the House bill, but is higher than the Senate version which would have provided an increase of only \$500 million. The increase will bring FNMA's total borrowing authority to approximately \$2.25 billion.

Under the conference report the Treasury "backstop," that is, the ability of FNMA to borrow from the Treasury is increased to make it approximately equivalent to FNMA's total borrowing authority.

II. SPECIAL ASSISTANCE FUNCTIONS

PURCHASE PRICE FOR SPECIAL ASSISTANCE MORTGAGES

The conference report assures much-needed Government support for the various special assistance programs aided by the Federal National Mortgage Association. The conference report requires FNMA to pay par for such mortgages for a period of 1 additional year.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING

The conference report increases the present revolving fund which supports FHA section 213 cooperative housing mortgages from \$100 million to \$200 million. It also reserves \$50 million of the total authorization for consumer cooperatives.

MILITARY HOUSING REVOLVING FUND

On funds for military housing loans the conference report splits the difference between the House and Senate version and provides for an increase of \$250 million in the special FNMA revolving fund used to assure the availability of financing for title VIII military housing projects, so vital to our national defense. The conference report also assures that a modest portion of the total authorization will be used to support section 809 mortgages which provide sales housing for essential civilians on military research and development centers.

TITLE III—SLUM CLEARANCE AND URBAN RENEWAL INCREASED CAPITAL GRANT AUTHORIZATION

Mr. Speaker, you will recall that the House bill would have provided an additional \$250 million for slum clearance grants for 1 year. The Senate amendment called for a \$500 million increase, \$250 million in each of the years 1957 and 1958.

The conference substitute provides for an increase of \$350 million for 1 year, \$100 million more than the House bill provided, but \$150 million below the amount the Senate asked for a 2-year period.

ALTERNATIVE FORMULA FOR SLUM CLEARANCE GRANTS

The conference report provides a new alternative method for determining the amount of Federal grants. While this new formula involves a higher ratio of Federal grants, that is three-fourths instead of two-thirds under the present formula, it is our understanding no real increase in the amount of Federal contribution is involved. The new formula merely provides a method whereby some cities can avoid a lot of red tape and lengthy procedural steps.

RELOCATION PAYMENTS

Under present law businesses which are displaced by slum clearance operations can be reimbursed for moving costs up to \$2,000. The Senate amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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HIGHLIGHTS: (See Page 7.)

SENATE

- APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 5189, the Interior Department and related agencies (includes Forest Service) appropriation bill for 1958 (see Digest 112 for information on Forest Service items). pp. 9595-9
This was approved by the President later in the day (Public Law 85-77, 85th Cong)
Began debate on H.R. 7665, Defense Department appropriation bill for 1958.
The bill was reported with amendments earlier in the day (S. Rept. 543). pp. 9582, 9601-2, 9603-44, 9652-9, 9659-60
2. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Passed with amendments H.R. 5728, to increase the borrowing authority and clarify the powers of the St. Lawrence Seaway Corporation. pp. 9602-3
3. MARKETING; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Received from this Department a report on the program for the expansion of markets for surplus agricultural commodities through marketing and utilization research. p. 9584
Both Houses received from this Department a progress report on the orderly liquidation of stocks of agricultural commodities held by the CCC. pp. 9584, 9579
4. RECORDS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 2377, to provide a method for the introduction of Government records in trials (S. Rept. 569). p. 9586

5. HOUSING. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 6659, the housing bill for 1957 (see Digest 112). (pp. 9646-52) This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. STATEHOOD. The Territories and Insular Affairs Subcommittee ordered reported with amendment to the full Interior and Insular Affairs Committee S. 49 and S. 50, providing statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. p. D599
7. PERSONNEL. Sen. Carroll urged Federal pay raises and inserted a constituent's letter showing a family budget for a grade GS-7. p. 9601
8. AREA DEVELOPMENT. Received a Penna. Senate resolution urging enactment of S. 964, the area redevelopment bill. pp. 9584-5
9. ELECTRIFICATION. Received a Verendrye, N.D., Electric Cooperatives resolution critical of certain power company advertising. p. 9585
10. LANDS. Received resolutions from the 66th annual S. Dak. Stock Growers Ass'n convention on land appraisals. p. 9585
11. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Wiley inserted a Wisc. State Public Service Commission resolution urging passage of H.R. 7672, to strengthen the jurisdiction of the States over intra-state transportation rates within the States, and other bills which would give the States greater power over transportation. p. 9586
12. TAX AMORTIZATION. Sen. Carroll inserted a series of articles on fast tax writeoff certificates. pp. 9660-2
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield listed the order of consideration of certain bills, to follow disposition of the Defense Department appropriation bill. Among the bills to be considered are S. 1461, to authorize revocation of ICC licenses for non-willful (as well as willful) offenses; S. 2261, to amend the Federal lease-purchase program relative to the distribution and approval of new public buildings projects; and S. 1383, to require the certification of freight forwarders. pp. 9662-3

HOUSE

14. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 391, the continuing resolution making temporary appropriations for 1958 pending the enactment of the remaining regular appropriation bills. (pp. 9531-32, 9587, 9644-46) This was approved by the President later in the day (Public Law 85-78, 85th Cong).
15. MEATS. Passed over, on objection by Rep. O'Neill, H.R. 7244, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act so as to permit deductions for a self-help meat promotion program. p. 9534
16. BUDGETING. Passed over, on objection by Reps. Ford, Horan, and Bow, H.R. 6900, to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act so as to enable the Comptroller General to more effectively assist the Appropriations Committees in considering the budget by making special expenditure analyses of agency operations. p. 9536
Passed over, on objection by Rep. Ford, H.R. 8002, to provide for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations. p. 9537

controlling the operation of schools, I ask unanimous consent that the entire article by Dr. Fine, from the New York Times of Sunday, June 30, 1957, be printed in the body of the RECORD. It is impressive support of those of us who are backing the program for Federal aid to education.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of June 30, 1957]

FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOLS HAS NOT RESULTED IN FEDERAL CONTROL IN CASES STUDIED

(By Benjamin Fine)

Federal aid to education received support last week from several sources. President Eisenhower again endorsed it in a letter to Republican Representative PETER FRELINGHUYSEN JR., of New Jersey. And 75 business leaders from across the country signed a statement calling for passage of the measure.

In spite of such indications of support and the steady pressure for Federal aid on the part of organizations like the National Education Association, the aid bill remains bottled up and its prospects are not good.

Because much of the opposition to the bill hinges on the charge that it would mean Federal domination of local school affairs, a study made public by Teachers College, Columbia University, was very timely. The study indicated that Federal aid does not necessarily mean Federal interference.

The study was of some of the 3,000 school districts that now receive Government funds under Public Law 874 because they have swollen enrollments caused by Federal activities in their areas, such as defense plants or military bases.

The estimated amount of Federal aid given these districts in the 1955-56 school year was \$90 million.

Under the guidance of the department of educational administration of Teachers College, Dr. Robert I. Sperber studied 500 of the 3,000 school districts. The study found that only a tiny minority of the districts complained of any Federal control over their educational programs, even though they received substantial Government support.

"Federal control over school personnel, the curriculum, and instructional programs had not accompanied the distribution of funds," the study concludes.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The specific conclusions that the study reached are:

(1) No Federal control had resulted from field examinations of school districts by regional representatives of the Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas, a unit of the Office of Education.

(2) Discretionary control powers granted to the United States Commissioner of Education by the law had not led to Federal control.

(3) The vast majority of school officials spent very little time in handling matters pertaining to Federal aid.

(4) Most school officials felt that citizens were more willing to support their local school programs as a result of receiving Federal aid.

What are the implications of this study? Dr. Sperber contends that Federal control is not likely to occur when Federal-support legislation is carefully conceived and when the Federal officials who administer the program "are sensitive to the dangers of Federal control over personnel, curriculum, and instructional programs."

The question arises as to whether the lack of control noted under the emergency measure would carry over under the administration bill now in Congress? From all evidence available, the same standards would

be observed. As the study points out: The greatest single weapon against Federal control is the feeling of the American people against it. A sensitivity to control and interference has been built up over the century and a half of American history.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONSIDERATION ON TOMORROW OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA REGARDING CERTAIN AUSTRIAN BONDS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I desire to announce, with the concurrence of the minority leader, that tomorrow the Senate will take up Executive H—85th Congress, 1st session—the agreement between the United States and the Republic of Austria regarding certain bonds of Austrian issue.

Mr. KNOWLAND. In that connection, I understand that, pursuant to the usual arrangement, a yea-and-nay vote will be taken on the question of ratification of the agreement.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is correct.

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, RELATING TO DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN FUNDS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7238) to amend the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act so as to provide for a more effective distribution of Federal funds for medical and other remedial care, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. BYRD, Mr. KERR, Mr. FREAR, Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania, and Mr. WILLIAMS conferees on the part of the Senate.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5189) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for

other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of June 27, 1957, p. 9440, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I understand the conference report was signed by all conferees, on both sides of the aisle, on the part of the Senate. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true.

Mr. President, as this bill passed the Senate it provided for appropriations totaling \$457,152,600 for the activities and programs of the Department of the Interior, exclusive of the power agencies; the Forest Service; and the various related agencies. The conferees agreed on appropriations totaling \$456,189,600 for these agencies; that is, there was a reduction by the conferees of \$963,000.

If there are any questions, I shall be glad to answer them.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. I should like to inquire what was done in conference in the case of amendment No. 22, relating to a wildlife refuge and recreation area near the DeSoto-Bertrand cutoff on the Missouri River.

Mr. HAYDEN. Perhaps I had better read a paragraph contained in the conference report and make a statement with regard to it:

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$5,677,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,332,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees are in agreement that the De Soto-Bertrand Bend Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area shall be established and have approved \$200,000 to initiate acquisition of the land. The conferees further agree that all of the land within the loop shall be purchased but that only the minimum amount of land outside the loop necessary to provide a satisfactory wildlife refuge shall be acquired. The Fish and Wildlife Service shall confer with the landowners whose lands surround the loop and develop a mutually satisfactory land-acquisition plan.

There were complaints from the citizens of Iowa and Nebraska that the proposal of the Fish and Wildlife Service required too much land.

I should like to invite attention further to the fact that the controversy which has arisen in this matter not as to the refuge, but as to the size of the refuge. The Fish and Wildlife Service has stated that a refuge in this area is needed, and would become a part of the general network of refuges to the protection of migratory waterfowl.

In order to become a part of the refuge system, this proposed refuge will have to be approved by the Migratory

Bird Conservation Commission. This is in accord with the provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, as amended. This act specifically provides:

And no purchase or rental shall be made of any area until it has been duly approved for purchase or rental by said Commission.

This provision applies to the proposed De Soto-Bertrand Bend refuge, and it will be this Commission that determines the size of the refuge.

So while Congress can authorize the establishment of the refuge, the Commission must take final action to establish it.

Mr. CURTIS. In other words, suppose the Commission turned it down. How much money would be appropriated?

Mr. HAYDEN. None.

Mr. CURTIS. How much would be available to expend?

Mr. HAYDEN. There would be nothing available until the Commission approved it.

Mr. CURTIS. Not even the \$200,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; not even that amount.

Mr. CURTIS. From what source would the money come for this refuge if the Commission approved it?

Mr. HAYDEN. The money would come from two sources—direct appropriations and "Duck-Stamp" funds.

Mr. CURTIS. I read from a sentence in the report:

The Fish and Wildlife Service shall confer with the landowners whose lands surround the loop and develop a mutually satisfactory land-acquisition plan.

That provision probably would prevent all the land from being taken from Nebraska and none from Iowa; is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. Not necessarily. It makes a difference whether a large or a small area is taken in either State. If the Fish and Wildlife Service could negotiate for a reasonable area, one not containing too much acreage and the Commission stated it was enough land, it could be made a refuge. If the Commission stated there should be a much larger area and the Fish and Wildlife Service said that much land could not be taken, there would still be trouble in establishing the refuge.

Mr. CURTIS. I thank the Senator, and I particularly thank him for that part of his statement in which he stated that no money will be available unless the Commission on Migratory Birds approves the refuge. I hope the Commission will look into it very carefully.

I should like to ask the Senator if there is an element of construction in the area that is not contained in the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. CURTIS. Under the Army engineers plan?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. CURTIS. That is covered in a different measure; is it not?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Army engineers say it is feasible to cut the bend in the river. It will save their stabilizing many miles of the river. If the bend were elim-

inated by this cutoff, the necessity for stabilizing the river banks would be eliminated. It is advantageous to do that. The engineers like to cut out bends where they can on the Missouri River, so it will speed the flow of water. If the bend is eliminated, the question then arises what will be done with respect to wildlife on the land at present within the bend.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Can the Senator advise us what the conferees did with respect to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] which proposed \$500,000 for carrying out provisions of the Soil Bank Act?

Mr. HAYDEN. The House agreed to the amendment.

Mr. AIKEN. I am very glad the conferees took the action they did in that respect.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ALLOTT. I should like to propound this question in behalf of the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL] and myself. On page 4 of the report, under the heading "Bureau of Mines," the middle paragraph reads as follows:

The managers on the part of the House direct that all the buildings, structures, and equipment used in connection with the oil-shale demonstration plant of the Bureau of Mines at Rifle, Colo., shall be disposed of during fiscal year 1958, under the established procedures of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended by further utilization within the Government after removal from the site, or by sale or lease as surplus property on or off site.

I emphasize the statement that the managers on the part of the House direct that all the buildings shall be disposed of. I should like to ask whether the managers on the part of the Senate agreed to any such provision.

Mr. HAYDEN. We did not. I want to make it clear that the statement referred to is the statement of the managers on the part of the House and in no way reflects the views of the Senate conferees.

It is my personal view, which I think is shared by all the Senate conferees, that the disposition of these facilities was not a matter before the conference committee. The only question before the conference committee was the amount to be appropriated for the maintenance and protection of these facilities.

I understand that there is pending proposed legislation dealing with the future use of this installation. Therefore, it is a matter for the appropriate legislative committees and the Congress.

Mr. ALLOTT. There is one further question I should like to ask the chairman of the committee. We desire that the RECORD may be abundantly clear. Since the managers on the part of the House have directed this and the managers on the part of the Senate did not agree to it; therefore, what is the legislative effect of this direction?

Mr. HAYDEN. It may be persuasive upon those interested in the matter

either to do nothing or to do something. Anyway, the two Houses have not agreed. The recommendation made does not carry the force of law or the force of a united conference report.

Mr. ALLOTT. As a result of this directive of the managers on the part of the House then, the property could not be disposed of?

Mr. HAYDEN. Not necessarily. As I have stated, I understand there is pending in the legislative committees proposed legislation to take care of the matter. I have felt all along that the House had the wrong idea about the situation at Rifle, but the House conferees were adamant. They made up their minds that what they proposed was the way to do it, and they wanted to say so. We could not prevent them from doing that.

Mr. ALLOTT. I appreciate very much the Chairman's kind attention to this matter, because he is one of those who have realized what valuable asset this installation is to the United States and how important it is that it be developed.

I thank the Chairman for his attention to this matter.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. I wish to thank the distinguished Senator from Arizona, the Chairman of this very important committee, for giving what seems to be a minor matter his full attention. It is very important that we have the record clearly made this morning. As I understand the state of the record this morning, while there may be a legislative expression of opinion of Members on the part of the House, it is not to be construed a legislative direction to the Bureau of Mines to dismantle, dispose of, or lease this plant.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is an expression of opinion on the part of the House conferees. It does not carry the weight of law.

Mr. CARROLL. I thank the distinguished Senator from Arizona. This will us some months to explore the question of what may be done with that very important plant; whether we will maintain it, whether we will dispose of it by lease, or whether the Navy will take it again.

During the House consideration of this matter a considerable colloquy occurred between some very fine friends of mine, Representative KIRWAN and Representative JENSEN. I know they have strong convictions. However, both the Senator from Georgia and the distinguished Representative from the fourth District of Colorado Congressman ASPINALL also have strong feelings about this matter. It is my hope that all of us working together can save this experimental plant in the public interest.

Mr. HAYDEN. I hope that can be done, in a legislative way.

Mr. CARROLL. I do not see the Senator on the floor of the Senate at this time, but I know the father of the Synthetic Fuels Act, the able Senator from

Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], also shares the convictions and legal opinions of the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona on this point.

Mr. HAYDEN. I obtained by education on the subject primarily from the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY].

Mr. CARROLL. I thank the Senator. Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. May I ask the chairman of the committee, did the House position on the planning money for the Smithsonian Institution prevail?

Mr. HAYDEN. It did.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as one Member who is a regent of the Smithsonian Institution I am very much interested in this subject and believe it to be worthwhile. I wish to thank the Senate conferees for their cooperation.

Mr. HAYDEN. We found the House conferees very much of the same mind as the Senator.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I was going to say that I deeply appreciate the action of the Senate conferees to on this item. It was quite important to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORRISON in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a tabulation setting forth the appropriations for 1957, the budget estimates for 1958; and the action on these estimates for the various appropriations in the bill.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958 (H. R. 5189), comparative statement of appropriations for 1957, and budget estimates for 1958 and action on the estimates

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	Recommended in House bill for 1958	Committee recommendation	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES						
Office of Saline Water.....	\$550,000	\$1,159,000	\$1,159,000	\$725,000	\$725,000	\$725,000
Office of Oil and Gas.....	513,800	585,000	585,000	585,000	585,000	585,000
Office of the Solicitor.....	2,835,000	2,923,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000
Office of Minerals Mobilization.....	300,000	313,000	313,000	263,000	263,000	263,000
Acquisition of domestic minerals.....	21,000,000	40,000,000	-----	6,700,000	6,700,000	6,700,000
Total, departmental offices.....	25,198,800	44,980,000	4,957,000	11,173,000	11,173,000	11,173,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT						
Management of lands and resources.....	18,369,300	22,220,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000
Construction.....	4,600,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	5,480,000	5,480,000	5,480,000
Range improvements ¹	(390,871)	(620,000)	(620,000)	(620,000)	(620,000)	(620,000)
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	22,969,300	28,720,000	28,500,000	27,480,000	27,480,000	27,480,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS						
Education and welfare services.....	50,720,000	59,560,000	59,560,000	59,460,000	59,460,000	59,460,000
Resources management.....	16,450,000	17,200,000	17,200,000	17,200,000	17,200,000	17,200,000
Construction.....	5,240,000	21,225,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000
Road construction and maintenance (liquidation of contract authorization).....	11,500,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
General administrative expenses.....	3,190,000	3,564,000	3,400,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,450,000
Payment to Menominee Tribe of Indians.....	200,000	500,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Distribution of funds of the Creek Indians.....	437,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Payment to Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	87,737,500	114,049,000	109,460,000	109,460,000	109,460,000	109,410,000
Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation).....	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(2,920,000)	(2,920,000)	(2,920,000)
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY						
Survey, investigations, and research.....	31,602,000	38,775,000	36,000,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	36,000,000
BUREAU OF MINES						
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	15,862,750	19,575,000	18,700,000	18,910,000	18,910,000	18,835,000
Health and safety.....	5,304,300	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000
Construction.....	-----	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
General administrative expenses.....	1,030,000	1,135,000	1,135,000	1,095,000	1,095,000	1,095,000
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	22,197,050	26,633,000	25,758,000	25,928,000	25,928,000	25,853,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE						
Management and protection.....	11,562,000	14,523,000	13,750,000	14,150,000	14,150,000	14,150,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	10,158,000	11,763,000	11,500,000	11,763,000	11,763,000	11,600,000
Construction.....	15,250,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	17,000,000	17,400,000	17,400,000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	29,800,000	31,000,000	31,000,000	31,000,000	31,000,000	31,000,000
General administrative expenses.....	1,250,000	1,365,000	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,330,000
Total, National Park Service.....	68,020,000	78,651,000	77,580,000	75,243,000	75,643,000	75,480,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE						
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:						
Management and investigations of resources.....	10,217,340	11,500,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Construction.....	2,601,000	5,332,000	5,332,000	5,677,000	5,677,000	5,677,000
General administrative expenses.....	200,300	220,200	-----	166,190	166,190	166,190
Subtotal, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	13,018,640	17,052,200	17,332,000	17,843,190	17,843,190	17,843,190
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:						
Management and investigations of resources.....	4,671,200	5,985,000	6,000,000	5,781,000	5,781,000	5,781,000
Construction.....	930,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Fisheries loan fund.....	10,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
General administrative expenses.....	89,200	220,200	-----	117,510	117,510	117,510
Administration of Pribilof Islands ¹	(2,855,705)	(1,821,000)	(1,821,000)	(1,821,000)	(1,821,000)	(1,821,000)
Subtotal, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	15,690,400	6,905,200	6,700,000	6,598,510	6,598,510	6,598,510

Footnotes at end of table.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958 (H. R. 5189), comparative statement of appropriations for 1957, and budget estimates for 1958 and action on the estimates—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Budget estimates, 1958	Recommended in House bill for 1958	Committee recommendation	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—continued						
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—continued						
Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife:						
Management and investigation of resources.....	\$619,260	\$911,000				
Salaries and expenses.....	533,800	1,285,600		\$913,200	\$913,200	\$913,200
Subtotal, Office of the Commissioner.....	1,153,060	2,196,600		913,200	913,200	913,200
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	29,862,100	26,154,000	\$24,032,000	25,354,900	25,354,900	25,354,900
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES						
Administration of Territories.....	2,803,000	1,940,000	1,965,000	1,940,000	1,940,000	1,965,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	4,800,000	4,960,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000
Alaska public works.....	4,968,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Alaskan port of entry facilities.....		30,000	30,000	None	None	None
Construction of roads, Alaska.....	7,800,000	(¹)				
Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska.....	3,625,000	(²)				
Total, Office of Territories.....	23,996,000	12,930,000	12,795,000	12,740,000	12,740,000	12,765,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Salaries and expenses.....	2,222,000	2,568,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	313,804,750	373,460,000	321,582,000	327,378,900	327,778,900	326,015,900
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES						
Commission of Fine Arts.....	31,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.....	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Forest Service, Department of Agriculture:						
Forest protection and utilization:						
Forest land management.....	\$59,615,750	72,730,000	69,000,000	68,750,000	68,750,000	68,750,000
Forest research.....	10,155,000	11,325,000	11,325,000	11,835,000	11,835,000	11,835,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	12,190,000	13,245,000	13,245,000	13,245,000	13,245,000	13,245,000
Subtotal.....	81,960,750	97,300,000	93,570,000	93,830,000	93,830,000	93,830,000
Forest roads and trails.....	24,000,000	24,336,000	24,336,000	24,336,000	24,336,000	24,336,000
Assistance to States for tree planting.....		4,000,000		None	500,000	500,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:						
Cache National Forest.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Superior National Forest.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Special acts ³	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
Cooperative range improvements (special account).....	⁴ (700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)
Total, Forest Service.....	106,510,750	126,186,000	118,456,000	118,716,000	119,216,000	119,216,000
Indian Claims Commission.....	⁵ 132,300	177,700	177,700	177,700	177,700	177,700
Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission.....	115,000	88,000	88,000	88,000	88,000	88,000
National Capital Planning Commission:						
Salaries and expenses.....	200,000	250,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Land acquisition.....	1,250,000	5,646,000	4,793,000	1,393,000	1,393,000	1,393,000
Salaries and expenses, Washington regional mass transportation survey.....	200,000					
Total, National Capital Planning Commission.....	1,650,000	5,896,000	5,018,000	1,618,000	1,618,000	1,618,000
Smithsonian Institution:						
Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution.....	4,425,000	6,100,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Additions to the Natural History Building.....		800,000	800,000	None	None	800,000
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	71,535,000	1,645,000	1,645,000	1,645,000	1,645,000	1,645,000
Museum of History and Technology.....	33,712,000					
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	39,672,000	8,545,000	8,445,000	7,645,000	7,645,000	8,445,000
National Monument Commission.....		25,000				
Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission.....	55,000	15,000				
Distriet of Columbia Auditorium Commission.....	150,000					
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.....	10,000					
Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission.....	163,400					
Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission.....	48,500					
Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission.....	225,000					
Total, related agencies.....	148,832,950	141,037,700	132,289,700	128,349,700	128,849,700	129,649,700
TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION						
Contributions.....	425,000	692,000	524,000	524,000	524,000	524,000
Administrative expenses ⁶	(160,000)	(160,000)	(160,000)	(160,000)	(160,000)	(160,000)
Revolving fund.....	125,000					
Total, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	550,000	692,000	524,000	524,000	524,000	524,000
Grand total, titles I, II, and III.....	463,187,700	515,189,700	454,395,700	456,252,600	457,152,600	456,189,600

¹ Indefinite appropriation of receipts. Not included in the totals of this tabulation.

² And in addition \$283,000 to be derived by transfer from other appropriations pending in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 (H. R. 7221).

³ Account transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce.

⁴ Includes \$5,000,000 in the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1957, and, in addition, \$2,300,000 to be derived by transfer from other appropriations.

⁵ Appropriation of receipts. Not included in the totals of this tabulation.

⁶ Includes \$7,700 pending in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 (H. R. 7221).

⁷ Includes \$30,000 pending in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 (H. R. 7221).

⁸ Limitation on the use of corporate funds. Not included in the totals of this tabulation.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5189, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
June 28, 1957.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 8, 30, and 39 to the bill (H. R. 5189) entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes", and concur therein.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would like to state that no action is required by the Senate. To keep the RECORD straight, it should be pointed out that the House has receded from its disagreement to the four amendments of the Senate. The action the Senate has taken on the conference report is the final action.

GRADUATION DAY ADDRESS BY SECRETARY WILSON AT NA- TIONAL WAR COLLEGE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, on June 11th at the graduation exercises of the National War College, the Secretary of Defense, the Honorable Charles E. Wilson, made an outstanding address on some of the problems facing the Department of Defense, and the relation of those problems to the National War College.

Included in the address was a discussion of the question of the unification of the Armed Forces.

In light of the importance of this statement, I ask unanimous consent to have it published in full in the body of the RECORD in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE CHARLES E. WILSON, GRADUATION EXERCISES, NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 11, 1957

Admiral Wooldridge and Graduates of the National War College:

I appreciate this opportunity to make a few short remarks on this your last day as students at the National War College. It affords me an opportunity to speak on a subject to which I have given much thought and study during more than 4 years and which I am sure is of interest to all of us, as well as to many outside of the Department of Defense.

Your college and the Office of the Secretary of Defense were established in response to the same need—the increasing impact of military decisions on the economic, political, and social life of our Nation, and the recognition of the necessity for unification in certain policy and command areas to effectively and efficiently carry out our mission both in peace and war.

Therefore, our organizations have similar objectives—the National War College to study the problems and improve the understanding of all services in regard to the need for coordination and the necessary unification in regard to policies and commands—

the Office of the Secretary of Defense to further the establishment of integrated policies and procedures for the Military Departments and the development of effective strategic direction for the Armed Forces and their operation under unified control.

We are associates in the largest organization in the free world—there are over 4 million of us, military and civilian. Our assigned mission—the security of the United States—gives us many common interests, an important one being the best type of organization of the Department of Defense.

This is the subject I would like to discuss briefly today. It is a subject in which many people are properly interested. The need for an effective organization is clear. Quite a few people with or without experience underestimate the basic requirements of an effective organization. It is really a problem which defies simple solutions. It is importantly influenced by our type of government.

There appears to be general agreement among those that are interested in the matter that some kind of unification of the Armed Forces is essential for our military as well as our economic security. Past experience as well as current developments make this conclusion self-evident. Not only do the military services increasingly supplement each other's striking power, but the demands that they must make upon our industrial and economic capacity—even in peacetime—are such that uncontrolled competition would be ruinous to our country.

The differences of opinion that arise do not, therefore, deal with the need for unification but center on the form of unification. It is something like the difference between strategy and tactics. I have been privileged to have an extended experience with large organizations—first in industry and now for more than 4 years in the Department of Defense and the Federal Government.

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There appears to be general agreement among those that are interested in the matter that some kind of unification of the Armed Forces is essential for our military as well as our economic security. Past experience as well as current developments make this conclusion self-evident. Not only do the military services increasingly supplement each other's striking power, but the demands that they must make upon our industrial and economic capacity—even in peacetime—are such that uncontrolled competition would be ruinous to our country.

The differences of opinion that arise do not, therefore, deal with the need for unification but center on the form of unification. It is something like the difference between strategy and tactics. I have been privileged to have an extended experience with large organizations—first in industry and now for more than 4 years in the Department of Defense and the Federal Government.

Bigness in industry as well as in Government requires decentralization—the delegation of duties, authority and responsibility. It also requires a staff and line type of organization, basically very similar to the military organizations with which you men are so

familiar, especially in the field. The larger the organization, the less top officials can concern themselves with details. If they were to try to follow such a course, operations would soon stop or decisions would be made in ignorance of the real problems.

Every battalion commander has his staff; every division commander has his staff; every corps commander has his staff; every unified commander has his staff. The difference between planning and responsibility for action is understood. A great effort is made to solve the problems and measure up to the responsibilities at each successive step in the organization.

Many people do not know that we have a National War College, where men from all the services study the important matter of organization and how we go about effectively cooperating with each other and coordinating our activities. In a certain sense, future unified commanders have their basic training right here at the War College. Many people also do not understand how the Department of Defense is organized, where civilians as well as officers from all the services work together in an effective staff and line type of organization.

Essential to the effective management of a large organization is the establishment of clear channels of information that will enable those charged with making major decisions to be fully informed on the problems involved and on the alternative courses available. This channel of information must really be a two-way street—carrying information from the top down in the organization and from the people who are real close to the problems back up to the top. Massive, autocratic organizations, not tolerating differences of opinion make impossible this free flow of information.

There is always talk about the differences of opinion among us in the defense establishment. In my experience, a healthy difference of opinion among people who have a common objective is a sound thing. In fact, it would be surprising if, in view of the tremendous problems with which we are confronted, there were no disagreements.

The problems created by the current international situation and by our rapidly advancing technology require the thorough consideration of all possible points of view and alternative courses of action. Any other course might be fatal to the security of our country and would be contrary to the traditions to which we adhere.

Historically, we Americans do not believe in dictators or in people who sit in ivory towers and try to tell everybody what to do. You cannot force people, especially in our country, to come into agreement when there is no agreement. Fortunately under our form of government nobody attempts such a thing very often.

Our Government is a government of checks and balances. The President cannot do certain things without checking with the Congress. Within the executive branch, policies are coordinated with all the departments concerned, and decisions are reached after all have had their say. We follow the same procedure within the Department of Defense.

The final decisions will not always completely satisfy everybody concerned. In an organization composed of people working for a common purpose, these decisions are accepted in the knowledge that they were reached after full consideration of all points of view and a realization that the decisions can be reconsidered at any time if new facts are discovered which bear upon the problems.

The current organization of the Department of Defense has been established not only to promulgate unified policies but also to facilitate this type of administration. I believe that it represents the most effective

and most efficient way to run a large organization in a free country. The alternative would be the overconcentration of power and authority in the hands of 1 or 2 men. This would risk a form of dictatorship in which we do not believe.

Our type of organization does provide for full direction, authority, control, and responsibility at the top, but this power is not used to cover up mistakes and make the organization suffer with the wrong decisions. It is used to avoid what at times I have referred to as the concentration of stupidity. In policymaking, the arbitrary use of authority usually indicates a weak case. When a man wants absolute authority it is fairly safe to assume that he does not want anyone to be able to check up on him when he does the wrong thing. He wants to have his own way—right or wrong. The kind of unified organization with increased power at the top that some people are advocating in the name of efficiency would make possible mistakes and abuses that would more than offset any potential gains in effectiveness. Furthermore, I am certain that if such a type of organization were tried it would shortly be found unacceptable to the Congress and the American people.

A large and improving organization is necessarily a compromise between an assumed theoretically perfect one, the traditions and experiences of the past, and the capabilities of the men who will fill the important assignments in it. Each of these factors is important and must be fully appraised and taken into account.

The Department of Defense is such an organization and is consistent with the intent of the National Security Act as approved by the Congress. At the same time it is an effective instrument to further the unification of the Armed Forces needed for the security of our country. It provides for realistic progress in our mission of providing for the security of the Nation at minimum cost.

I would like to clearly go on record with all of you that I believe the present organization of the Department of Defense is sound, incorporating as it does the separate military services and military departments in an organization which is responsive to the President, the Congress, and the American people. I would caution those who recommend radical changes to advocate them only after the most careful thought and when experience has proved that they are necessary.

There have been changes in strategy and tactics as well as in the organization of the military departments during the first 10 years of unification. There will be further evolutionary changes in the years to come principally brought about by new weapons and a changing international situation. I see no need for any revolutionary change at this time or in the foreseeable future. The current organizational pattern and the administrative procedures of the Department of Defense are flexible but they insure that changes will not be made according to some ivory-tower theory or solely from the point of view of the narrow specialist. Any changes that are made will be the result of the best judgment of all the people concerned.

In our conference room at the Pentagon we have a motto hanging on the wall which says: "Reasonable, intelligent men with a common objective in the presence of the facts do not have too much trouble coming into agreement."

Looking at this motto in the negative, there are several ways that you can discount yourself with your associates. You can be unreasonable, you can be unintelligent, you can lack a common objective, or you can refuse to accept obvious facts. Taking any of these positions you will be an obstructionist and accomplish very little, but if you recognize these essentials of cooperation and

coordination you will do your part and if your associates do the same you will have little trouble coming into agreement about even the most important matters.

I recommend this motto to you who as graduates of the National War College will be involved in the development of high-level policies and the exercise of joint and combined command and staff functions. You will find that your problems will not be caused by any lack of authority but will center on getting the facts and obtaining the willing cooperation of others to get the right thing done.

Predictions are dangerous in this rapidly changing age of ours, but I feel confident in predicting that those of you who understand these essentials of cooperation will go far in your profession.

The requirements for leadership throughout the Department of Defense, as well as elsewhere in our country, are at an all-time high. Not only are the ordinarily accepted requirements of leadership necessary—honesty, courage, integrity, understanding of people—but in this scientific and industrial age, increasing technical competence in many areas is also required.

We were proud of you when you were selected as students for the course here at the National War College. We look forward with confidence to your accomplishments in the future.

PROTECTION OF GOVERNMENT FILES

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator may proceed.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, on June 3 the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision in the case of Clinton E. Jencks which has given rise to genuine fear among those who value the individual's right to privacy and our Government's right to protect its secret documents.

Briefly, the Jencks decree requires the Government, in criminal cases, to produce its files for the scrutiny of the accused and for admission in evidence. I view this decision with considerable disquiet.

We all know, Mr. President, that the vast files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence arms of the Government contain masses of raw material, which of it unscreened and much of it totally irrelevant in assessing the motives or behavior of an individual in question. Unsubstantiated accusations find their way into these files as easily as factual statements. Hearsay evidence, often of an extremely confidential nature, is included.

The current issue of United States Law Week, dated June 25, states that the Jencks case requires the Government to "accept obligations of disclosure once its witnesses are called to the stand." It is my understanding that the lower courts have some leeway in enforcing the Jencks decree, but there is no question that the courts and the people are entitled to definite clarification of the Supreme Court's decision.

Therefore, I was proud to join the other day in cosponsoring Senate bill 2377, designed to safeguard the secret files of the United States. I commend

the Judiciary Subcommittee, which now has that bill, for acting promptly.

The distinguished Members of this body will be interested, I am sure, to hear the views of the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on the necessity for maintaining its files inviolate. I quote:

I have always maintained the view that if we were to fully discharge the serious responsibilities imposed upon us, the confidential character of our files must be inviolate.

A cardinal principle of success for any agency having a responsibility for investigations is its ability to secure information. To do that, it must be able to maintain confidences. Any person furnishing information must have the security of knowing that when he furnishes information on a confidential basis, he will not at a later date find that confidence broken. When that occurs, the ability of the investigative agency to discharge its responsibilities in the future is materially lessened.

The public record clearly proves that the FBI because it does maintain confidences has been able to develop valuable sources of information which have a direct bearing on the internal security of the Nation. Some witnesses have risked their lives as undercover employees of the FBI.

The question of opening the files of the FBI involves a grave matter of principle. These files contain complaints, allegations, facts, and statements of all persons interviewed. Depending upon the purpose of the investigation, particularly in security cases, they contain not only background data on the individual but details of his private life which bear upon the investigation. In these files also are the identities of our confidential sources of information and full details of investigative techniques. In short, they consist of a running account of all that transpires.

The contents of these files were never intended to be disclosed and, unless we drastically change and circumscribe our procedures, they should not be disclosed.

If spread upon the record, criminals, foreign agents, subversives, and others would be forewarned and would seek methods to carry out their activities by avoiding detection and thus defeat the very purpose for which the FBI was created. Each exception undermines this principle, establishes a precedent, and would inevitably result in a complete collapse of a traditional policy which has proven its soundness.

A disclosure of FBI reports would reveal the identity of confidential sources of information and, if it did not place the lives of such persons in actual jeopardy, it would certainly ruin their future value and effectiveness. The disclosure of FBI reports would make otherwise patriotic citizens reluctant to furnish information.

In the conduct of official investigations, information of a highly restricted nature having a direct bearing upon national security often finds its way into the files which, if disclosed, would be of considerable value to a foreign power. Increasingly, we have observed efforts of a foreign power to seek intimate personal details concerning many of our leaders in Government and industry. They should not be aided by having these details made public for their use and advantage, thereby crippling the important work of the FBI.

So far, I have directed my remarks against a disclosure of FBI files on security grounds. There are other compelling reasons why the files of the FBI should remain inviolate. For the want of a more apt comparison, our files can be compared to the notes of a newspaper reporter before he has culled the printable material from the unprintable. The

Public Law 85-77
85th Congress, H. R. 5189
July 1, 1957

AN ACT

71 Stat. 257.

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, namely: Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1951-1958), authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses, \$725,000. 66 Stat. 328;
69 Stat. 198.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas; and for controlling the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C. 715); including purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; \$585,000. 49 Stat. 30.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$2,900,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended: *Provided further*,^{5 USC 1001} That not to exceed \$18,500 of the unobligated balance remaining on ^{note.} June 30, 1957, of the appropriation granted under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, shall remain available during the current fiscal year for printing the Handbook of Indian Federal law. 70 Stat. 257.
25 USC 372-1.

OFFICE OF MINERALS MOBILIZATION

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities, including cooperation with the metals and minerals industry, with respect to the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including solid fuels, \$263,000.

ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC MINERALS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the "Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar, and Columbium-Tantalum Production and Purchase Act of 1956" (70 Stat. 579), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,700,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for purchases authorized in section 2a of said Act.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including \$35,000 for the operation and maintenance of access roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, \$22,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management: *Provided further*, That, for the purposes of surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands and operation and maintenance of access roads, contributions toward the costs thereof may be accepted.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands; acquisition of rights-of-way on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, and on Coos Bay Wagon Road lands and lands in the vicinity of the Gerber Reservoir and the Silvies River, Oregon, and lands in the vicinity of Powder Horn Creek and Wall Mountain, Colorado; acquisition and construction of buildings and appurtenant facilities; and construction and maintenance of recreational facilities in Alaska; to remain available until expended, \$5,480,000: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein for construction of access roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of thirty-one passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than those expenditures for reforestation, for construction and operation and maintenance of access roads, and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands, which are reimbursable to the Treasury) shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section C, title II, of the Act approved

70 Stat. 579.

50 USC app.

2191 note.

60 Stat. 810.

70 Stat. 579.

50 USC app. 2191.

August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund": *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated for maintenance of access roads and \$900,000 of the amount appropriated for reforestation on the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, under the appropriation "Management of lands and resources", shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of said Act of August 28, 1937.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

48 Stat. 1270,
1273.
43 USC 315b,
315i.
43 USC 315m.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$59,460,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$17,200,000, and in addition, \$524,000 of the Revolving Fund for Loans, Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall be used in connection with administering loans to Indians: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 4 (a) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of July 31, 1956 (70 Stat. 747), not to exceed \$80,000 of this appropriation shall be available for payment of the Federal matching contribution to the retirement fund for Federal employees paid from tribal funds.

5 USC 2254.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract; to remain available until expended, \$17,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South

Restrictions.

Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

23 USC 155.

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$3,450,000.

PAYMENT TO MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS

For reimbursement to the Menominee Tribe of Indians of necessary expenses involved in preparing for termination of Federal supervision, in accordance with the Act of July 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 544), \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

49 USC 1458.

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed three hundred passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance payments for service (including services which may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 452), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official use of employees; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

TRIBAL FUNDS

18 USC 4124.

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$2,920,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal councils and without regard to

the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation. Restriction.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; and for the Geological Survey or the General Services Administration to acquire a site and to prepare plans and specifications for a building or buildings to meet the special needs of the Geological Survey in the metropolitan area of Washington, District of Columbia, without regard to Revised Statutes, page 3709, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5), and section 302 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949, as amended (41 U. S. C. 252 (c)); \$36,000,000, of which \$5,800,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$415,000 of the unobligated balance remaining on June 30, 1957, of the appropriation granted under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1957, shall remain available during the current fiscal year for construction of special-purpose buildings. 63 Stat. 393.
Restriction.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts, including not to exceed \$10,000 for the person appointed by the President to participate as the representative of the United States in the administration of the compact consented to by the Act of May 31, 1949 (63 Stat. 145).

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes; \$18,835,000.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$5,900,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement of facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available until expended, \$23,000, which shall be available for the cost of paving and improvement of streets and appurtenant facilities adjoining the Petroleum Experiment Station, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,095,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed eighty-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)): *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

43 Stat. 1111.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of

preparation of detail plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin); \$14,150,000.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road maintenance service to defense trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$11,600,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available until expended, \$17,400,000. 37 Stat. 460.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 73) and section 106 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 376), including acquisition of right-of-way for the eastern entrance road, Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, \$31,000,000, to remain available until expended. 23 USC 155.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,330,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and seventeen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including not to exceed seventeen for replacing United States Park Police cruisers; and the objects and purposes specified in the Acts of August 8, 1953 (16 U. S. C. 1b-1d) and July 1, 1955 (16 U. S. C. 18f): *Provided*, That all receipts for the fiscal year 1958 from the operation of the McKinley Park Hotel in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, may be applied to, or offset against, costs of managing, operating, and maintaining the hotel and related facilities, and any receipts or other revenues in excess of such costs shall be deposited at least annually into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. 67 Stat. 495, 496; 69 Stat. 242.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Management and Investigations of Resources

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions related to wildlife management in California (16 U. S. C. 695-695c); and leasing and management of lands for the protection of the Florida Key deer, \$12,000,000; and, in addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to 12½ per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, for management and investigations of the sport fishery and wildlife resources of Alaska, including construction.

Construction

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$5,677,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the funds appropriated herein for the continuation of the construction of the Devils Kitchen Dam on the Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge, Illinois, shall be transferred to the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army.

Transfer of
funds.

General Administrative Expenses

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$166,190.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and Investigations of Resources

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$5,781,000; and, in addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to 12½ per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, for management and investigations of the commercial fishery resources of Alaska, including construction.

Construction

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required for the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources and the acquisition of

lands and interests therein, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

General Administrative Expenses

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$117,510.

Fisheries Loan Fund

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$313,000 of the fisheries loan fund shall be available for expenses of administering such fund.

71 Stat. 264.

71 Stat. 265.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain available for expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal years.

58 Stat. 100.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner, \$913,200.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and fourteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of not to exceed six aircraft for replacement only; not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

34 Stat. 690.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531, 1422, 1431a (c)); salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, and the members of their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1591); compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam,

31 Stat. 321,153;

64 Stat. 386,

45 Stat. 1253.

68 Stat. 503.

37 Stat. 516;
 31 Stat. 146;
 64 Stat. 391;
 45 Stat. 1253;
 68 Stat. 499.

American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599, 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e); compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)); grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa; \$1,965,000: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of Territories may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

71 Stat. 265.
 71 Stat. 266.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For expenses necessary for the Department of the Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Joint Resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$4,800,000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans to locally owned private trading enterprises shall continue to be available during the fiscal year 1958: *Provided further*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, during the current fiscal year, from the Department of Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as domestic distribution in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, without exchange of funds, such surplus food commodities as may be available pursuant to section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U. S. C. 612c), and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1431).

22 USC 287 note.
 48 USC 1435 note.

31 USC 1.
 31 USC 65 note.

61 Stat. 3302.

49 Stat. 774.
 68 Stat. 458.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949, as amended (48 U. S. C. 486-486j), to remain available until June 30, 1959, \$6,000,000, of which not to exceed \$553,600 shall be available for administrative expenses.

63 Stat. 627.

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein ^{39 Stat. 750.} provided: *Provided*, That no employee shall be paid an annual salary ^{71 Stat. 266.} out of said fund of more than \$11,000 except the general manager of ^{71 Stat. 267.} said railroad, one assistant general manager at not to exceed \$14,000 per annum, two officers at not to exceed \$12,500 per annum each, and three officers at not to exceed \$12,000 per annum each.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including teletype rentals and service, \$2,500,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That reimbursements for ^{47 Stat. 417.} cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the time such reimbursements are received.

SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1958, shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, ^{60 Stat. 810.} at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized

under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 2131 and D. C. Code 4-204).

68 Stat. 1114;
43 Stat. 175.

71 Stat. 267.

71 Stat. 268.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

36 Stat. 371.

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$35,000.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

60 Stat. 810.

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$70,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

36 Stat. 962.

64 Stat. 85.

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; \$68,750,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,760,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

Forest research: For forest research at forest and range experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, as authorized by law; \$11,835,000.

State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and in forest management and processing, and for advising timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and others in the application of forest management principles and processing of forest products, as authorized by law; \$13,245,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), relating to forest development roads and trails, including the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, \$24,336,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501), shall be merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than the amount made available under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the provisions of such Act.

42 Stat. 218;
49 Stat. 1520;
71 Stat. 268.
71 Stat. 269.
37 Stat. 843.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (70 Stat. 188), \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

70 Stat. 207.
16 USC 568e.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

Cache National Forest

For the acquisition of lands within the boundaries of the Cache National Forest, Utah, under the authority of the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 632), \$50,000, to remain available until expended.

Superior National Forest

For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U. S. C. 577c-577h), as amended, \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned.

62 Stat. 568;
70 Stat. 326.

Special Acts

For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests as authorized by section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U. S. C. 580h), \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

64 Stat. 85.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

SEC. 201. Appropriations available to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed 157 passenger motor vehicles, of which 132 shall be for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed five, of which four shall be for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as

58 Stat. 742.

- 60 Stat. 810. amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in an amount not to exceed \$25,000; (c) maintenance, improvement, and construction of aircraft landing fields in, or adjacent to, the national forests, in an amount not to exceed \$250,000; (d) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, 71 Stat. 269, 71 Stat. 270.
- 68 Stat. 1114. as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131); (e) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements, but the cost of any such building, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$25,000 (\$30,000 in Alaska): *Provided*, That one building may be constructed to serve the purposes of two or more buildings at a cost not to exceed the sum of the limitations for separate buildings: *Provided further*, That any building, the cost of which as improved was \$25,000 or more, shall not be improved within any fiscal year by an amount in excess of 5 per centum of such cost (5 U. S. C. 565a); and (f) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514).
- 58 Stat. 742.
- 38 Stat. 963.

SEC. 202. Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation to the Forest Service in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

- 50 Stat. 525. SEC. 204. The Secretary may sell at market value any property located in Yalobusha, Chickasaw, and Pontotoc Counties, Mississippi, administered under title III of the Act of July 22, 1937, and suitable for return to private ownership under such terms and conditions as would not conflict with the purposes of said Act.
- 7 USC 1010-1012.

- 38 Stat. 962. SEC. 205. Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of a national forest nor shall these lands or lands authorized for purchase in Sanders County, Montana, be acquired without the approval of the local government concerned.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

- 60 Stat. 1049. Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C. 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$177,700, of which not to exceed \$3,600 shall be available for expenses of travel.

JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION COMMISSION

- 60 Stat. 810. For expenses necessary to complete carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 576), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; transportation and not to exceed \$20 per diem in lieu of subsistence for members of the Commission serving without compensation; and entertainment; \$88,000.

BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION

- 69 Stat. 460. The appropriation granted under this heading in the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1956 shall remain available until June 30, 1958.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$175 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$8,000 for expenses of travel; payment in advance for membership in societies whose publications or services are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and transportation and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for members of the Commission serving without compensation; \$225,000.

D.C. Code 1-1001 note.
60 Stat. 810.71 Stat. 270.
71 Stat. 271.

60 Stat. 808.

Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system: Under authority of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended, for necessary expenses for the National Capital Planning Commission for acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, to remain available until expended, \$1,393,000, of which (a) \$75,000 shall be available for the purposes of section 1 (a) of said Act of May 29, 1930, (b) \$318,000 shall be available for the purposes of section 1 (b) thereof, and (c) \$1,000,000 shall be available for the purposes of section 4 thereof: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$69,000 of the funds available for land acquisition purposes shall be used during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses of the Commission (other than payments for land) in connection with land acquisition.

D.C. Code 8-
102 note.

Salaries and expenses, Washington regional mass transportation survey: The unobligated balance of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall remain available until June 30, 1958: *Provided*, That the employment of not more than one person by contract or otherwise, pursuant to the third sentence of section 2 (c) of the Act of June 6, 1924, as amended by the Act of July 19, 1952 (66 Stat. 783), may be extended for an additional year.

D.C. Code 1-1002e.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States, and the excavation and preservation of archaeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a

54 Stat. 724.

20 USC 79-79e.

60 Stat. 1101.

5 USC 133y-16 note.

- 60 Stat. 997. national air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C. 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$46,725 for expenses of travel ; not to exceed \$45,000 for rents, pending opening of the Museum of History and Technology ; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors ; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches ; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications ; \$6,000,000.
- 71 Stat. 271. Additions to the Natural History Building : For necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for additions on the east and west ends of the Natural History Building, as authorized by the Act of June 19, 1930 (46 Stat. 785), including incidental expenses of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, \$800,000, to remain available until expended : *Provided*, That the preparation of the design, plans, and specifications for the additions and all work incidental thereto shall be under the supervision of the Administrator of the General Services Administration in accordance with provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 345).
- 44 Stat. 633. Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art : For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public ; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 1114 and 69 Stat. 49) ; purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds ; not to exceed \$2,400 for expenses of travel ; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper \$1,645,000.
- 20 USC 71.
53 Stat. 577.
20 USC 74.
60 Stat. 810.
5 USC 2131.

TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

CONTRIBUTIONS

For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the form of grants as authorized by law, \$524,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1958 : *Provided*, That not to exceed \$160,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (to be computed on an

61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

accrual basis) of the Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1958 budget estimates for such expenses.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. Unless otherwise provided by law, appropriations contained in this Act available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made. Travel ex-
penses.
71 Stat. 272.
71 Stat. 273.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1958." Short title.

Approved July 1, 1957.

